The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 300.

ION SALES.
BUTTERS & CO.
T SIDE
aturday Sale
new and worn Carpets, Beds, arlor and Chamber sets, Ale, tc., on
14, at 9:30 A. M.
7 South Canal-st.
BUTTERS & CO.

Wine, Ale,
t Nails, &c.,
UCTION,
une 14, at 10 o'clock,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.
hela, Old Bourbon, Sour, Silver Creek, Marshall, Boyd Whiskies, all prime
Pipes, Ale, &c.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

F VALUABLE
ER LOTS,
Residence Property,
16, at 10:30 a. m.,
Clark-st. and Webster-av., near ncoln Park.
Butters & Co.
WILL SELL
AUCTION,
above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots ble for stores and residences. A lot; also water and gas. Sale
ash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DAY, JUNE 18,
Buggies, Open Wagons, rat and Express Wagons, Harness,
AUCTION,
th Canal-st.. Wednesday lock.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IAL SALE.
line of Ready-Made Clothing,
AUCTION,
UNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Y GOODS,
Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,
AUCTION,
UNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

P. GORE & CO.,
26 Randolph-st.
UCTION,
those fine goods, at low prices

ld Furniture
very description, amber, and Kitchen Furniture, fes, Refrigerators, Mirrors, d Office Desks, Show Cases, ckery, d Ware, Rockingham Ware, es and Harnesses,
June 14, at 9 o'clock.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GOODS!!
T OPENING SALE
Morning, June 17th,
:30 O'Clock,
and commodious quarters, 68 and
line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, tings, &c., &c.
Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt
hite Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, ols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.
l offering of Ingrain Carpets by the
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

GORE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
business too small for their largely- business, have moved to
WABASH-AV.,
their next REGULAR WEDNES- AUCTION SALE OF
and Shoes,
and country merchants are cordially they will have the double pleasure of T AUCTION HOUSE IN THE largest and best-assorted stock of
8, at 9 1-2 a. m.
OR & HARRISON.
Extensive sale of
Furniture, Etc.,
ing, at 9:30 o'clock. Elegant cham- dium parlor sets, rich Brussels car- -hand carpets, easy chairs, lounges, es, crockery, chromos, etc., by & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

PTORY SALE OF
OPEN BUGGIES,
ON, THIS MORNING.
R & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

NT BRONZE CLOCK,
D ORNAMENTS,
HIS MORNING, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
OR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

nt Sideboard,
Walnut Book Cases,
HIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK
OR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

PERB MARBLE-TOP
BER SUIT,
old AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.
OR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

E LARGE
-HOUSE COUNTER
NEL-TOP, at Auction, THIS DAY.
OR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

RADE IN GENERAL
TION SALE
OF
L MERCHANDISE
lock a. m., June 16, 1873,
dison-st. (Galt House Block), $50,000 ck, without reserve.
A. JESSELL, Auctioneer.

NS, OSGOOD & CO.,
neers. 65 South Canal-st.
urday June 14,
a. m. sharp, at our salesroom, No. e will sell at public auction a gen- Household Furniture, including Ele- hatnots, Carpets, Baby Carriages, pan Tea (splendid quality); 50 Im- d an extensive line of Queensware en lots. (Attention of dealers to lly invited.) One Grand 7-Octave and one Open Top Buggy; will also rve, including elegant Office Furni- e sold to pay advances. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 65 South Canal-st.

N! AUCTION!!
tire contents of No. 535 North Wells- Saturday evening, June 14, at 7:30 retail stock of Dry Goods, Notions, g Goods, sold without reserve. Parties dis- Be on hand and secure bargains. NS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers

REAL ESTATE.

THE VAN RENSELAER ESTATE,

AT WAUKEGAN,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

IN SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS,

On Thursday, June 26.

A GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m., taking all who wish to attend the sale

Free of Charge.

A Lunch will be served on the ground.

Waukegan, only 35 miles north of Chicago, is the oldest town in the State of Illinois. Her citizens are among the wealthiest; their elegant residences and grounds are the admiration of all who have seen them.

The VAN RENSELAER ESTATE is the highest point in Lake County, over one hundred feet above Lake Michigan, and is the most beautiful Grove Property on the North Shore. As a place for residence Waukegan has superior advantages in health, markets, and accessibility by rail and lake.

Six daily trains stop each way at Waukegan. Commutation Tickets only $100 per annum.

We extend a cordial invitation to our lady friends to join the Grand Excursion. Our Waukegan friends will give you a cordial greeting.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS!

ON

North Clark-st. and Webster-av.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON THE GROUND,

On Monday Morning, June 16,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

These Lots are most desirably located for business or residences. Sewer, water, and gas connections to each lot.

SALE POSITIVE.

NO RESERVE BIDS.

Terms, 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WHY

Will people buy four miles south, on unpaved streets, at the same prices that we can sell them property for in delightful localities on the North Side, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, where there is gas, water, sewer, and Nicolson pavement?

See our list on Thirteenth Page.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 East Washington-st.

For Sale

AT A BARGAIN,

(IF SOLD SOON).

Four 10-Acre Blocks in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 4, 39, 13. This property lies south of Division-st., near the new Northwestern Car Shops, and is easy of access, either by railroad or private conveyance.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

AGENTS,

120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

5 acres on the southeast corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-seventh-st., with house and all improvements. Terms to suit.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

EVANSTON!

We have for sale, at a low figure, a very excellent house and lot, only two blocks from Station, in a very desirable neighborhood. It has been newly refitted and is in perfect order, has 12 rooms, besides pantry and closets. Small cash payment, balance on easy terms. Also improved and unimproved property in all parts of Evanston.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

Room 12 Central Union Block, Cor. Madison and Market-sts.

WILMETTE.

We have for sale in this beautiful suburb on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, two medium-sized new houses, convenient to depot. Terms very easy. Photographs and plans of houses may be seen at our office.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

12 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE.

Gillott's, Warrington's, & Esterbrook's

STEEL PENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

COAL.

The best Illinois Coal in market to be had at $5.50 per ton, by cargo lots, of

T. B. EVANS,

241 Twenty-second-st.

MARINE GLASSES

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician.

8 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Auction Sale

OF

DREXEL BOULEVARD

AND

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

LOTS,

On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,

At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.

This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence. SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTFALL, Pres't. SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS'

SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1, in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

WILLARD'S

Silk & Fur Hat Manufactory,

72, 74 AND 76 MADISON-ST.

SILK,	To order, the best made.	$6.00
SILK,	Second Quality.	5.00
SILK,	Third Quality.	4.00
BEAVER,	Mixed, Dress Hat.	6.00
NUTRA,	Mixed, Dress Hat.	5.00
PEARL CASSIMERE	Dress Hat.	4.00
PEARL CASSIMERE	Dress Hat.	3.50

Men's and Youth's Soft Felt and Straw Hats at equally low prices.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD.

MAKE ROOM

BY USING THE

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD.

An elegant piece of Furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious Bed. Adapted to Parlor, Library, Dining-Room, Store, and Office. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Seven styles—new designs. Prices, $25 to $100. Sold on installments of $10 a month, if desired.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

(Removed to) 353 West Madison-st.

FASHIONS.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

MRS. L. P. WYANT, 25 Twenty-fourth st., opened on Monday, 9th inst., a beautiful and elegant selection of Patterns for Redingotes, Polonaises, Overskirts, Basques, &c., the latest Paris Novelties from Mme. A. Duval, importer of Paris Fashions, 878 Broadway, New York. All the styles exhibited are all new and original designs adopted by the fashionable society in Paris and New York.

MME. A. DUVAL, 878 Broadway, New York,

Importer of Paris Patterns and Dressmaking. Ladies visiting New York are invited to examine the charming promenade and evening toilets just received, and received weekly. Dressmaking done in the most approved Parisian style. Ladies out of town can have perfect-fitting dresses made by sending waist and length of skirt. Material furnished if required. Elegant fitting French Corsets. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

PLANTS.

One More Week.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Flowering Plants, 75 cents per dozen; $5 per hundred. Large Plants half price.

NOW BUY.

Green-house must be emptied. The land for sale at a bargain.

POOL'S GARDEN, 97 Oakley-st. Open Sunday.

STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS

In large variety retailed at wholesale prices.

At L. SCHICK & CO.'S,

102 East Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

SOMETHING NEW!

Berlin Photograph Burnisher. Mr. Mosher has purchased Western Patent Photograph Burnisher, and takes great pleasure in giving that beautiful polish and finish, superior to any porcelain, free of extra charge, to my customers. Duplicate dozen can be finished in the same style.

C. D. MOSHER, 951 Wabash-av.

CARPETS, &c.

CHEAP CARPETS!

In order still further to reduce stock,

ALLEN & MACKEY

Will continue the sale of those

BODY BRUSSELS

Carpets

At $1.65 per yard,

FOR TEN DAYS LONGER. Positively the CHEAPEST GOODS ever offered in the market.

Also, 5,000 pieces MOSQUITO BARS, in all colors, to which the attention of Merchants, Hotel-Keepers and others are invited, as we are prepared to furnish them at the lowest rates. BED AND CRIB CANOPIES, with Pink and White Lace or Bar, of every quality, made to order.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

No. 130 State-st.,

AND

Monroe-st., opp. Palmer House.

Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS,

AND

PAPER HANGINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SPENCER H. PECK,

195 and 197 Wabash-av.,

COR. HARRISON-ST.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

Great Closing-Out Sale

OF

$40,000

WORTH OF

Crockery, China, Glass,

AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE

All best Quality of Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We must sell this stock of goods before first of August, as other business engagements require our attention.

Store to rent and fixtures for sale.

H. M. KETCHUM & CO.,

201 East Madison-st.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale on Warren-av., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

H. M. KETCHUM, 201 East Madison-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will, during the summer months, make excursion trips to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), calling at all points on the south shore, and occasionally visiting the north shore, giving passengers ample time to view the great iron, copper, and silver mines, and connecting at Duluth with railroads for all points West and Southwest. NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

TIME-TABLE.

Leave Chicago.	Leave Duluth.
June 24, at 8 p. m.	July 1, 15, 29.
July 8, 22, at 8 p. m.	Aug. 12, 26.
Aug. 5, 19, at 8 p. m.	Sept. 9, 23.
Sept. 2, 16, at 8 p. m.	

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,

72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable basement office, arranged with counters, safes, and vaults, complete, suitable for a bank, broker, or commission house; all in perfect order. Apply to

REA & COATES,

168 East Washington-st.

Factory For Rent or Sale

On the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av., 50 feet front by 100 deep, built of brick, with engine, boiler, and good working machinery, almost new. This is one of the most complete factories in the city, and as much ground can be had as is required. Inquire on the premises.

BEST ROOM ON WEST SIDE

FOR RENT, to one or two gentlemen, unfurnished, without board. Select neighborhood, all modern appliances for comfort, private family, no other boarders, near horse cars, 12 minutes from centre. If it suits address G H, Carrier 6.

Hotel Stores to Rent.

Several fine stores, about 20x70 each, on Lake and Dearborn-sts., under and opening into "The Commercial." Rents low. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPIRIT PORTRAITS.

Send name in full, age, and date of death, and receive likeness of spirit friends. Small pencil sketch, $2; large crayon picture, $5; India ink do, $10. All orders attended to on inclosing one-half the above amounts. A. H. DOUGLAS, Spirit Artist, Box 899, Chicago.

N. B.—Old portraits restored and photographs copied.

MATERIAL FOR

WINDOW SCREEN FRAMES

At Hall's Cabinet Moulding Factory,

22 Jefferson-st., between Lake and Randolph, up stairs.

FRAMES TO ORDER.

ANY ONE

Leaving the city for a few months, and having a first-class house to rent for a short time to a first-class tenant, may apply to FURNITURE, R. F. Hollister & Co.'s, 129 State-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS, POLONAISES, AND REDINGOTES.

Ladies' Underwear and Infants' Underwear, Infants' Wardrobes and the celebrated Schiele Corsets.

Misses' Embroidered Linen Suits in sizes from 5 to 14 years, $7 to $12.

Ladies' Linen Suits from $5 to $25; new and stylish goods, very cheap.

Batiste Suits from $10 to $30; Linen and Grass Cloth Polonaises from $4 to $15; Batiste Polonaises and Redingotes from $5 to $15.

Linen Redingotes, De Bege Redingotes, $12 to $20, very stylish and cheap.

Great reduction in Silk, Serge, Cashmere and Challis Suits.

We are offering the balance of our Spring Stock of these goods at 50 cents on the dollar.

Llama Lace Points and Sacques in great variety of patterns and shapes, at cheap prices.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.,

One door from State-st.

WATCHES AND CHAINS.

WATCHES! CHAINS!

Will open to-morrow (Monday) new goods in Fine Watches, Medium Watches, and Low-Priced Watches. Also another large assortment of Gold Guard and Vest Chains at the same Low Prices.

The best goods and the lowest prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL

OF THE OLD

CHICAGO LOOKING GLASS HOUSE.

JOSEPH KEITZ,

Successor to JENKINSON & KEITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

Ornamental, Landscape, and Portrait Frames, Plain and Carved Walnut Mouldings,

258 State-st., Chicago,

(Between Jackson and Van Buren).

Repairing and Regilding done to order. Looking Glasses and Pictures boxed, moved, or hung.

REMOVAL.

W. J. ONAHAN

HAS REMOVED TO

112 & 114 Dearborn-st.,

Between Madison and Washington-sts.,

Where he will transact a general business in real estate, attend to the collection of rents, payment of taxes, etc.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.

W. B. STANNARD.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK

REMOVED

TO NORTHWEST CORNER OF

LaSalle and Washington-sts.

WANTED.

BRICK.

Wanted, 250 m good Brick, immediate delivery. Lake av., near Thirty-fifth-st. (Douglas-place.) Pay stock of a city bank or cash.

HULL, LIDELL & CO., 131 and 133 Lake-st.

WANTED!

A good Sheet Roll Turner. Inquire at 132 Dearborn-st., Room No. 8.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

PAIN CURE.

Mrs. Dr. Cleveland's Great Remedy,

THE

PANARISTON PAIN CURE.



Cures Nervous Headache	In One Minute.
Cures Sick Headache	In Three Minutes.
Cures Toothache	In One Minute.
Cures Earache	In One Minute.
Cures Sore Throat	In Two Minutes.
Cures Catarrh	In Twelve Days.
Cures Colic and Cramp	In Five Minutes.
Cures Neuralgia and Spinal Affection	In Ten Days.
Cures Sore and Weak Eyes	In Five Days.
Cures Rheumatism	In Thirty Days.
Cures Coughs and Colds	In Two Days.
Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery	In One Day.
Cures Fever and Ague	In One Day.
Cures Pleurisy	In Two Days.
Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys	In One Week.
Cures Liver Comp't and Palpita'n of the Heart	In One Week.
Cures Deafness	In One Month.
Cures Piles	In Twelve Days.
Cures Erysipelas	In Three Days.
Cures Dyspepsia	In Twelve Days.

It relieves Asthma and Phthisis in its severest forms, when all else fails. It regulates and equalizes the circulation, thereby removing the causes of Pain and Disease.

Retail Price, $1.00. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR & CO., 341 W. Madison St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FURNITURE.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.

FURNITURE HOUSE.

Extensive Stock of Rich and Medium

FURNITURE!

Of new and elegant designs and LOW PRICES. We particularly invite an examination of our goods, and hope no one will buy until they have examined our stock.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 and 268 WABASH-AV.,

Factory, 353 & 259 West Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF TRADE Initiation Fee.

The Initiation Fee for membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago will, on and after July 1, prox., be increased from one hundred (100) dollars, the present rate, to two hundred and fifty (250) dollars. Applications for membership under the present fee should be made on or before June 25. Parties eligible to membership are only those who are residents of, or permanently doing business in, the city of Chicago. New members are required to pay the initiation fee and the annual assessment of the current fiscal year, or at present say one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Chicago, June 14, 1873.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for the 17th of June.

There will be a Grand Celebration to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill, at the Bunker Hill Ale Vaults, 137 Adams-st., east of Clark. This being the first celebration of the kind ever given in the West, it should be well attended.

TAKE NOTICE!

No person is authorized to make purchases, or incur any indebtedness for the Reliance Works, 275 South Canal-st., without the written order of W. A. James, Roche & Spencer. All accounts due the Reliance Works are to be collected only by W. A. James, Roche & Spencer.

AUCTION SALES.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Livery Men, and Others.

We shall sell, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., regardless of price, to close consignments,

25 NEW CARRIAGES,

Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Democrat Wagons, and Harness.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RUBBER GOODS.

E. B. PRESTON,

138 LAKE-ST.,

RUBBER

Garden Hose and Fixtures,

Gloves, Mats, Spittoons, Door Springs, Boots, and Clothing.

LEATHER & RUBBER BELTING.

Packing and Rubber Goods of all kinds. Best Quality and Lowest Prices.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAYS' SQUARE GRANDS.

We desire to call the attention of those who still prefer a piano of the square form to STEINWAYS' SQUARE GRANDS, with the new patented "Duplex Scale." This improvement adds immensely both to the power and evenness of tone, and makes the STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND incomparably superior to any other Square Piano.

STEINWAYS' SQUARES

Surpass the Square Pianos of all other manufacturers in all the essentials of a superior instrument.

STEINWAYS' NEW PARLOR GRAND

Is another evidence of the extraordinary value of the "Patent Duplex Scale." It has all the power, volume, and effectiveness of the former full grand, while it is but 6 feet 8 inches long, precisely the length of the Square Piano, and has the further advantage of the natural and graceful form that no Square Piano can claim, while the price is within $50 of Steinways' highest priced Square Piano.

STEINWAYS' Superb Uprights

Are the most desirable Parlor Pianos now made. Their volume of tone is of the most exquisite musical character—pure, sympathetic, and perfectly pliable; while their capacity for long standing in tune is most remarkable, excelling even the "Grand" and "Squares," which hitherto have stood without a rival in this respect. They are the only "Uprights" that have stood the test of time and the severest of trials, and can therefore be conscientiously recommended.

SMITH & NIXON,

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

NEW STYLES!

NEW CATALOGUE!

NEW PRICES!

300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. State and Adams-sts.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FREIGHT OFFICES OF

BLUE LINE,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

ALSO FOR THE

"DAVIS REFRIGERATOR CARS,"

67 Clark-st., cor. Randolpn.

Freight forwarded by Blue Line to and from

New York, Boston, and Chicago,

Without change of cars, via Express Freight Trains.

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

Chicago, 2d June, 1873.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

SKEPTICS

Are respectfully referred to Mr. J. K. MURPHY, Insurance Broker, Room 37 Bryan Block, and see for themselves what MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT has accomplished on his BALD HEAD in two months.

MILLINERY.

Millinery at Cost!

AT C. A. GELINEAU'S,

517 WABASH-AV.

For the next ten days I will sell all kinds of Leg. Hats and Bonnets, together with a fine assortment of Flowers and Straw Goods, AT COST.

C. A. GELINEAU, 517 Wabash-av.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, June 16, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited to attend. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A., F. & A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication, on Monday evening, June 16, to arrange for Picnic. By order of the W. M., Joseph Butler.

J. W. RICHFORD, Sec'y.

I. O. of O. F.

A regular Stated Meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 22, I. O. of O. F., will be held on Tuesday evening next at their hall, Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts. Initiation of candidates. Visitors invited to attend.

JONATHAN DAVIS, N. G. R. D. SHULL, Sec.

Notice to the Bricklayers

Of the U. O. A. B. No. 1, of Chicago. You are requested to attend a regular meeting at Farragut's Hall, 8 West Randolph-st., on Thursday evening, June 19, for the nomination of officers. By order of

D. L. GLEASON, President.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 2 K. of K., on Wednesday evening, June 18, 1873. Full attendance requested.

GEO. A. STEANES, K. R. S.

Plasterers.

All members of the U. O. A. P. (Garden City Lodge) are requested to attend the next regular meeting, held in their hall on Dearborn-st., on Tuesday evening next, June 17, 1873, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM J. CARROLL, Vice President.

REAL ESTATE.

The General Dullness of Business Extends to Real Estate.

The Reduction in the Cost of Building, and Its Probable Effects.

Auction Sales of the Past Week and the Forthcoming Ones.

Transfers for the Week.

There has scarcely been so dull a time in real estate business in the last three years as at present. There is no special reason for this except that it is the necessary reaction from the fever of speculative activity of two months or so ago. Speculation in real estate, like speculation in everything else, vibrates between the two extremes of feverish activity on the one hand, and reaction on the other. The decline in the volume of real estate business is due simply to the temporary elimination of the speculative element. After a while it will revive, and the activity will probably be greater because it paused. There is still an active business in the sale of cheap lots for actual occupation. The increasing cheapness of building is inducing many persons to buy ground and build homes now, who could not have done so at the prices of last year. With brick at $6 per thousand and bricklayers' wages at $3 per day now, against $12 to $15 per thousand and $5 per day for bricklayers at this time last year, it must be apparent that the cost of building has been greatly reduced. It would probably not be unreasonable to estimate that the average cost of good medium and first-class brick and stone-front dwellings has been reduced 20 per cent since last summer. Brick are likely to continue cheap. The unusual demand for them last summer induced the establishment of many large yards and the use of improved machinery. Last year's profits of the proprietors of these are invested to a great extent in the machinery, tools, and locations. When machinery of this kind stops or has to be moved it depreciates in value, and to prevent this the brick-makers will keep to work. These circumstances are influencing the owners of a good deal of inside business property to build it up now, notwithstanding the present surplus of stores and offices. The time will come when they will all be wanted, and, even if it should be longer coming than many expect, the saving in building now, as compared to say two years from now, when all the stores and offices now unoccupied will be filled up and the demand for more would have a tendency to increase the cost of building, would amount to more than the two years' rent, even if the buildings erected this summer should remain entirely empty during the intervening time. It was to be expected that in the rush and competition of building last summer the cost would be greatly increased, and that there would be a surplus of unoccupied stores and offices now. The struggle to rebuild as quickly as possible was, however, made necessary by the competition between owners of property in different parts of the business quarter, to secure the location of particular classes of trade, and the result has proved that this was the best policy. Business has gravitated back to nearly the same locations occupied before the fire, only that the business district is larger than it was two years ago.

The cheapness of building will also probably stimulate the improvement of more than the usual extent of inside residence property this summer. Rents for a good medium class of dwellings are still very high, and, unless there is a large amount of building, will continue so, but even if there should be twice as much building in this line as appears to be projected now, there is less danger of dwellings remaining vacant than stores or offices. There is always somebody, in a city like this, to occupy every dwelling at some rate of rent. The increase in the number of houses to rent seems to induce an increase of tenants, and, in fact, does draw strangers from other places who would otherwise be deterred from coming by the high rents.

Sales of houses and lots of from $3,000 to $6,000, have been quite active. Acre property firm. There is considerable inquiry for property in the region of Brighton, and also south of it, on account of the new 'bus lines, and Mr. McCormick's reaper-factory, and other manufacturing interests in that direction.

Property on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, has advanced during the last year quite rapidly, and very extensive improvements have recently been made in the region of Wicker Park. Messrs. A. & L. S. Pierce have erected twenty two-story frame dwelling-houses on their addition near Milwaukee avenue. The pavement on this avenue is now being laid, and the cars will soon run to North avenue.

Clarke, Layton & Co. sold at auction on the ground at Hyde Park, last Saturday, fifty-four lots, situated between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on Adams, Jefferson, and Washington streets. The total sales amounted to $105,153.16, which is an average of about $58 per foot. Prices ranged from $44 to $68 per foot. Every lot sold was a bona-fide sale, the parties purchasing having complied with all the conditions, and have made the first payment. The property was first-class, and those investing have no doubt done well. Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co. will also offer at public auction on the ground, June 18, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., the choice residence and business property situated on Drexel avenue boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. This property on Drexel avenue varies from 250 to 352 feet in depth, situated joining James Stinson's fine residence on the north. This property is the most desirable residence property about Chicago, and parties proposing to invest should examine the advertisement in another column.

Elison & Foster will sell at public auction, on the ground, eighty lots at Englewood, located between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth streets, within two blocks of the Normal School, on to-morrow (Monday), June 16, commencing at 1 o'clock. On Thursday next the same parties will sell on the ground, at public auction, sixty-six lots of boulevard property fronting on Sacramento, Park, and Central Park boulevard, sale commencing at 3 o'clock. On Wednesday next the same parties will sell at public auction on the ground the real estate of the Chicago Land Company, which consists chiefly of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for use, located between the North Branch of the Chicago River and Ogden Canal; also, at the same time, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity adapted to business purposes, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. This will be the largest and most important sale of real estate property that has ever occurred in Chicago, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,000,000.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at public auction, on last Tuesday, thirty lots situated on Milwaukee avenue and Humboldt boulevard. The prices ranged from $19 to $26 per front foot, terms one-third cash and balance in one, two, and three years. The day was unpleasant, but the sale is regarded as fair, but not as good as was expected. Lots fronting on Milwaukee avenue sold for from $19 to $25 per foot, and from $18 to $26 on the boulevard.

Among the sales recorded is that made by Phinney & Lombard of entire block on northwest corner West Kinzie street and St. Louis

avenue, $18,000. Also, five lots in same block, fronting boulevard, $8,000, which is about $65 per front foot. Active inquiry for property in this vicinity.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, June 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Monroe st, 140 ft w of LaSalle st, s f, 20x198 ft, with improvements, dated June 12; consideration, $40,000.

Samuel st, 100 ft n of Clorinda st, e f, 95x125 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $3,000.

Cottage Grove av, 62 ft n of Northern av, w f, 31 ft to Broadway, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Blue Island av, near s w cor of Sixteenth st, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $2,200.

West Fourteenth st, n w cor of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

West Jackson st, 223 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x168 8-10 ft, dated April 12; consideration, $3,750.

25x168 8-10 ft, adjoining the above, dated April 12; consideration, $3,750.

Geneva st, 168 ft w of Grand st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $650.

Lots 20 and 21, in Higgins' last subdivision of Block 7, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated June 6; consideration, $1,600.

West Indiana st, near n e cor of Bickerdike st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $2,000.

Wabash av, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 37½ ft to alley, dated June 2; consideration, $3,375.

37½ ft adjoining the above, dated June 2; consideration, $3,375.

West Adams st, 105 ft e of Aberdeen st, n f, 50½x100 ft, dated May 12; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 7, in Block 52, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $500.

Paulina st, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, e f, Lot 10, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

North Sangamon st, bet Lake and Randolph st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 2; consideration, $7,000.

Snell st, s of and near West Chicago av, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 12, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

The premises No. 334 South Desplaines st, with other property, dated May 30; consideration, $26,000.

Fowler st, e of and near North Robey st, n f, Lot 14, dated May 24; consideration, $1,300.

Flournoy st, west of and near Rockwell st, s f, 72x125 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $2,400.

Flournoy st, between Rockwell st and Campbell av, n f, 40x125 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

West Monroe st, between Lincoln and Honore sts, s f, 64x125 feet, dated April 6; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 15 to 17, in Block 5, in Bradwell's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 34, in Block 2, of same Addition, dated Oct. 29, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 34, in Block 5, of same, dated April 5, 1872; consideration, $300.

Langley st, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19x100 ft, dated May 31; consideration, $8,500.

The premises No. 303 Twenty-third st, dated May 10; consideration, $2,250.

West Taylor st, 140 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x150 ft, dated June 12; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Two and one-third acres off n e of s 6¾ acres of s e ¼ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 17, 28, 14, dated June 6; consideration, $5,800.

Prairie av, 97 ft s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 100x161 ft, dated Aug. 17, 1872, consideration, $6,000.

South 25 ft of Lot 9, in Block 3, in Patrick's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Ten acres in Hawthorne, dated May 12, consideration, $15,000.

East ½ Lot 11, in Block 2, of Staves' part of n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 15; consideration, $500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 14: City property—Number of sales, 140; consideration, $762,104. North of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $12,000. South of city limits—number of sales, 30; consideration, $249,275. West of city limits—Number of sales, 6; consideration, $37,900. Total sales, 178. Total consideration, $1,061,279.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Money continues easy at 3@5 per cent for call loans, and at 6½@7 per cent for prime mercantile paper. The bank statement is favorble, showing an increase of $1,155,825 in legal reserve.

STOCKS.

There was a less active business in stocks than on yesterday, and this was particularly true of the afternoon, when the market ruled very dull and uninteresting. After a momentary decline at the opening, prices moved up rapidly, and for a time speculation was active at an advance of 1½ per cent in St. Paul common, and an average improvement in the remainder of the list of about ½ per cent. Toward midday a weaker feeling was again manifest, which continued in some cases until the close of business. It has been discovered that Commodore Vanderbilt is sustaining Western Union.

GOLD

broke to 116 to-day, under the pressure of large lots forced on the market by parties who have become alarmed at the condition of affairs as reported from Washington. It appears that the low rates for coinage have induced owners to send bullion to the Mint, instead of shipping it. From this source coin is accumulating at the rate of $1,000,000 per week. It is also stated that a call for $15,500,000 in bonds of 1862 may be expected in a few days to meet the Alabama indemnity. The fact is, that the leading bulls see no way to hold the market up without cornering cash coin, and that cannot readily be done in the face of the July interest. After that comes out there may be a chance to get square, but in the meanwhile they do not wish to carry it at a loss.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the week ending to-day foot up $6,218,913, of which $5,002,074 is general merchandise. During the week large lots of dry goods have been withdrawn from warehouse and sent back to the other side at considerable profit.

BONDS.

Government bonds were lower, in sympathy with gold. The offerings were very small, however, and do not satisfy the demand.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were firm, but very little business was done after the closing of the mail.

PRODUCE.

Flour was much unsettled and extremely quiet, and jobbers were only buying to supply their immediate wants. Large sales of grades valued at $7.50@9.00 per barrel cannot be made without submitting to lower prices. Shipping brands are in limited demand owing to the absence of freight room. Minnesota brands are plenty and values uncertain. Good No. 2 is in fair demand, at a decline. Sales, 4,300 brls; receipts, 32,617 brls. Wheat was lower and fairly active. The scarcity of freight-room is the chief impediment to trade. The millers are buying in small lots only. Sales, 70,000 bu; receipts, 51,339 bu.

Pork was quiet in the wholesale way, and prices nominal, with sales of 150 brls at $16.65 for new mess. For future delivery there was no transactions. The market is nominally $16.62½ for June, $16.75 for July, and $16.87½ for August. Cut meats exhibit a moderate business, and prices are generally about steady, with sales of 10 boxes bellies, 12 lbs, at 9c; 200 smoked shoulders at 9c; 2,000 do hams, last evening, 13½@14c for 10 and 12 lbs average; also 100 tcs Western pickled hams, 13½ lbs, at 12½c. Receipts, 580 pkgs. Bacon was firmer, with a fair demand. We note sales of 350 boxes long clear at 8½c. For short clear 8¼c is freely bid. Lard was moderately active, and about steady. Of Western 100 tcs for this month sold at 8 15-16c. For city 8½c is bid. For future delivery, 500 tcs for July sold at 9 1-16c; 1,000 tcs for August at 9 5-16c, and 250 tcs for July at 9½c. Receipts 50 kegs and 589 pkgs.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—Two men, who were crossing the Vermilion River bridge, were caught on the bridge by the Toledo, Wabash & Western train, going east, a little after 11 o'clock to-day. One of them was drunk, and his sober companion tried to draw him to the side of the bridge to escape the train, but was unable to do so, and abandoned him to save his own life. The men in charge of the train tried to stop it, but were unable to do so, and the poor victim of whisky was thrown down by the engine, and his head completely severed from his body. Neither of their names can be obtained here.

GENEVA, Ill., June 14.—Last evening as an engine was pushing two cars down from Geneva to Batavia, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a man living near St. Charles attempted to cross the track just below Geneva, on the river road, with a fine pair of horses and buggy. He was not quick enough, however, and the train struck the horses, killing them instantly, breaking up the buggy somewhat, but, strange to say, only slightly injuring the man himself. He enjoyed the exemption usual to drunken men in such cases, and so escaped unhurt. He could not have failed to see the train, but supposed he could cross the track before the cars would reach him, and so lost, by his temerity and drunkenness, a fine span of horses, valued at about $600, and a buggy, and just escaped with his own life.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 14.—George Baker, an old man, apparently deaf, was killed yesterday near here. He was run over by a train while walking on the track.

Another Celestial World Heard From.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—A dispatch from Prof. Watson, at Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "I have discovered, in the constellation Ophiuchus, a planet hitherto unknown. Its right ascension is 17 hours, 17 minutes, and its declination is 21 degrees, 54 minutes, south. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude, and is moving north and west."

FOREIGN.

Recovery of the Pope from His Recent Illness.

The Spanish Government to Separate Church and State.

Amalgamation of the Atlantic Cable Companies.

Reduction in the Price of Living in Vienna.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 14.—Pi y Margall, President of the Council, in a speech last evening, in the Cortes, said that the Government must first pacify the Peninsula in order to discourage disaffection in Cuba.

At a demonstration in Barcelona, yesterday, the speakers termed the municipality of the city "thieves," and urged vigorous measures for getting rid of the objectionable authorities. The meeting broke up with cries of "Viva la Federacion Social!" and "Down with the municipality!"

LONDON, June 14.—It is said that ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

MADRID, June 14.—Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes by 176 votes, to 74 for Figueras. At the session last night the Government announced that a separation of Church and State was a part of its programme. The Minister of Finance also submitted a proposition for the negotiation of a loan of 300,000,000 reals, and the imposition of new taxes.

BAYONNE, June 14.—The Carlist forces commanded by Lizarraga and Ollo, with other bands, entered the Province of Biscay to-day.

An engagement, in which the Carlists were victorious, has occurred near Oyarzun, Province of Guipuzcoa.

MADRID, June 14.—The majority of the Cortes has appointed a Directing Committee, of which Castelar is Chairman.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 14.—A special correspondent at Paris telegraphs: "An alliance has been effected between the supporters of Thiers and the Radicals in the Assembly. Thiers is said to have had frequent conferences with Gambetta since his retirement from the Presidency."

PARIS, June 14.—The Assembly has by almost unanimous vote adopted a resolution ratifying the election of Rane as Deputy from Lyons.

The Chamber has also appointed a committee of fifteen to inquire into the demand of Gen. Ladmirault for authority to prosecute Rane for acts committed during the reign of the Commune. Thirteen members of the Committee are said to be in favor of granting the authority asked, and two are opposed to the demands.

ITALY.

ROME, June 14.—The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 14.—Resolutions confirming the amalgamation of the Anglo-American, French & New York and the Newfoundland & London Cable Companies were unanimously passed by the former companies yesterday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Emperor continues very weak and requires absolute quiet.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 14.—The limited number of strangers in Vienna has compelled a reduction of the high prices of living.

NEW YORK.

Horton, the Swindler—Commercial Consultation—Died of Yellow Fever—Another Tammany Fraud—Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Horton's swindling operations are said to amount, in the aggregate, to $75,000. Merchants and bankers interested have intrusted the case to a private detective agency. A reward of $3,000 is offered for his capture.

About a dozen gentlemen, representing the principal commercial interests, such as groceries, dry goods, hardware, etc., met yesterday in secret session, in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, for the purpose of conferring as to the propriety of calling a public meeting of mercantile and other business men, to take action upon the railroad problem. The object of the proposed meeting will be to suggest measures for remedying the abuses which, they say, the railroad companies now inflict upon the community, and to limit their charges for freight, etc.

The shipments of specie to-day were $393,435.

F. W. Bacon, a waiter on the steamer Yazoo, plying between Havana, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, it has been made known, died at No. 7 Eldridge street, in this city, of yellow fever, May 31.

A new chapter in the history of the Tammany frauds is about to be made public. T. W. Roe & Co. bring suit against the Comptroller for more than $200,000 alleged to be due them for stationery, &c. H. J. Taintor, employed in the Comptroller's office, has made an affidavit charging that the greater part, if not the whole amount of this money, was paid by the city, and divided among E. A. Woodward, and the so-called confederates in the late ring.

The President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital has been requested to call a meeting of that Board to consider and report upon the expediency of the removal of the Hospital, that the buildings may be taken for the proposed Bridewell and City Prison.

United States Commissioner White and Shields, and the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court left for Providence, to-day, to give testimony in the proceedings there against Joseph B. Perry, charged with having made a false deposition in Providence to be used at the trial of the Jumel estate case in this city. They took with them all the records of the court pertaining to the matter.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied the motion to vacate the order holding to bail Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay, in a suit brought against him by Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, to recover the amount of some notes, said to be due and unpaid.

The Coroner's jury to-day, in the case of James Downey, who died from the blow of a brick, hurled by Michael Cronin on Sunday night last, have given a verdict of justifiable homicide. The Coroner, however, required Cronin to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and sent the witnesses to the House of Detention.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Division Sons of Temperence will commence in this city on the 18th instant. Visiting delegates will be given a public reception.

The Germans of this city are preparing to give a fitting welcome to the Prince George Royal Band of Saxony, which is expected to arrive in a few days.

Nine thousand immigrants arrived during the past week at this port, making 141,856 since Jan. 1.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day were D. K. Kenney, of the Cincinnati *Gazette;* the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Prince Azuma and suite, Samuel J. Tilden, James B. Beck and family, Kentucky; Donn Piatt, Col. Freye, Peruvian Minister, and George H. Stuart.

The District Attorney is preparing for the new trial of Stokes, and has caused the committal to the House of Detention of the three hall-boys of the St. Nicholas Hotel, the principal witnesses in the case.

In Memoriam.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The members of the city press held a meeting at the Planters' House tonight, and passed resolutions of regret at the death of Maj. Henry Ewing, of the *Times.* They will attend the funeral to-morrow, as will also the Knights Templar and the Engineer Corps of the National Guards, and a large number of prominent citizens.

Railroad News.

BOSTON, June 14.—The master car-builders closed their convention last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Van Houton, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, V. D. Perry, Hartford; Secretary, L. Gary, New York; Treasurer, A. Steinback, Reading.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—Judge Rice has resigned the Presidency of the Maine Central Railroad, and accepted the position of Resident Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—An injunction was applied for yesterday in the Circuit Court, by the County of Laclede, in this State, to restrain J. E. Clarke, Orville S. Grant, George S. Merrick, and others, claiming to be Directors of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company, from holding an election in this city on the 16th instant; also for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the books and papers now in their possession, and which are claimed by Laclede County. Temporary injunction was issued.

DES MOINES, June 14.—It is now definitely settled that a narrow gauge railroad will be built from this city to Ames, this summer. The contracts for the grading will be let in a few days.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, addressed to Collectors of Customs, calling their attention to the fact that on the 1st of July Articles 18 to 30 of the Treaty of Washington go into effect. These articles relate to fish and fish-oil. It may also be stated that Section 5 of the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1873, entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain," etc., provides that this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, 1873, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond that day by the custom-officers of the United States. The regulations of the Department now in force, govening the transit of goods through the United States from one part of Canada to another, or through Canada from one part of the United States to another, will, so far as this Government is concerned, be held applicable to the transportation of goods, as aforesaid, until otherwise ordered.

BLOCKED WITH ICE.

The Special Agent of the Treasury at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., writes to the Department that there has been comparatively little done in commerce and navigation this season, as the principal harbors of the south shore of the lake are blocked up by at least thirty miles of ice.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary of the Navy says the steamer Juniata will leave New York the latter part of next week for Disco or Upper Navick, to reach the latter port, if possible, in the hope of obtaining some information of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. Letters will be furnished Commander Braine to the Danish authorities at Disco and Upper Navick, requesting them to co-operate with that officer in securing information of the missing vessel. Secretary Robeson hopes the Danish authorities will be able to communicate with the Esquimaux along the northern coast of Greenland, and thereby learn some tidings of the missing vessel. In the meantime another vessel will be fitted out in the most complete manner for the purpose of making a more extended voyage in search of the Polaris. If necessary she will sail from New York about the 10th of July, if the Juniata fails to discover any trace of Buddington and party. The last expedition will be in command of experienced naval officers, and will make a thorough search.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gens. Sherman and Whipple returned to-day from West Point. Secretary Belknap is expected on Wednesday or Thursday next.

THE POLARIS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A Washington special says: "The testimony of Capt. Tyson and Sergt. Meyer, in the Polaris investigation, has been received from the stenographer, and will be printed as soon as possible. Their statements contain together about 55,000 words. The entire mass of testimony is confirmatory of the fact that the separation from the vessel was accidental. There was entire unanimity among the crew and officers in the desire to proceed northward, and the discipline on board of the vessel was excellent. All were working in harmony in carrying provisions from the vessel, expecting every moment that she would be jammed and broken between the ice, when she separated from the floe, and it was wholly an accidental occurrence, so far as the crew could know, that Buddington himself was not on the ice instead of on the vessel."

Secretary Robeson and others, who conducted the Polaris investigation, will meet this evening to agree upon a report.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

One Negro Kills Another, and Then Commits Suicide to Avoid Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—About noon to-day, John Taylor, a negro, shot and killed another negro, Monroe Brown, and afterward killed himself to avoid arrest. These men had a quarrel about ten days ago, and since then Taylor has threatened to punish Brown. Taylor lived near the northeast part of the city. Brown had a small farm at a short distance. This morning Taylor's children went into one of Brown's fields, from which the owner expelled them. This enraged Taylor, and he went into the field, and this provoking a quarrel, Taylor was badly punished. He then went to his house and got a double-barrel gun, with which he approached the premises, and, seeing Brown, fired one barrel. The charge took effect in his breast, but Brown rushed toward the murderer, who fired a second charge, which struck Brown in the head. The wounded man then walked across the street, and expired as he was entering a house. Taylor went to his own house, told his wife what he had done, and reloaded his gun. He then left, declaring that he would kill himself rather than be taken. The police went to the scene of the murder as soon as possible, and followed Taylor about three miles east of the city. They soon came in sight of him, and he saw them, but did not run or try to hide. When they came within a short distance he halted, placed the gun to his left side, and fired into his body. He lived about two hours, and said he killed Brown because Brown had whipped him, and that he committed suicide because he could not afford to be tried.

SPRINGFIELD.

Information Wanted On the Transportation Question—New Stock Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14.—A letter was received to-day at the office of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners from Senator Windom, asking for facts in relation to extortion in freight charges, and unjust discrimination by railroad companies in this State. Mr. McLaughlin, the Secretary of the Board, replied, giving such facts as are in the official possession of the Board.

The Illinois Home Missionary Society, the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Company, of Chicago, capital $300,000; the Albion Manufacturing Company, of White County, capital $10,000, and the Fairbury Sandstone and Coal Company, of Fairbury, capital $1,000,000, have filed certificates of organization in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

The Knights Templar of this city, Lincoln, and Bloomington will celebrate St. John's-Day by an excursion to Mt. Pulaski.

The Janesville Gazette Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 14.—The argument of the libel suit of Whitney versus the Janesville *Gazette* Printing Company has occupied the day in the United States Circuit Court, and it seemed to editorial listeners that if they adhered no more closely to truth than the lawyers, and indulged in personal abuse to an equal extent, the defense against libel suits would be their chief employment. The Judge postponed his charge till Monday morning, and warned the jurymen not to discuss the case between themselves or with others in the meantime.

Another Shooting Affray.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—About 6 o'clock this morning a shoemaker named David Dunworth, who has a shop on Washington street, near West street, shot John Pierce and Thomas Daily as they were passing to their work. Daily is fatally wounded, and Pierce will lose an arm. The parties had quarreled some weeks ago, but had become reconciled, and no sufficient cause for the act is known. Dunworth is believed to be of unsound mind.

The Beecher-Bowen-Tilton Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—It is stated by authority that Plymouth Church does not intend to call Mr. Henry C. Bowen to account for anything he may have said reflecting on Mr. Beecher; that it will not investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and that neither Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, nor Mr. Tilton will take any further notice of the scandal.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A bank caved in, in the upper part of Peoria, on Friday evening, burying three boys alive. All were rescued safely except one, named Cross, who will probably die from his injuries.

John F. Cook, the English Vice Consul at St. Louis, is under arrest for the alleged embezzlement of $1,800 from Thos. Graham.

The Unitarian Society of Geneva will observe their Flower Sunday to-day for the children, and their church will be prettily decorated.

On Friday evening a young Irish woman named Dargent was burned to death at Peoria while trying to light a fire with kerosene oil.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has again granted Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, who has been twice convicted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young, a new trial.

Jack Salter, who murdered Jack Radley, an engineer on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, some ten days since, at Hernando, Miss., has been sent to jail without bail to answer to the charge of murder.

Pat O'Riely who has been several days on trial in the Circuit Court now in session at Ottawa, Ill., for attempting to kill the City Marshal of Mendota, by stabbing him with a knife, was yesterday morning found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four years.

Mrs. Fore, of St. Louis, filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Joseph H. Fore, who attempted to murder her on the street two weeks ago. Mrs. Fore is slowly recovering from the wounds received at the hands of her husband.

A German woman was assaulted on Friday evening, about 8:30, at the corner of Prospect street and Case avenue, Cleveland, by a man who endeavored to choke her insensible. Her screams attracted the attention of some men who were passing, and the villain was captured after a short chase. He gave his name as John Beck. The girl was only slightly hurt. Beck turns out to be an escaped lunatic.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman's Views on the Modoc Question.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Gen. Sherman had a conversation with a reporter last evening, and is made to say of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, concerning his indictment of Capt. Jack and the preparations for hanging him and some of his associates: "If the statement is correct, there is no doubt that Gen. Davis must have exceeded his duty, and he will be held responsible for his act. He should be guided by military rules and the law. We all know they are murderers. The President himself says they are murderers, and, had Gen. Davis shot them while they were being pursued, I do not think that he would have exceeded his duty. He did not do this, and could not afterwards shoot them in cold blood. Gen. Davis' report to Gen. Schofield," Gen. Sherman said, "may differ from that published in the papers. Davis is too experienced an officer to do anything that would bring odium upon the army, or lay himself open to a military court martial for exceeding his duty as an officer." The General thinks there will be no difficulty about disposing of the Modocs who are under arrest. Those found guilty of murder will be hanged or shot, and if it is proved that there was an agreement for a general uprising among the tribes, others will receive some punishment as a warning to Indians. He remarked, however, that it was a pity that the guilty Modocs were not shot at first, and then all this Commission business and expense would have been avoided. As to the killing, already, of a few prisoners, Gen. Sherman says that those who committed the deed are "low blackguards" and murderers, who had nothing whatever to do with the army.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The reported conversation of Gen. Davis with Bunker, the representative of the *Bulletin*, is unquestionably correct. It came here in the form of an interview, with questions and answers. The War Department did not believe the report that Davis had engaged Modocs against Modocs, and gone on a scout with them. Events proved the correctness of the account that Davis had prepared timbers for the scaffolds to hang the Modocs, and only orders from Washington prevented the execution of his plans.

Cochise and His Band All Quiet—So Says an Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Thomas J. Jeffards, Indian Agent at the Cochise Reservation, in which Jeffards says he has given a great deal of attention to the matter of the alleged raiding into Mexico on the part of Cochise's band, of Indians, and is satisfied that the depredations in Sonora are committed by Apache Indians, living on that side of the boundary line in Mexico. In corroboration of this statement, he reports that a party of Sonora Apaches recently came to his agency, bringing stolen Mexican stock with them, which they wished to trade with Cochise's Indians. They were refused an opportunity to do so, and compelled to leave the reservation. Jeffards, in conclusion, reports that Cochise and his band were still on their reservation, behaving well and in strict compliance with the treaty.

WEATHER AND WATER.

CHICAGO, June 14—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge....	29.81	65	W., gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo..........	29.70	68	S., fresh.	Fair.
Cairo............	29.81	74	N. W., light.	Clear.
Chicago..........	29.84	59	E., light.	Clear.
Cincinnati......	29.81	73	S. E., light.	Clear.
Cleveland........	29.73	70	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Davenport	29.79	77	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit..........	29.70	67	E., light.	Clear.
Duluth..........	29.72	49	Calm.	Foggy.
Escanaba........	29.75	57	S., fresh.	Clear.
Fort Garry.......	29.53	58	S. W., fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk..........	29.75	78	Calm.	Clear.
La Crosse........	29.74	73	Calm.	Cloudy.
Marquette........	29.78	50	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.80	57	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha..........	29.84	71	N., brisk.	Threat'ning
Pembina........	29.68	58	N. W., light.	Clear.
St. Paul........	29.68	70	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo..........	29.79	70	W., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 12—8 p. m.—For New England, easterly and southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas over the southern and western portion. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Eastern Gulf States, light to fresh winds, generally clear and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, gentle to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light rain. For the Northwest, northerly to westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 14, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Fall.
St. Paul..........	15 ft.	4 in.	....	2 in.
Fort Benton.......	7 ft.	6 in.	2 in.	....
Omaha..........	12 ft.	6 in.	....	3 in.
Davenport........	11 ft.	8 in.	4 in.	....
Leavenworth	0 ft.	0 in.	....	1 in.
Keokuk..........	12 ft.	5 in.	8 in.	....
Cairo............	27 ft.	0 in.	....	....
St. Louis........	24 ft.	6 in.	6 in.	....
Pittsburg........	4 ft.	6 in.	....	1 in.
Cincinnati........	8 ft.	8 in.	....	5 in.
Louisville........	4 ft.	10 in.	....	1 in.
Memphis..........	22 ft.	0 in.	2 in.	....
Shreveport........	27 ft.	5 in.	3 in.	....
Nashville........	8 ft.	8 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	....
*New Orleans......	2 ft.	4 in.	....	1 in.
Yankton..........	13 ft.	0 in.	....	....

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

Illinois Press Excursion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—The members of the Illinois Press Association arrived here safe, and were welcomed to the city by Mayor Morton this p. m. They were taken in carriages around the city to all places of interest. To-night they leave for Topeka, where they spend Sunday. On Monday they go over the entire line of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad to Fort Lyon in Colorado, returning to Atchison on Wednesday, where most of them leave for home. The remainder go to Lincoln, Neb., and on to Fort Kearney, where the excursion of the Association ends.

Louisiana Finances.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana gives notice that the validity is contested of 250 bonds of $1,000 each, of the State of Louisiana, 7-30 per cent, the bonds to aid in the construction of the Mississippi & Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, due in 1899, and advertised to be sold at public auction in this city, June 18.

Farmers' Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—A large meeting of farmers and laboring men was held at Shelbyville, Ind., to-day. Several addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted condemning the salary-grabbers, railroad monopolies, and moneyed aristocracy.

SPORTING.

The Recent Trotting Meeting at Grand Rapids.

Base Ball Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Great New York Billiard Tournament.

Sporting Matters Elsewhere.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND RAPIDS RACES.

The Chicago men who attended the races at Grand Rapids, Mich., have all returned, and present a most melancholy appearance. They left here for the purpose of capturing the countrymen, and, when the races were over, found themselves badly beaten at nearly every point. A great deal of their money has gone where it will certainly do them the least good. Their fast stock was absolutely nowhere all through the meeting, being beaten by almost every Michigan "plug" that came along. When it was discovered that Flora Belle could not make decent time, and that it would be useless to try her in a race, the Chicago party backed Pilot Temple in the trot for horses that never beat 2:21. Even here they met with a serious defeat. A young and comparatively unknown horse from Detroit named Fred Hooper won the race easily in three straight heats, to the surprise of everybody. The brilliant agent of the Associated Press at Grand Rapids neglected to send the time, but it is said to have been remarkable under the circumstances. The Grand Rapids track is a slow one at the best, and is but half a mile n length. Owing to recent rains it was in a very heavy condition on the day of the race, but Hooper managed to get around it twice in a style and time that impressed all present with the belief that he can get away down in the twenties with decent luck on a good track. The horse's pedigree is rather obscure. He originally came from St. Catharines, Canada, and it is said once helped to draw "Boss" Tweed's carriage. If all that is said about him can be relied upon, he is likely to develop into a flyer one of these days.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The attendance at the Jerome Park races to-day was immense and the betting enormous. At the Paris Mutual pools alone $25,000 were taken in, and hundreds turned away. The track was in splendid condition. The programme was not by any means as full as either of the preceding days. Although five events were set for decision, the fields in two cases were limited only to two horses, the largest being that of the mile-and-a-quarter purse, for which all the seven entries put in an appearance. Before saddling the horses for the first race, Survivor was the favorite in the pools, but as soon as Hayward was seen in black jacket to ride Stonehenge, a rush was made to get on the English colt, and he left off the first favorite, selling a little better than Survivor. Joe Johnson was also much favored for this race, and started in good position, but, taking one of his sulks before reaching the quarter-pole, he lost ground, and although he took it in his head to race when he got into the straight, it was then too late to be of any service. Stonehenge expected to retrieve his character after his last Saturday's defeat, and certainly everything was favorable for his doing so. After laying back for some time he quickly ran through the horses, and coming into the home run, it looked as if he might win, but the moment he was called upon and felt the whip, he stopped in the most currish manner and refused to make an effort, and allowed Fellowcraft to pass him opposite the ladies' stand. Survivor, the winner, was ridden admirably, and, after taking the lead at the Club House, was never headed.

The second race of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages, produced but two starters, but these two, Mate and Hulbard, ran one of the best races ever seen at Jerome Park. Hulbard cut out, running at a good pace for a mile and a quarter, when Mate drew up, and a slashing race between them was fought out all way down, Mr. Sanford's horse only outstaying Hulbard in the last hundred yards.

The Westchester cup produced a field of five, out of which Rice & M'Cormick's nomination was the favorite, and some heavy wagering took place. The winner turned up in Wanderer. He had been reserved especially for this event for some time past, and, as he was backed very heavily, the confederacy won a big stake. This is the best Westchester cup, as regards time, except one, and will long be remembered, on account of the success with which the coup was effected. From the moment the flag fell, until the finish, Wanderer was in the front, increasing his lead whenever called on to do so, and winning with great ease. True Blue ran a good honest horse all the way, but had no chance with the winner. Æolus was unable to shorten his distance, and after running second for a mile and a half was done with.

The gentlemen's race, with the exception of Messrs Peet and Center, was badly ridden.

The hurdle race, in consequence of Lochiel declining to start, was declared off, but the Stewards in the most generous manner offered the money in the handicap race for Village Blacksmith and Victor, who accepted at 150 and 135 lbs, respectively. On this occasion Victor had no opportunity of repeating last Saturday's fluke, for Village Blacksmith made all the running, and won easily at the finish. Time, 2:33¼.

PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 14.—The last day of the Pekin races was slimly attended, but the races were the best of the meeting. The first race, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $150, free to all, was won by Sumner's Rocket, by West Roxbury, dam by Eclipse, beating Roxy and Lloyd's Chief, in 1:46¼ and 1:48¼.

The second race, three-mile dash, for a purse of $400, free to all, was won by Sumner's March, by West Roxbury, dam by Marco, beating Port Leonard, Venus, and Illinois, in 5:36¼.

The meeting closed with the most perfect satisfaction to the public and horsemen, but pecuniarily it was not very profitable to the managers, Messrs. Douglass and Reynolds.

CAMBRIDGE CITY.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 14.—To-day was the last day of the races, and a large attendance was on the grounds. The first race, a trot, free for all, was called at 2 p. m., with Black Frank and Chicago only in. Red Cloud had gone home sick, and Mohawk, Jr., was non est. Frank had the call, and large investments were made. Both were in splendid condition. The friends of Frank exulted audibly upon the result of the first two heats, but things took a turn, and the following is the score:

Black Frank..................	1	1	2	2	2
Chicago......................	2	2	1	1	1

Time, 2:28¾; 2:28¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:32.

The knowing ones fell, and the sore ones got even in the running race of mile heats, with 4 entries. War Jig was the winner, with Joe Bowers second, and Mange third, and Ritchie fourth. Time, 1:51; 1:55¾.

An impromptu race, one-fourth mile, closed the exercises. A quiet old gentleman from Ohio paid $200 for the privilege of seeing the hind feet of the Nashville mare.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME AT HOME.

The prospect of having a few professional games played here this season is no brighter than it was a week ago. The old Chicago Base Ball Association is dead, and a majority of its members appear to have lost all interest in the game. There are a few persons in the city, however, who keep agitating the professional question with great persistency, and who are doing what they can to bring out the Philadelphias and another club. Their work has assumed no definite shape yet. In a short time an effort will be made to get up a purse to be offered in a tournament, which it is believed the best clubs of the country will attend.

The Dane, Westlake & Covert nine and the Firemen's nine played a fine game of ball at the corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about a thousand people. The former were victorious after a close contest, defeating their blue-shirted opponents by one run. The score of the game shows it to be the best that has been played in Chicago this season: Dane, Westlake & Covert—0, 5, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1—9. Firemen's—0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 3, 0—8. The D., W. & C.'s are to be presented with new uniforms by their employes, who are ardent admirers of base ball.

Eddy, Harvey & Carter's nine defeated Henry W. King & Co.'s nine, yesterday afternoon, by a score of 34 to 22.

Yesterday afternoon the D. B. Fisk & Co.'s defeated the Lyon & Healy's by a score of 30 to 26.

A meeting of delegates from the various amateur base ball associations of the city is called at the No. 10 Engine-House, on Griswold street, for next Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting is to procure permanent base ball grounds for all the amateur clubs.

THE PHILADELPHIAS AND ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The largest crowd ever congregated together on a ball field in Philadelphia witnessed the third championship game this afternoon between the Athletics and Philadelphias, at least 8,000 persons completely encircling the ground. The weather, although cloudy, was highly favorable for playing. The Athletics were the favorites in the betting, the odds being 100 to 70, and an immense amount of money was invested on the result. In the third inning, errors by Meyerle and Mack, and base-hits by McBride and Anson, gave the Athletics the first run, the Philadelphias tieing on the next inning by a three-base hit of Malone's aided by an error by Sutton. In the fifth inning a couple of lucky hits and two bases on called balls gave the Philadelphias one run and the lead, which the Athletics regained on the next inning by some very heavy batting by McGeary, Fisher, Sutton, and Clapp, after Bechtel had missed a chance of putting them out without scoring. The Philadelphias, in turn, wrested the lead from their opponents on their seventh inning by some heavy batting, six clean hits being made, three being off Fisher's pitching, who had exchanged positions with McBride, when two runs had been scored, both being blanked the last two innings. The Philadelphias won by a score of 7 to 5. The game, although exceedingly exciting, was poorly played, the Athletics neither batting nor fielding up to their mark. The Philadelphias played very loosely in the sixth inning, otherwise their fielding was excellent; and as they luckily managed to get more than half their total number of base hits in one inning, the consequence was they won. Tracey and Clapp excelled in fielding, and Wood and Fisher in batting. The umpiring was excellent. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Third game of the championship series between the Philadelphias and Athletics.

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	Athletic.	R	B	P	A
Cuthbert, l. f....	0	1	1	0	McGeary, s. s....	1	1	3	2
Wood, 2 b.......	1	3	4	3	McBride, p.......	0	1	0	1
Malone, c........	2	2	4	1	Anson, 1 b.......	0	1	8	1
Meyerle, 3 b.....	1	1	2	1	Fisler, 2 b.......	0	1	0	1
Bechtel, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	Fisher, r. f......	1	3	2	0
Fulmer, s. s......	1	2	2	4	Sutton, 3 b.......	1	2	2	1
Treacy, c. f......	1	2	5	0	Clapp, c.........	0	1	8	3
Mack, 1 b........	1	1	8	0	Sensend'er, c. f..	1	0	0	0
Zettlein, p.......	0	0	0	1	McMullin, l. f....	1	0	4	0
Total.......	7	12	27	10	Total.......	5	10	27	8

RUNS SCORED.

Athletic..........................0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia....................0 0 0 1 1 0 5 0 0—7

Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 3; Athletic, 0.
First Base on Errors—Philadelphia, 6; Athletic, 3.
Umpire—N. E. Young, Washington Base Ball Club.
Time of Game—One hour fifty-five minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 16; Atlantics, 9.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, June 14.—The Beloit College nine defeated the Madison University club at the second match game, to-day, by 39 to 27.

BILLIARDS.

A GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

at the French game is to be held at New York toward the close of the present month, under the experienced management of Mr. H. W. Collender. The inducements held out, in the way of prizes, are of such a flattering character that nearly all the great players of the country have entered and will compete for them. Among those who have forwarded their entry fees, and whose names have been published, are Ubassy, Garnier, the Dions, and Deery. The name of John Bessunger was sent on last Thursday afternoon, and if it reaches New York before the entrees are closed, he will undoubtedly represent the West in the tournament. Great things are expected of him by his friends. There is every reason for believing that he will defeat all the American players, and carry off the third prize. The large averages made by him in his recent match games are much better than those of any other native expert, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he can outdo himself in games where he has nothing to lose. It is conceded that the invincible Ubassy will win the first prize,—the champion cup and $500. The second prize, which is also a money one, will fall to Garnier, and the others will be divided among Bessunger and the Dions.

LOCAL BILLIARD MATTERS

have been somewhat dull since the departure of Ubassy for the East, and will probably continue so until another match of some kind is made. Public games are the best advertisements that billiard-halls could have, and for this reason the proprietors of large rooms should contribute liberally to keep up the excitement. When the New York tournament closes, Ubassy will leave for France, and will return with his family in October. He has more than half promised to settle down in Chicago, where he has made many friends.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

Such billiards as were played by Mons. Ubassy and Bessunger, on Thursday night, the world has never seen before, and probably never will again. These gentlemen had played three public games previously, but none had been peculiarly brilliant, and it is an extraordinary fact that the table furniture for last Thursday night's entertainment was from the manufactory of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, while those previously used were from other makers. That the quality of the table aided the great result seems apparent from the annexed testimonial, volunteered at the close of the game:

The billiard table on which I played the game this evening with Mr. John Bessunger, furnished by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, and supplied with the Phelan & Collender patent combination cushions, was the finest on which I have ever played. It was a marvel of beauty, and in all respects as accurate as could be desired. F. UBASSY.

The above sentiments of Mons. Ubassy I heartily indorse. JOHN BESSUNGER.

Evidence more conclusive in favor of these tables, coming, as it does, from the two best players in the world, it is impossible to find.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

ENTIRELY TOO THIN.

We see by our dispatches that certain professional shooters of this city and vicinity are giving tournaments in the interior of the State. These men are unquestionably good shots, and an afternoon can be pleasantly spent in watching them; but it is not safe to bet even a ten-cent piece on any of them. We warn our country readers to keep their money in their pockets, for they will get no show to win. The same game was tried here until every decent man became disgusted.

THE TRIGGER.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Some sixty gentlemen, including Gen. Shaler, Cols. Church, Wingate, and Cullen, Orange Judd, Chester P. Dewey, and other prominent military men and journalists, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, this afternoon, to inspect its grounds, preparatory to the opening next week of the National Rifle Association. It was found that some $20,000 in addition to the $30,000 appropriated by the State had been expended in laying out a range, importing targets, purchasing rifles, etc.

Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—A farmer named William Young, living near this city, committed suicide yesterday. He is supposed to have been insane.

HARTFORD, June 14.—David Scott, who, with his brother, was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of three inmates of a house of ill-fame, near Windsor Locks, in January, 1872, committed suicide in the State Prison, at Weathersfield, this morning, aged 25.

The Civil Rights Bill in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Judge E. North Cullum, of the Fifth District Court, to-day rendered a decision of $1,000 damage in the case of Josephine Drevir against the owners of the steamboat Gov. Allen, for refusing the plaintiff, a colored woman, cabin passage and such accommodations as were extended to white ladies. This is the first decision under the State law relative to common carriers.

Big Libel Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—In the $100,000 libel suit of Jacob Hawkins vs. the *Picayune*, which has been going on for three days before the Fourth District Court, a jury was empanelled today, consisting of six white and six colored. The Court-room was crowded.

The President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—President Grant has accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to participate, on the approaching 4th of July, in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the Commission for the exhibition in 1876.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—There were only twelve interments here to-day from all diseases, against seventeen yesterday. For the week ending last evening the interments were 119, of which only thirty-eight were of cholera.

THE FIRE ERA.

Serious Conflagrations in Texas and Canada—Other Fires.

GALVESTON, June 14.—A fire at Navasota this morning laid in ashes the larger portion of the business portion of the town. It originated in the rear of Smith's saloon, and swept Washington avenue from Brosseg's to the Post-Office. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The following is a partial list of the sufferers: Bearick's photograph gallery; Baer's book store; Cowan & Bressling Bros. & Co., hardware; J. G. Obert, Dr. B. Tulwais' laboratory; H. K. White, A. D. Korn, Robert Smith, J. H. Wilson, Goodman & Beck, J. Robie, Dr. Garie, Judge Nelson's residence and business house, Deidrick Smith, L. Levy, C. Charles Miller, White & Jones, John Love & Co. About one-half of these sufferers are insured. The insurance will aggregate about $75,000. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 14.—The entire business portion of the village of Maxwell was burned to-day, with the exception of three houses. Loss heavy.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Cliffwood House, at Keyport, N. J., burned last night. Loss not stated. The hotel was new, and had just been opened for the season.

ALTON, Ill., June 14.—A dwelling-house in this city, belonging to John B. Morrison, was burned last night; insured for $1,200, which will cover the loss.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—A fire at Sauk Centre, Minn., on Thursday, burned Alex. Moore's flouring mill; loss $12,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The steamer Mary McDonald, which was burned at Gilham's Landing the night before last, took fire in the hold, and, although the deck pump, syphon pump, and steam extinguisher were immediately set to work, she soon burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss. An attempt was also made to scuttle the boat, but the heat was so great that she could not be approached. Almost all the freight on board, including 160 bales of hemp, several thousand sacks of grain, and some live stock, was lost.

POLITICAL.

The Apollo Hall Democracy.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee made a dash at Mayor Havemeyer and his disfranchisement of adopted citizens in the following way last evening: "Under the specious cry of 'reform' we find the dead and buried carcass of Know-Nothingism revived; fanaticism and bigotry that would have shocked the sensitive natures of the witch-burners of a century ago publicly exhibited and proclaimed, and, under the action and appointments of the Mayor, the almost absolute disfranchisement of adopted citizens of every race and faith."

DesMoines Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, June 14.—The Republican primary election to nominate county officers and select delegates to the County Convention on the 21st, was held in this county to-day. But a light vote was polled. The returns received indicate that James C. Jordan will be nominated for State Senator, and Isaac Brandt and William Madden as Representatives.

PICNICS, SOCIABLES, ETC.

The Star and Crescent Club will give a calico party at Suow's Dancing Academy, on Friday evening.

The grand picnic of the Scandinavian Turners will occur a week from to-morrow, at Washington Heights.

The members of the Christian Union will give a sociable at their rooms, No. 114 Madison street, on Thursday evening.

The new Irish organization, known as the "Emeralds," will give a picnic at Roseville Grove, on July 4. This is the initial announcement of that day's amusements.

All the pleasures of a summer excursion can be enjoyed at the Desplaines Grove picnic on Saturday, given for the benefit of the Methodist Church of that suburb.

"Life-Boat Lodge" Good Templars will give a strawberry and ice-cream festival, with instrumental and vocal accompaniment, at their hall, corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, Tuesday evening.

The lady friends of the R. C. T. A. and B. Society, whatever that may be, will give a festival, lasting three evenings, at Klare's Hall, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street, commencing on Wednesday, June 25.

Frenchmen in Chicago will have a grand picnic excursion at Kankakee, to celebrate the 24th of June, under the management of the "Societe St. Jean Baptiste." Prof. Demars will deliver the oration of the day.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Senora La Vien at Turner Hall. The lady will be assisted by Miss Fannie Goodwin, Miss Angela Rose, Sig. Farini, E. Schultze, Mr. Widestrand and the Great Western Light Guard Band.

The "Ladies' Union Aid Society" contemplate giving strawberry lunches for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home, in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce. They hope the friends of the good cause will reserve their appetites and patronize them liberally when the time comes.

A notable reception and donation party is to be given by the lady managers of the Home of the Friendless during the day and evening of Thursday next. The programme includes instrumental music in the afternoon, and vocal and instrumental music in the evening. Short addresses will be delivered by Gov. Bross, Gen. John A. Logan, and others. The entertainment will close with a collation.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Joseph C. Butler, President of the Lafayette Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company of this city, died suddenly at 10:30 last night, from rheumatism of the heart, on the steamer Fleetwood, a few miles below Maysville. He was on an excursion to West Virginia, having left home yesterday in apparently good health. The Chamber of Commerce, of which the deceased was ex-President, appointed a Committee on resolutions this afternoon, consisting of the ex-Presidents of that body, and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

LONDON, June 14.—John Camden Hotten, publisher and bookseller, of this city, died to-day.

BERLIN, June 14.—Frederick Ludwig George Von Raumer, the eminent historian, is dead, aged 92.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Max Strettheimer, resident partner at Frankfort of the well-known banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, of this city, died there to-day. He was United States Consul at Stuttgart during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

An Abductor Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 14.—Last evening Dr. Lewis, a physician of the Eighth Ward, was informed that his daughter had left home with one Thomas Smith, chief clerk of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops at this place, in a buggy. Lewis followed them, and found they took the pike toward New Concord, and at that point had turned toward home, finding the hotels all closed. Dr. Lewis met them about midnight, shot Smith through the left lung, and beat him over the head severely. The citizens of Concord were aroused by hearing the reports of a pistol and the cries of murder. Dr. Lewis took his daughter in his buggy, returning to the city, leaving Smith in his wounded condition. At noon, to-day, Smith was alive, but in a critical state. Smith is a married man, having a wife and three children living in this city. Lewis was arrested at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and held to await the result of Smith's injuries.

Ben Wood's Lotteries.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 14.—Judge Fancher, of New York, to-day heard the argument in this city in the case of Simmons against Benjamin Wood, involving Kentucky lotteries.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Arrived, the steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 14.—Arrived out, steamships Cuba, Italia, and Lapland, from New York.

Love, Murder, and Suicide.

NASHUA, N. H., June 14.—H. Jewett, a rejected suitor, shot Ella Wood, at Hudson, in this state, this morning, then attempted to kill her father, and, failing in that, fatally shot himself.

Rouge et Noir.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—During a dispute over a game of cards to-night, Charles Scott, colored, fatally stabbed Thomas Rosbrey, colored. Scott was arrested.

EXCEEDINGLY SUS[...]

Startling Revelations [...] a Recent Diamo[nd Rob]bery.

Queer Conduct of a Po[lice Captain]—A Case Worth Inve[stigating].

There is now in the County J[ail ...] who, although convicted of a c[...] edly the victim of a plot conco[cted for the pur]pose of shielding others and co[...] of a prominent Police Captain. [...] indicted with a much older ma[n ...] bagnio of Lizzie Moore, on C[...] the 21st of March last. It wil[l ...] that the house was entered ear[ly ...] by three men, who seemed to [...] the fact that Miss Moor[e ...] number of diamonds. They [...] and demanded that she hand [...] ty of forfeiting her life, thre[e ...] diamond cross, and a gold wa[tch ...] "friend," who was also in [...] quested to deliver up his wa[tch ...] The property taken by the t[...] $3,000, and in the morning was [...] police authorities. The headqu[arters ...] failed to learn anything of the j[...] but in a week or two three me[n ...] by a sergeant, and two of the ri[...] were returned to the owner by [...] tains. One of the three men [...] leased from custody without a[n ex]amination, it appearing "that h[...] do with the burglary." The [...] given a preliminary hearing, [...] mitted for trial. Both were in[...] time, but one was subsequentl[y ...] and will probably never be [...] maining prisoner—the youn[...] to above—was arraigned last [...] found guilty. Miss Moore was [...] of the witnesses, but was not [...] all she knew. The prisoner's [...] her, while she was on the stand, [...] any money to a certain Captai[n ...] recovering a portion of her p[...] plied that she had given him $[...] The remainder of the sentence [...] the Court checking her [...] the Captain was not o[...] Judge then asked if there wa[s ...] present. Unfortunately there [...] had there been, it is very doubt[ful ...] to conceal the Captain's name [...] heeded. The prisoner, though [...] he is being sacrificed to shield [...] fused to reveal any of [...] cumstances of the case. [...] sion of the evidence and th[...] of Miss Moore has, however, p[...] to the vision of a few person[s ...] which they were confident, but [...] upon for want of proof. From [...] learned, the robbery was planne[d ...] friend of the Captain (althou[gh ...] have been cognizant of it). Th[...] indisputable by the conduct of [...] the story goes, the property was [...] livered to him to hold until th[e ex]citement was allayed. Two we[eks ...] he met the burglars by appointm[ent ...] on Franklin street, not very far [...] street, and was told it was about [...] He said he hadn't the stuff with [...] if they would be there on the M[...] (the interview took place on Satu[rday ...] bring the "swag" around. The [...] apparently satisfied and se[...] of them went to the saloo[n ...] and the holder of [...] came in soon after they took se[ats ...] He said he had neglected to bring [...] with him, but it was near by and [...] around the corner and get it. H[...] about two minutes a Sergeant a[...] men walked in and immediately s[...] thieves. They were taken to [...] cinct stations and locked up. [...] hours afterwards, the Captain [...] the third man on Harrison [...] passed a policeman "planted" [...] and he, too, was taken into custod[y ...] was informed of the apprehension [...] thieves, and, upon calling at the [...] was told that her jewelry "had b[...] Pittsburgh," and that it would b[...] $1,000. She was willing to give [...] but, having only $430 with [...] tendered that sum. The [...] her he could not take [...] her hand, but suggested that she l[...] table "in the little room." This [...] not seeing the money again, the [...] that the Captain got it. He may h[...] it to Pittsburgh, for within a week [...] rings and the cross were returned [...] with a reminder that the other [...] watches would be forthcoming [...] additional were paid. These fact[s ...] been testified to at the time of [...] Moore had been permitte[d ...] late the whole story. Even [...] tain did not keep the mo[ney ...] no right to act as the agent of the [...] and the mere taking of money u[...] cumstances, renders him liable to [...] der the rules of the Board of [...] believed by the "knowing one[s ...] jewelry never left the city, but o[...] no proof. The case is certainl[y ...] should be investigated, and if the [...] know the circumstances are no[t ...] "keep quiet," the revelations w[...] the community, and show what h[...] asserted, that some of the poli[ce ...] Chicago are corrupt.

THE CITY IN BRI[EF].

There is an art gallery at the G[...] The rooms contain twenty-four pa[intings ...] of them by eminent artists, and a[...] studying.

The Board of Public Works have [...] time for the payment of water rent[s ...] curring the usual 10 per cent penal[ty ...] inst.

The usual meeting of the inmat[es ...] interested in the Washingtonian H[ome ...] held in the chapel this evening.

A meeting of the Chicago Medica[l ...] be held to-morrow evening, at the [...] Dyas, for the purpose of reorganiz[ing ...] tional basis.

An adjourned meeting of the a[...] Mulligan will be held at Wahl's H[all ...] Halsted and Adams streets this af[ternoon ...] Committee on Organization will re[port ...]

James Burke, a stock dealer, wa[s ...] the Humane Society and fined $2[...] neglecting to feed nine cows and [...] for at least forty-eight hours.

The Board of Public Works t[...] will be necessary to extend pi[pes ...] maintain the water-works for th[...] commencing April 1, 1873, and tha[t ...] of the water-works will be insuffici[ent ...]

The West Side Pastors' Associat[ion ...] o'clock to-morrow, at the chapel [...] Presbyterian Church, corner of W[...] Carpenter streets. The Executiv[e ...] meets at the same place at half-pa[st ...]

William E. Lawrence, alias "[...] and Charles Jones, the bunko men [...] ferred to in THE TRIBUNE, were [...] Justice Banyon yesterday mornin[g ...] ment of costs and their promising [...] city at once.

The Fire Wardens have been ins[...] that hatchways in business blo[cks ...] closed. Property owners who have [...] firemen's lives will be prosecuted [...] the provision of the fire ordinance.

A meeting of delegates from al[l ...] tending to participate in the cerem[ony ...] the corner-stone of the Church o[f ...] Heart will be held in the Holy Fam[ily ...] Morgan street, near Twelfth, at [...] afternoon.

At 2 o'clock yesterday aftern[oon ...] named Jacob Swetzer, a deck-h[and ...] schooner S. C. Baldwin, fell from t[...] and had both his legs broken. He [...] to the County Hospital.

The alarm of fire at half-past [...] night, from Box 361, was occasion[ed ...] the two-story frame building N[...] Canal street. Joseph Winkthall [...] Thomas Silverman, $50; no insura[nce ...]

Mr. Alfred Weston, the gentle[man ...] narrowly escaped being killed [...] since, having been made a shooting [...] a Cottage Grove avenue car, has q[...] from his injuries, and has retur[ned ...] East and is now in the city.

A young thief, named Jacob F[...] examined before Justice Scully yes[terday ...] ing, and held for trial at the Crimin[al ...] snatching a sum of money from the [...] Italian named F. Serena. He was [...]

EXCEEDINGLY SUSPICIOUS.

Startling Revelations Concerning a Recent Diamond Robbery.

Queer Conduct of a Police Captain—A Case Worth Investigating.

There is now in the County Jail a young man, who, although convicted of a crime, is undoubtedly the victim of a plot concocted for the purpose of shielding others and covering the villiany of a prominent Police Captain. This youth was indicted with a much older man for robbing the bagnio of Lizzie Moore, on Clinton street, on the 21st of March last. It will be remembered that the house was entered early in the morning by three men, who seemed to be familiar with the fact that Miss Moore had a large number of diamonds. They designated them, and demanded that she hand over, under penalty of forfeiting her life, three diamond rings, a diamond cross, and a gold watch. A gentleman "friend," who was also in the room, was requested to deliver up his watch, which he did. The property taken by the thieves was worth $3,000, and in the morning was reported to the police authorities. The headquarters detectives failed to learn anything of the jewelry or thieves, but in a week or two three men were arrested by a sergeant, and two of the rings and the cross were returned to the owner by one of the Captains. One of the three men arrested was released from custody without a preliminary examination, it appearing "that he had nothing to do with the burglary." The other two were given a preliminary hearing, and were committed for trial. Both were indicted at the same time, but one was subsequently released on bail, and will probably never be tried. The remaining prisoner—the young man alluded to above—was arraigned last Thursday, and found guilty. Miss Moore was, of course, one of the witnesses, but was not permitted to tell all she knew. The prisoner's attorney asked her, while she was on the stand, if she had given any money to a certain Captain of Police for recovering a portion of her property. She replied that she had given him $430, and that——. The remainder of the sentence was not uttered, the Court checking her by saying that the Captain was not on trial. The Judge then asked if there were any reporters present. Unfortunately there were none, for, had there been, it is very doubtful if a request to conceal the Captain's name would have been heeded. The prisoner, though fully aware that he is being sacrificed to shield some one else, refused to reveal any of the hidden circumstances of the case. The suppression of the evidence and the loquaciousness of Miss Moore has, however, partially unfolded to the vision of a few persons something of which they were confident, but could not rely upon for want of proof. From all that can be learned, the robbery was planned by an intimate friend of the Captain (although he may not have been cognizant of it). This is seemingly indisputable by the conduct of said friend. As the story goes, the property was taken and delivered to him to hold until the expected excitement was allayed. Two weeks afterwards, he met the burglars by appointment in a saloon on Franklin street, not very far from Madison street, and was told it was about time to divide. He said he hadn't the stuff with him then, but if they would be there on the Monday following (the interview took place on Saturday) he would bring the "swag" around. The thieves were apparently satisfied and separated. Two of them went to the saloon as agreed, and the holder of the property came in soon after they took seats at a table. He said he had neglected to bring the "stuff" with him, but it was near by and he would step around the corner and get it. He left, and in about two minutes a Sergeant and two policemen walked in and immediately arrested the two thieves. They were taken to one of the precinct stations and locked up. Two or three hours afterwards, the Captain's friend met the third man on Harrison street, and passed a policeman "planted" to catch him, and he, too, was taken into custody. Miss Moore was informed of the apprehension of the alleged thieves, and, upon calling at the police station, was told that her jewelry "had been pawned in Pittsburgh," and that it would be returned for $1,000. She was willing to give that amount, but, having only $430 with her, she tendered that sum. The Captain told her he could not take it from her hand, but suggested that she leave it in the table "in the little room." This she did, and not seeing the money again, the presumption is that the Captain got it. He may have forwarded it to Pittsburgh, for within a week two diamond rings and the cross were returned to Miss Moore, with a reminder that the other ring and two watches would be forthcoming when the $570 additional were paid. These facts would have been testified to at the time of trial if Miss Moore had been permitted to relate the whole story. Even if the Captain did not keep the money, he had no right to act as the agent of the pawnbroker, and the mere taking of money under such circumstances, renders him liable to dismissal under the rules of the Board of Police. It is believed by the "knowing ones" that the jewelry never left the city, but of this there is no proof. The case is certainly one which should be investigated, and if the parties who know the circumstances are not induced to "keep quiet," the revelations would astonish the community, and show what has often been asserted, that some of the police officials of Chicago are corrupt.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There is an art gallery at the Gardner House. The rooms contain twenty-four paintings, many of them by eminent artists, and are well worth studying.

The Board of Public Works have extended the time for the payment of water rents, without incurring the usual 10 per cent penalty, to the 16th inst.

The usual meeting of the inmates and others interested in the Washingtonian Home, will be held in the chapel this evening.

A meeting of the Chicago Medical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at the office of Dr. Dyas, for the purpose of reorganizing on a national basis.

An adjourned meeting of the admirers of Col. Mulligan will be held at Wahl's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets this afternoon. The Committee on Organization will report.

James Burke, a stock dealer, was arrested by the Humane Society and fined $25 and costs for neglecting to feed nine cows and three calves for at least forty-eight hours.

The Board of Public Works think $400,000 will be necessary to extend pipe mains and maintain the water-works for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1873, and that the income of the water-works will be insufficient therefor.

The West Side Pastors' Association meets at 5 o'clock to-morrow, at the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. The Executive Committee meets at the same place at half-past 4.

William E. Lawrence, alias "Appetite Bill," and Charles Jones, the bunko men already referred to in THE TRIBUNE, were discharged by Justice Banyon yesterday morning upon payment of costs and their promising to leave the city at once.

The Fire Wardens have been instructed to see that hatchways in business blocks are kept closed. Property owners who have no regard for firemen's lives will be prosecuted for violating the provision of the fire ordinance.

A meeting of delegates from all societies intending to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart will be held in the Holy Family School on Morgan street, near Twelfth, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Jacob Swetzer, a deck-hand on the schooner S. C. Baldwin, fell from the bulwarks, and had both his legs broken. He was removed to the County Hospital.

The alarm of fire at half-past 11 o'clock last night, from Box 351, was occasioned by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 627 South Canal street. Joseph Winkthall lost $100, and Thomas Silverman, $50; no insurance.

Mr. Alfred Weston, the gentleman who so narrowly escaped being killed a few months since, having been made a shooting target of in a Cottage Grove avenue car, has quite recovered from his injuries, and has returned from the East and is now in the city.

A young thief, named Jacob Freedman, was examined before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and held for trial at the Criminal Court, for snatching a sum of money from the hands of an Italian named F. Serena. He was also held for trial, in the same amount, for stealing $5 from a poor old negro.

Charles Eagan, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, while coupling cars, at noon yesterday, on North Water street, had his left leg so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary. He was removed to the home of his parents, No. 187 Lincoln avenue.

The Massasoit House, opposite the Central Depot, is in the hands of mechanics, and soon there will be a handsome $50,000, five-story, 130 by 40, brick hotel with stone trimmings, where the morning after the fire there was little or nothing. Mr. A. W. Longley is the proprietor, and Mr. Boyington the architect.

Yesterday afternoon, a rickety stairway in the Columbian Iron Works, on Clinton street, gave way beneath the weight of a heavy piece of casting that some men were carrying from the second floor to the first. One of the men, named Frank Rooney, was seriously injured. Dr. Flemming was called, who took the injured man to his residence, No. 255 South Desplaines street. It is believed that in less skillful hands Rooney would have died, but at 6 o'clock last evening he was out of danger.

The *Times*, having abandoned that filthy slush about church members, will devote a page or two to the subject of hospitals this morning. As each member of the local staff will write what he knows from personal experience about hospitals, and as each experience will be precisely the same (and very painful), it is probable that the article will be very unentertaining.

In the account of the police raid upon a house of notorious character at No. 88 Halsted street, which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it should have been stated that the second story of the house only was occupied for vile purposes. On the first floor is the restaurant of Joseph Bunjer, upon whom the article referred to unjustly reflected. It was chiefly through Mr. Bunjer's efforts that the place was raided, and, since he has done everything in his power to have the house converted to proper uses, it is but right that he should have the benefit of the public announcement of the facts.

The alarm of fire from Box 56, at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in the two-story frame building, No. 928 South Clark street. The building is owned by George Norris, and occupied as a packing-house by Rufus Rand. The fire originated in the smoke-house, which is said to have been very defective. Loss on building, $900; insured for $2,000 in a Detroit company. Loss on stock and fixtures, $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Merchants' of New York, and for $500 in the Star of New York.

A sad accident occurred at Calumet yesterday morning. Mr. Brunelle, of the printing and publishing house of Habel & Brunelle, while fishing in Calumet Lake, was drowned. The boat in which he was sitting became suddenly unbalanced, and before Mr. Brunelle could steady it, it was capsized. There being no assistance near by Mr. Brunelle was drowned. The body was recovered after a short search and taken to the Michigan Central Railroad bridge, where it awaits the action of the Coroner. Mr. Brunelle was much respected, and a wide circle of friends will mourn his sudden death. He leaves a large family.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Estate of Samuel S. Foss, three-story and basement brick, 43x44 feet, Loomis street; Hull & Sidell, three-story and basement stone front, 66x42 feet, Nos. 27, 29, and 31 Park avenue; E. F. Pulsifer, three-story and basement stone front, 100x48 feet, Nos. 1028, 1030, 1032, and 1034 Prairie avenue; M. Tyler, two-story and basement brick, 40x30 feet, Oakenwall Addition; M. O. Walker, two-story and basement brick, Nos. 40x170 feet, Michigan avenue; J. M. Parker, four-story and basement stone front, 40x80 feet, Nos. 95 and 97 East Washington street; D. W. Mason, two-story and basement stone front, 24x74 feet, No. 1359 Wabash avenue; A. M. Fenner, three-story and basement brick, 24x60 feet, No. 376 West Madison street.

John Layton, who threw a brick into a State street car, on Friday night, whereby Mr. L. M. Elder, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was seriously hurt, was arrested yesterday morning. He was not very badly injured and was able to appear before Justice Banyon yesterday afternoon, who held him in $300 bail to await the result of Elder's injuries. The latter was severely hurt, but it is believed he will recover. He was taken home yesterday morning. In the presence of the conductor of the car in which the fracas began, Layton did not assert so positively that he was struck a car-hook, and it is believed that he received his injury in attempting to conceal himself in the Palmer House.

The *Times* is informed that there was quite a German meeting in Chicago on Friday, and that Mr. John F. Tracy resigned the Presidency of the Northwestern Railroad on the same day. The particulars will be found in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and perhaps in to-day's *Times*, if nothing happens. This is just like the *Times*, which is a good newspaper, the news always excepted. It is a good thing for the *Times* it is published in the same city with THE TRIBUNE and the *Evening Mail*. Were it not for these two papers, there would be no *Times*. It follows these papers—a long way off. There *was* a time, a long time since, when the *Times* was in enterprise and news the peer of the *Journal*, but those days are past. Alas for those days. Alas for the *Times*.

A frightful runaway occurred yesterday evening at 8 o'clock. The horses of omnibus No. 228 of the Citizens' Line, became unmanageable at the corner of Randolph and Market streets. The driver was intoxicated, and during the progress of the team was thrown from his seat, and sustained injuries that will probably prove fatal. The horses dashed down Market street, to the corner of Madison, where they were stopped by Officer James Carlin, of the West Side Railway Company. Carlin exhibited a good deal of bravery in the act, as the horses were going at break-neck speed. Several ladies and getlemen who were in the 'bus at the time, were more or less bruised. The driver was taken to the Amory Police Station. His name could not be ascertained.

Long ago, when men shot their way to fame and fortune in Ireland, an Irish lawyer challenged a friend to meet him at a certain hour, in a certain park known as "The Fifteen Acres." His legal habits were strong, even in an invitation to death, and the challenge read, "Meet me in the Fifteen Acres, be the same more or less." That gentleman's descendant must be on the local staff of the *Times*, and he must have written the ridiculous account of the street-car muss which occurred on Friday evening, as all the readers of THE TRIBUNE knew. The *Times* did not get the facts, though that is nothing new. It might as well have given a lucid account as follows: "A man was struck with a big stone on State street this week, be the same more or less."

The gloomy corridors of the County Jail were yesterday again made the scene of a marriage ceremony. Of course Justice C. B. Dagget, the parson of the Judiciary of Chicago, officiated. The parties to the affair were Samuel Wilston and Mary Deale, both of whom figured somewhat prominently in a bastardy trial before Justice Van't Woud last Thursday. Upon Wilston's consenting to marry the complainant, she withdrew the charge which sent him to prison, and herself made all the necessary arrangements for the consummation of the nuptials. It is probable that a love of liberty did more to cause Wilston to consent to the marriage than anything else. The bride has pursued the fellow who was yesterday pronounced her husband far and near, and her marriage seemed to please her very much. There are few who would begrudge her her new possession.

There are a great many ways of making money. Some work for it,—a slow way; others marry it,—a genteel way; others go into the confidence business,—an uncertain and mean way. The last dodge is to get up a newsboys' and bootblacks' picnic, rope in the little fellows, pretend they are objects of affection and solicitude, and make money by it. Mr. Scammon has a newspaper in this city, a morning publication, and as his employes have not much to do, they propose to get up an excursion for the gamins, under the auspices of Mr. Scammon. As Mr. Scammon is believed to owe the school fund a large sum of money which should be applied to the education of these boys, he can evince the sincerity of his desire to promote their welfare—present and future—by forking over the amount. After that is done an excursion into the country will be in order; but until then the excursions had better be left in the hands of Dr. Miller and other gentlemen, who managed them well and honestly last year.

On Friday night, at 12 o'clock, Roundsman Barthelon and Officers Noonan and Galligher made a visit to the gambling-rooms of Adam Smith, No. 191 Clark street. When Barthelon knocked at the door he heard an unusual amount of noise behind it, and then for a moment all was still, and pretty soon the door was opened and the officers were admitted. Three persons only were found in the room. A vault door, which was closed, attracted Barthelon's attention, and, under the belief that behind it a good-sized crowd of gamblers were chuckling at the very smart trick they had so far successfully played, the officer sent down to the Armory for more men. The whole party might have escaped before the additional force arrived but for the fact that the gamblers in the vault and those outside could not communicate with one another. After waiting 45 minutes the imprisoned gamblers, six in number, opened the vault door and came forth. They were taken to the Armory Station. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Banyon, who discharged them upon payment of costs, because they were not caught in the *act* of gaming. The police-officers say that it is next to impossible to secure the conviction of gamblers before Dogberry Banyon.

Last Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, a Mrs. Tully, who resides on Pavilion parkway, between Indiana and Calumet avenues, in the town of Hyde Park, saw two men dig a hole near her house, and deposit therein what appeared to her to be an iron box. Yesterday morning the fact was reported to Capt. Binford, of the Hyde Park police. A search in the vicinity indicated by Mrs. Tully revealed a trunk of small size imbedded about three feet under ground, which contained the body of a male infant. The child was nicely dressed, and was laid in a bed of fine shavings. Some of its clothing was marked "Cobb." Coroner Stephens and Dr. Emmons, accompanied by Detective Simmons, went out to the scene of the discovery last evening. A post-mortem examination showed that the child, although of the most perfect and robust development, had been born dead. There were no evidences on its body of foul play. The spot selected for its burial was secluded and very beautiful. It was found that two trees near the grave had been marked. Everything indicated that the child had been put in its coffin by tender hands, and it is not unlikely that some poor parents buried it there to avoid the expense incident to a more regular interment. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "still-born" rendered.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The New Warerooms of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, No. 197 State Street.

To-morrow the new rooms of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company at No. 197 State street, next to the corner of Adams street, will be thrown open for the inspection of the public. This Company has been later than some of the others in leaving the remote parts of the city to which they were driven by the fire, but it has done so merely in order to have the time to finish off the new quarters in the richest and most expensive manner. This place fronts both on State and Adams streets, not including, however, the corner store. It thus runs back 120 feet, making one of the finest showrooms in the city. The striking feature of this room is not its size, however, but the handsome, tasteful, and even sumptuous manner in which it is fitted up. It shows everywhere that it has been done under the supervision of a man of refinement and good taste. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet, which came from Stewart's establishment in New York, and cost $1,500. The ceiling is frescoed, by a Chicago artist, so as to form a perfect match for the carpet. There is nothing loud or exaggerated in color. The upper part of the walls is covered with arabesques, and that part just above the base-boards is marbled, while the intermediate space is colored with a refreshing neutral tint. The cost of this frescoing alone was $3,500, while the total expense for fitting up the room was nearly $10,000. During the day, abundant light is furnished from the grand windows on the two streets, while by night it is lit up by six elegant gold-gilt twelve-light chandeliers. The thread, silk-twist, and needle-case, which is of carved walnut, and is surrounded by a carved walnut marble-top counter, is on the right-hand side of the main room, near the centre. At the ends of this counter are two magnificent bronze figures, cast from patterns specially drawn for the Company. A hundred feet back from the State street entrance extends a partition of black-walnut, which, like all the handsome furniture, is made by Patzack & Schultz, of this city. This partition is in itself a work of art, a model of simple elegance. That part of the establishment fronting on Adams street is reserved for office purposes. Still beyond on Adams street is a large room used for adjusting, where all the machines go before they leave the rooms. The Company also leases the entire basement, covering an area of 5,000 square feet, which is used for packing purposes.

The merits of the Wilson sewing-machine are too well-known to need any special praise. A purely Western machine, it has had to fight against heavier odds than any of its competitors, for they were all united against it. Its cheapness and superiority made it a dangerous rival, to be crushed out at all hazards, if possible. But Mr. Wilson has fought his good fight, and has won against all opposition, a fact plainly proven by his ability to fit up rooms as elegant as those which are to be opened to-morrow. These machines have won such general favor, since they are sold at prices 25 per cent lower than any other first-class machine, and since they are simple to handle, durable, and of unlimited capacity. Each purchaser also obtains a written warrant of his machine for five years. The manager of the office here is Mr. George Sawyer, a gentleman of great business capacity, who has been here for a year, and who, during that time, has made for himself a host of friends. This machine is not only the invention of a Western man, but it is also made in the West, the manufactory being at Cleveland, a five-story building 180 feet by 60, where about 500 workmen are employed.

No matter whether one wishes to buy a machine or not, there will be no place on State street which will be better worth visiting to-morrow than the magnificent rooms which the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company have occupied and which are an unexcelled specimen of Chicago workmanship and good taste.

Sad State of Hayti.

Bishop Coxe, in the account of his recent episcopal visit to Hayti, writes that for the past six years Mr. Holly, the chief agent of the American Episcopal Mission in that island, has devoted his energies principally to work, not for the English-speaking people, but for the evangelization of the poor natives of the island, 500,000 of whom are virtually heathen, though the religion of the country is nominally Romish. The condition of most of the blacks is very like that of natives in the heart of Africa. Their religious condition is that of barbarism. They worship the spirit of evil, although they take their children to the Romish priest for baptism, as a charm against the incantations which they use one against the other. The cannibalism of religious superstition is still very prevalent in many parts of Hayti. Children are prepared for the rite by first giving them a root or bark which stupefies them. Then they are fattened for the sacrifice, after which the worshipers feed upon their bodies. This sacrifice their superstition demands once a year, and both Episcopal and Wesleyan missionaries bear testimony to its existence, asserting that the practice is systematic, and not occasional. The government has not sufficient strength to suppress the practice, although it has made the attempt. Bishop Coxe recalls a conversation held with the exiled President Geffrard, whom he visited in the island of Jamaica. "I did my best," said the President, "to put down this cursed Vaudou worship." The Bishop asked if it were possible that they thus sacrificed children to their heathen god. "Alas!" was the answer, "I was obliged to shoot eight men for cannibalism to strike terror into those whom I could not reach. Cannibalism is strong there; and it was for that reason I am here, an exile, because I made war upon it." In this land marriage is an exceptional institution; so much so that one of the missionaries, laboring in the mountains, reported with beaming eyes as an improvement on the former state of things that during six years he had celebrated six marriages. The three points which the Bishop thinks ought to be presented first and foremost to the people of these islands are: the necessity of Christian marriage, sanctification of the Lord's Day, and the knowledge of the Scriptures, of which even the nominal Christians of the islands seem very ignorant.

Windfalls for Doctors.

The curiosities of medical life and practice are endless. If we hear very often of medical men doing arduous work for very scanty remuneration, sometimes there is an agreeable obverse of receiving very splendid remuneration for very scanty services. We know of a medical man whose duty it is to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense; and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England, and duly charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a very wealthy man near a great city, who cannot bear to be left for the night. There is a physician of great ability who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner he has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient a thousand a year, and I think he works hard for his money. Sometimes the services are such that money cannot repay them. A friend of mine, a young medicus, had a standing engagement of four hundred a year to look after the health of an old lady. She required to be inspected three times a day, and make an exhibition of her tongue and pulse. What made things so aggravating was that she was as strong as a horse, while the doctor was a delicate man. She was so selfish and perverse that he was obliged to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her case. Similarly, I knew the son of a rich man, who proposed to pay a clergyman several hundred pounds a year for leave to spend his evenings with him. The parson, however, was obliged to tell his rich friend that he talked such intolerable twaddle that he could not accept his company on any terms that could be named. But the oddest of these arrangements is the following: A medical man has been attending a patient several years, and yet he has never seen his patient. The gentleman firmly believes that he has an oesophagus of peculiar construction, and that he is accordingly liable at any moment to be choked. That help may be at hand whenever any sudden emergency may occur, he has a physician in the house night and day. The physician, being human, must needs take his walks abroad, and it becomes necessary to provide a substitute for him two hours a day. Accordingly, a doctor attends daily from 12 to 2, fills up his time by disposing of an admirable lunch, and finds the gold and silver coin, in their usual happy combination, neatly put by the side of his plate, in tissue-paper. Up to the present date he has never had the pleasure of exchanging words with his interesting patient.—*From "The Romance of Medicine," in London Society.*

Murder and Arson.

NEW IBERIA, La., June 14.—Laval, a Frenchman, and Alexander Snaer, colored Justice of the Peace, were brutally murdered in their store, five miles from this place, last night. The store was robbed and burned by three negroes. A number of citizens have gone in pursuit of the murderers.

In a contest as to who could, with the fewest steps, descend a staircase in the London Junior Carlton Club, Mr. Peter Graham made a spring over the handrail and fell 60 feet, causing his death. He was perfectly sober, and is described as proficient in athletic exercises.

MARRIAGES.

WOODWORTH—HANNAHS—At the First Baptist Church, June 11, by the Rev. J. Woodward (uncle of the groom), assisted by the Rev. Dr. Everts, John M. Woodworth, M. D., Supervising Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., and Miss Maggie Celeste Hannahs, daughter of J. M. Hannahs, Esq., of this city.

OLIVER—BURGESS—On May 10, by the Rev. W. H. Daniels, William S. Oliver and Lovinda H. Burgess, both of this city.

BAKER—BIELBEY—By the Rev. H. C. Kinney, June 11, at 667 West Monroe-st., Mr. H. Baker and Miss Adelaide Bielbey.

RICE—MILNE—At Lockport, Ill., on June 11, by the Rev. J. G. Porter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. John J. Rice, of Peotone, and Miss Isabella Milne, of Lockport.

WARREN—MORLEY—June 12, at the First Congregational Church, of Painesville, Ohio, by the Rev. H. C. Hayden, of Cleveland, Henry A. Warren, of Chicago, and Kate Tracy Morley, of Painesville, Ohio.

DEATHS.

SWAN—On June 3, Nellie, aged 16 months, and on Saturday, June 14, Emma, aged 3 years and 9 months, daughters of G. R. and M. A. Swan.

MULFORD—At Oakton, near Evanston, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Rebecca, wife of Edward H. Mulford, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Monday at 2 p. m.

BROWN—On Friday evening, the 13th inst., Mrs. Clara Starr Brown, widow of the late Judge Henry Brown, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Forrest, 419 Centre-av., on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

ERBY—June 13, Mrs. Daphne G. Erby, aged 22 years, wife of William Erby.

Funeral from her late residence, 165 North Wells-st., on Sunday, June 15, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

MOFFET—Last evening at half-past 5 o'clock, at his residence, 421 South May-st., Mr. James Moffet, assistant-foreman of the Evening Journal.

Funeral Monday, at 11 o'clock, to Calvary, by cars.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

With $2,500 to $3,000 capital, to take charge of financial part of a well-established manufacturing business. Address S, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A smart energetic man of good address, to solicit orders in the South and West. Apply to 56 Major Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

LAUNDRY.

LAUNDRY.

Everybody that is in need of a good, honest, and reliable Laundry, should go to the WASHINGTON LAUNDRY, No. 9 South Clark-st., near Water.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st., Room 3. Cabinet seance to-night; medium handcuffed and tied down to the floor; hands and faces appear far above her reach.

DOCTRESS JEANETTE DE BENOIT, THE BOhemian Astrologist, Palmist, and Physiologist, can be consulted at 188 South Halsted-st., on physical and mental ailments. Consultations in all languages.

DOCTRESS JEANNETTE DE BENOIT, THE BOhemian astrologist, palmist, and physiologist, can be consulted at 188 South Halsted-st. on physical and mental ailments. Consultations in all languages.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 121 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MADAME PARIE—THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL MEDIUM, 406 WEST Madison-st. Seance this evening.

MISS JENNIE SHOLLENBERGER, TEST AND business medium; private sittings during the day. 115 Halsted-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also clairvoyant. Physical examinations, 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee, $1.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 59 West Madison-st.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, removed to 176 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

PUBLIC SEANCE EVERY EVENING AT 706 WEST Monroe-st. Tests, spirits seen, sealed letters answered.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST IS IN TOWN again. Rooms 421 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY ONE WHO CAN equal Dr. Mathew and Madame Maynard, the wonderful business and medical mediums; tells you anything you wish to know; cures consumption, paralysis, rheumatism, seminal weakness, and all chronic diseases; cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GERMAN, OF GOOD EDUCATION, would like to instruct an intelligent American lady in his native language or in French, and take, as a compensation, lessons in English. Address J 55, Tribune office.

A YOUNG LADY JUST OVER FROM PARIS wishes to give daily lessons in French, either to adults or children. Terms very moderate. Best of references. Apply for three days, at 25 O'Brien-st., between Jefferson and Halsted.

MRS. M. SMITH'S NEW TERM BEGINS ON THE 1st of July next. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to join either the French or German class, are requested to apply to her at her residence No. 308 North Wells-st., every day from 5 p. m. Terms moderate. Public schools' scholars half price.

MISS THOMPSON (FROM LONDON) BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction in the pianoforte, as practiced by the great masters. 336 West Randolph-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST. Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, Spanish. Lessons at my rooms or pupil's residence. Summer terms.

SHORT-HAND CLASS AT DREW'S COLLEGE Monday evening. No money until course is completed. Course embraces full knowledge of the art.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS CAN HAVE THE BEST chance to learn type-setting; charges for instruction moderate. Address PRINTING, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO correspond with an unmarried lady, with a view to matrimony. References given and required. Address Box 24, Waterloo, Ind.

MATRIMONIAL—A MECHANIC DESIRES TO form the acquaintance of a good-looking, respectable servant girl; intentions honorable. Address G 88, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—A MECHANIC, 26 YEARS OLD, wishes to form the acquaintance of a respectable girl, with a view to matrimony. One who works for a living preferred. Please address G 79, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—AN EDUCATED YOUNG GENTLEMAN (age, 28), good-looking, and in good circumstances, wishes to meet with an amiable young lady—must be tall, good-looking, and under 19. None need apply unless with matrimonial intentions. References exchanged. Address RICARDO, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE, NEW, 14x18 in. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEVEN GRISTmills of very best make, 14, 20, 24 inch stones. Will sell at a bargain. ESTMAN, No. 2 Arcade-court.

WANTED—A 5-HORSE POWER SECOND-HAND engine and saw. Apply at 241 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER, 25-HORSE power complete; second-hand, if good, will answer. Address J. H. REDFIELD, South Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P.O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 367 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN WASHING-MACHINE saves time, labor, and money. No humbug. Call and see it work at No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 4, Yates' Building.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-FITTER AND TRIMmer will go out by the day; none but those who will pay for skill need apply. Address R H R, 265 Fulton-st.

A WORTHY MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE DESIRE TO take charge of a house during absence of family; no salary. 440 Wabash-av.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, and in any quantity. The Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

COLONY—ALL WHO WISH CAN GO WEST AT small expense with the A. and N. colony; 160 acres choice land, two town lots and other advantages secured. H. B. STEVENS, Room 3, 159 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

FRENCH MILLINERY—MADAME A. SCHNEIDER, French milliner, No. 770 Michigan-av., respectfully informs the public that she executes orders for bonnets in the most fashionable style and at short notice.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished with board; table boarders accommodated. References exchanged if desired. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

HEAVY TEAMS CAN GET WORK FOR THE season by applying at 159 South Water-st.

IF A LADY WITH $1,500 DESIRES TO MAKE money, and a reputation as an actress, with an experienced manager, let her address P 78, Tribune office. N. B.—Security and best of reference given. All communications strictly confidential.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

NEW LAUNDRY AT NO. 40 WEST LAKE-ST. General washing done at $1 per dozen; shirts, 12½ cents each. Clothes will be brought and delivered. Send your orders. N. HANSON.

PARTIES HAVING PLACES OF BUSINESS THAT they wish to sell, or those wishing to purchase, are requested to call on or address GEO. H. LAWTON, Room 1, 48 South Clark-st. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I, JACOB Zirngibl have dissolved partnership with Frank Zirngibl, on June 9, 1873, and all creditors will please settle with the said Frank Zirngibl. Business will still be continued at 504 Larrabee-st. by JACOB ZIRNGIBL.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR A house worth from $3,000 to $5,000; some money; the balance in lots in Irving Park, centrally located, east fronts, ¼ mile each from N. W. and M. St. P. R. R. depots. 168 Randolph-st., Room 11.

TO THE LADIES—MRS. HUDSON'S ALABASTER cream is for sale at JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., and at BLISS & SHARP'S, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THE PARLOR CURTAIN-SCREEN; THE LAST and best out; is convenient and ornamental; rolls up like a curtain; it is pronounced by all the most complete screen in the market. Go and see it. For sale by MILTIMORE & ALEXANDER, 234 State-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED OFFICE SAFE, must be a bargain. Address U 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE WEST OF HALsted-st. Possession on or about Oct. 1. Will pay $2,500 cash or in suburban real estate. Address J 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL—A PEDDLER'S LICENSE for the State of Wisconsin; good until May 31, 1874; will sell cheap. Apply or address Room 5, 99 East Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—PART OF LOT IN GRACEland Cemetery. Any person having same for sale may find a purchaser by addressing, stating terms, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME LIGHT BUSINESS IN WHICH $40 or $50 will buy an interest which will pay me equal to a fair salary, I to do my share of the work. Address for three days, describing business and stating where a meeting can be had, F E M, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—PUPPY—A SETTER OR POINTER. State price and age. Address G 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR A HEALTHY, QUIET BOY, TWO weeks old, a home. He may either be boarded or adopted. Call at the Hospital for Women and Children, corner West Adams and South Paulina-sts., any afternoon this week.

WANTED—500 YOUNG MEN AND LADIES AT Grow's Opera Hall, 517 West Madison-st., Monday night, June 16, to take part in the grand free lecture on Lights and Shades of Married Life, by DR. PAYNE, the famous anthropologist.

WANTED—A MAN, WHO WILL BUILD A BLOCK suitable for a museum and theatre combined, can be secured in renting the same at good rent for a term of 20 years or longer. Must be in good location. Address or call at Room 1, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—1 OR 2 LARGE SOAP TANKS. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TICKET TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN; state price for one or both. Address A. J. WALSH, No. 507 Washington-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AN OFFICE DESK, SECOND-HAND. Address stating price G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL PRESCRIPTION drug store in good locality. Address E S, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, desires a companion, or some lady wishing to go into the dress making or some other light business; no capital required. Address G 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH THE STOCK AND fixtures of a retail dry goods store. Creditors having a retail stock to dispose will find a ready purchaser, or I will rent a store in a good locality. Address G 87 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A RANGE SUITABLE FOR A small restaurant. Apply at 181 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIBRARY OR OFfice desk. Address J H B, 167 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COUNTER AND A LINE OF NARrow shelving for a grocery store; also, a grocery-wagon. Apply to the Great London Tea Company, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—WILLIAM KILROY, STONE-CUTTER, or James Kilroy, stone-cutter, to call at No. 205 North-av., or address T. J. HUTCHINSON, same No.

FINANCIAL.

COLLATERAL LOANS MADE IN SUMS OF $5,000 to $10,000; real estate and commercial paper bought at current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

CLAIMS—KNICKERBOCKER, ILLINOIS MUTUAL, Equitable, Mutual Security, and other bankrupt insurance companies claims cashed by J. N WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR LOANS, REAL ESTATE, LAW ADVICE, money collecting, inquire at 534 State-st. Cheap lots near the boulevard.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, SECURED NOTES, houses on leased lots, etc. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 and 151 East Madison-st.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE 6 TO 12 months, or purchase real estate mortgages; also loans on collaterals, houses on leased ground, horse and rig; diamonds wanted. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE OR OTHER good securities. W. VAN O'LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $30,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 188 Washington-st.

MONEY AT 9 PER CENT IN SUMS FROM $10,000 to $50,000 on city property; $1,000 at 10 per cent. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—BY SEWELL CLARK, Room 13 Otis Building, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts. SEWELL CLARK.

MONEY—TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and good collateral security at 143 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE PROPerty in the city. A. F. NOBLE, Room 2 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards, at 9 and 10 per cent; can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 44 and 45 Bryan Block.

TO LEND—MONEY IN SMALL SUMS TO SUIT ON chattel security; short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE ONE SUM OF $25,000 ON HAND, TO loan on improved business property. Also, sums of $5,000, $2,500, $1,000, $1,000 for desirable real estate loans, which we can close promptly. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO SELL $7,000, IN MORTGAGES, BEing first lien on property worth $40,000, located 60 miles from city. Address J 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 TO $8,000 FOR 3 or 5 years, at reasonable interest. Security offered on real estate, buildings, and machinery worth $30,000, and undoubted individual indorsements. Address G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR TEN YEARS, FIRST MORTgage on outside property worth $100,000. Address J 28, Tribune office.

$2,000—$1,500—$1,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE years, on improved city real estate. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.; 9 to 12, 2 to 4.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; small sums to loan on houses on leased land, by GEORGE W. REED & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS, ON REAL estate. Apply, 9 to 12 a. m., to T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st., near Twelfth.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR. $5,000 for four months on real estate. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL estate security, at 9 per cent. $1,400, $900 for six months at 10 per cent. Short-time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR INGERSOLL'S LIFE OF Horace Greeley, just ready; also, for our other popular subscription books; come and see our new plans and inducements. Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED AGENTS to sell imported wines. Apply at 87 Third-av., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN READY to take right hold of a good paying business. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYBODY SHOULD CALL and see Mrs. Jessup's Compartment Kettle, indispensable to every American household, and sells on sight. W. A. BARLOW & CO., Western Agents, 239 and 241 West Lake-st., corner Peoria.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PATENT COMbination inkstand, manufactured by CLINE & KUHN, 149 Monroe-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—100 FEMALE AGENTS, AT 296 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY; ALSO, A FEW men to travel, to take orders for an article that everybody wants; sells at sight. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 307 South Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIGHT, GRAY MARE, WEIGHS 1,200 OR 1,300, about 8 years old, shod before. Any party who will return the mare will be liberally rewarded. 41 and 43 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, A BLACK CAPE AT HOOley's Matinee, or going west on Randolph-st.-car. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 52 Dearborn-st., or 105 Walnut-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, BETWEEN JEFFERson-st. and South Clark-st., one small pocketbook containing $5 in bills and some scrip. The finder can keep the money and return the book to 196 Mitchell-st. or 295 South Clark-st., and oblige R. W.

LOST—IN AN ARCHER-AV. 'BUS, A POCKETbook containing $25 and some cents, the property of a poor man. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to PETER PETERSON, 303 South Halsted-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, A BLACK CAPE, braided, and trimmed with lace. A suitable reward offered. Leave at Room 21, 164 East Madison-st., or 150 Twenty-first-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—AT BUTTERS & CO.'S AUCtion-rooms, on Saturday, June 14, a surgeon's pocket-case. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked by returning it to Metcalf & Co.'s drug store, 57 North Clark-st. DR. J. N. MORSE.

LOST—$25 REWARD—DARK CHESNUT OR brown mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, white spots on back; will show signs of having interfered with front feet. J. S. WATSON, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

LOST—$100 REWARD—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of the corner of Madison and Clark-sts., a diamond vest button. JOHN PARKS, 87 Washington-st., Room 26.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST., A SMALL LOCKET with Masonic emblem. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 497 South Canal-st.

LOST—A POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK, BEtween Twenty-second-st. and Washington-st. tunnel, South Side. Address H. O'HARA, 322 Burnside-st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON WEST SIDE OR STATE AND MADISON-st. car, square gold pin, raised band. More than value will be given for return to 1089 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST. CAR, ABOUT 2:30 P. M. on Friday last, a pocketbook containing between $14 and $15, also a family commutation ticket from Chicago to Evanston. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by leaving the same at Room 4, 55 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A GRAY CANADIAN HORSE ABOUT 6 years old; medium size; foundered. A reward will be given if returned to corner Twenty-first and Paulina-sts.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON PAULINA-ST., BEtween Lake and Madison-sts., a gold beaded necklace. Initials C. A. B. on centre drop. J. LUNT, 51 Park-av.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING PAPERS and check for $70.60. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at INGERSOLL BROS'. Job Printing Office, 186 and 188 South Water-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 253 SAMPSON-ST., on last Monday night, cream horse, white face, had lump on right side and scar on right rump. The above reward will be given by returning or information of his whereabouts.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ON MONDAY, JUNE 2, A pocketbook containing money and valuable papers, on Chicago and Clybourne av. car, or Clark-st., between Kinzie and Illinois. The finder will please return it to P. G. BAUMGARTNER, Maywood, Ill., or if you want to keep the money, please return the papers to Cashier Tribune office.

LOST—ON STEWART-AV., NEAR THIRTY-seventh-st., on Thursday, a package containing purse, lace, &c. The finder will be rewarded by returning purse to 25 River-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—AN ENGLISH SPOTTED coach dog answering to the name of Spot or Andy; thickly spotted; very dark on the right side of face. The above reward will be paid; no questions asked by returning. R. HAGENBURGH, Ulrich House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A BANK BOOK IN ACcount with W. F. Tibbits. Will pay the above reward if left at Tribune office.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBscriber for the return of his traveling bag and contents, taken from the train on N. W. R. R., between Elmhurst and Geneva, Saturday afternoon, June 7. O. S. WESTCOTT, 115 State-st.

MISSING—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 7TH INST. James Loughlin was lost overboard from a sailing vessel about 25 miles from Mackinac, in Lake Michigan. He wore a heavy overcoat, had dark brown hair, hazel eyes, was 27 years old, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height. Should his remains be discovered by any person observing this notice, they will bestow a great kindness by sending information to his bereaved sister, ANNIE, No. 1469 Indiana-av.

MISSING—YOUNG MAN MISSING AND CANnot be found, named W. ANDREWS. He is 5 feet 4 inches, slim, and about 24 years old. Information wanted at 111 South Clinton-st. New York and Davenport papers please copy.

FOUND—AT COAL-YARD CORNER OF POLK AND Jefferson-sts., one bedstead, some bedding, one table, chairs, dishes, &c., which the owner can have by calling at 101 North Morgan-st. and proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—RED SETTER SLUT; WILL BE SOLD IF not called for immediately. PROF. LE GENDRE, 137 East Adams-st.

FOUND—AT THE BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE House, 158 Illinois-st., a sum of money; owner can have same by proving amount.

REWARD—SATURDAY, M'VICKER'S THEATRE, gold link bracelet; finder please return to 540 Washington-st.

STRAYED—ON THE EVENING OF THE 13th INST., from the premises of owner, 294 South Morgan-st., one bright bay mare, 15½ hands high; weight about 1,000 lbs; long mane and tail; had on when last seen a rope-halter, and was sick. Any one returning her to owner, or reporting where she can be found, will be generously paid for their trouble. SAMUEL L. SAILEY.

STRAYED—AT 463 HUBBARD-ST., A COW; owner proving same, by paying cost, can have her.

STRAYED—FROM JEFFERSON PARK, ON Thursday, June 12, a large swan. Any person finding the same, by giving information at the Park will be thankfully received.

STRAYED—FROM AUBURN STATION, ON C., R. I. & P. R. R., a bay horse, about 14½ hands high, just getting over a founder, with 2 white hind feet, a scar over each eye, no shoes on; 5 years old. The finder will receive a liberal reward by addressing SHULL & HAYNES, Builders, 703 State-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A BAY PONEY, FROM 284 Fifth-av., on the night of June 12; has 2 white feet and white face; a sponge on right fore shoulder, black mane and tail. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to BAUMEISTER & CO., 221 West Randolph-st., or 284 Fifth-av.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN FROM NO. 262 RANdolph-st., a small, white dog, slightly lame in hind leg; answers to the name of Grant (weighs four pounds.) The above reward will be paid for his return.

$20 REWARD—LOST—POCKETBOOK CONtaining about $20 in currency and two promissory notes, receipts, etc., while going from Kinzie on North Clark to Illinois, thence Chicago and Clybourn-av. car to North-av., on North-av. to bridge. The above reward will be paid on its return to P. G. BAUMGARTNER, Maywood, Ill., or Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE REturn of two cows, strayed or stolen from my premises, No. 243 Lake-av. Both cows small; one all white, the other white, spotted with red. GEO. C. CLARKE.

$50 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 526 WASHINGton-st., June 5, a stylish dark bay horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds, had on a blanket, halter, and chain attached. The above reward will be paid to the finder for returning to the owner, D. S. MILLS.

$50 REWARD—LOST, ON LAST WEDNESDAY three weeks, a gold watch with its owner's name inscribed on its inner case. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to No. 133 South Desplaines-st., and no questions asked.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION LOCK vault door, Marvin's make. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GRANGER STILL CONTINUES TO sell his inimitable suits at the same old figure. Where does he do it? Why, at 128 and 130 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW STORY AND A half house, 16x30, to be moved by 1st of August. Inquire of owner on premises, 587 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—AN ICE BOX, FOR SALOON PURposes. Inquire of A. BRUHN, Janitor Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BLACK-AND-TAN puppy, a little beauty. Inquire at 160 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—3 BLACK WALNUT 8-FOOT COUNters, with doors and drawers; 2 6-foot heavy silver-mounted show-cases, at 276 South State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRE-PROOF SAFE, AT $150, cost $300, warranted in perfect order. Room 6, 203 State-st. H. C. GOODRICH.

FOR SALE—CANAL-BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, $650; good paper with interest taken. Apply 119 Madison, Room 10.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, ALMOST new, very cheap. Call at 988 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED GOATS, WELL broken to harness. Inquire at 13 Groveland-court.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND LARGE mastiff watch-dog at a bargain. Apply at 115 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TAbles at half price. Good patents wanted. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEWFOUNDLAND DOG only 13 months old, weighs 130 pounds; the best of his kind in the country; the party will sell cheap because going away. Inquire at 183 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD ROADSTERS—A SPAN OF goats, well matched, and trained to drive single or double, with a complete set of single and double harnesses and a nice spring buggy, can be bought cheap for cash by applying in person or by mail to EARL S. POWERS, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO BARBER-CHAIRS AND FIXtures. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SUFFICIENT MAGical apparatus, in good condition and but little used, to give a two hours' show of new and popular illusions. Apply to GEO. EDELESTEN, at Athenaeum, 55 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 SODA APPARATUS, SUITAble for druggist or a small factory, for less than half cost price. At No. 24 North Canal-st. PAUL ROUZE & CO.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASE 8 FEET LONG, FULL white metal, in good order. B. H. SARGENT, 783 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BABCOCK EXTINguisher and charges. For particulars inquire at 104 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTERS, AT 126 WEST Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS AT $6 each, and two to Kansas City and return for $40. Also a fine ten syrup marble soda fountain, at a large discount. Apply at store 126 Dearborn-st.

TWO PHELAN & COLLENDER MAKE BILLIARD tables, first class, for sale cheap. 619 Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND LUMBER, for sale cheap, or exchange for a good horse, at 519 Michigan-av.

WANTED—25,000 COMMON RED BRICK. STATE price for cash. Address R 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT A COTTAGE BUILT IN PAYMENT FOR some fine lots at Austin and near C. & N. W. R. R. Co.'s new car shops; will trade for lumber. Address G 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Horicon, Dodge Co., Wis., near depot; large 2-story brick house and basement, containing 22 rooms, with good brick barn, well, cistern, 5 acres of land, orchard, flower-garden, shrubbery, etc; cost $25,000; will take, in exchange, $15,000 worth of Chicago or suburban property, or Iowa or Minnesota wild lands. DIBBLE & LABELLE, Law and Real Estate, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL SOLITAIRE DIAMOND pin and lady's solid gold watch and chain, watch beautifully enameled and set with 14 diamonds; will exchange for good top-buggy, silver mounted show cases, or good safe. Address G 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A NO. 1 MANUFACturing business; goods as staple as flour; will take manufactured goods for pay, or exchange for unimproved city or suburban property. L, 314 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—14½ GALLONS OF PURE IMported cognac brandy, for a good horse. Apply at 77 Twelfth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GRIST MILLS; ELEVEN BEST mills in the market, 16, 20, and 24-inch stones, or will sell very low for cash. EASTMAN, No. 2 Arcade-court.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT AT ENGLEWOOD FOR horse and buggy or piano. Address G 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES BOTTOM LAND ON ILlinois River for horse and buggy and piano, or any good property. Address G 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, and piano, good unincumbered suburban lots, cheap. Address G 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE OR CASH FOR A large trunk. Apply at 281 West Randolph-st., third floor.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 25 ACRES; 15 ACRES timber, 10 acres apple orchard, 2 springs, wells, large house of 14 rooms, near Danby, DuPage County, 20 miles from Chicago. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 462 ACRES; VERY choice stock and grain farm; fine orchard, living water, and good timber, for some cash and good Chicago property. A farm of 280 acres; extra good improvements, for house and lot. A farm of 165 acres for improved or unimproved Chicago property. Some well improved city property for a large unincumbered farm in Central or Northern Illinois. Also house and lot and one-half block (5 acres) at Hinsdale for a small farm and city property. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE RESIDENCE ON PRAIrie-av. for an interest in a livery business. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOTHIC HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, lot 25x125, at Wicker Park, near Milwaukee and North-avs., for vacant lot, or will sell on easy terms. C. B. HOLMES & Co., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—ELEGANT MARBLE-front for unincumbered property; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE, FARMS, OR timbered lands and cash for city or country real estate. L. C. MAYNARD, Room 29 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—CHEAP LOTS AND OFFICE FURniture for horse and buggy, merchandise, or house on leased lot. 126 Clark-st., Room 57.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL propeller in complete running order. A. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., or G. BAY, 329 North Clark.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND TWO years lease, Hubbard-st., near Western-av., for good team, or wagon, or buggy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,500—NEW HOUSE OF 8 rooms, bay window, 50 feet lot, corner Kimble-av. and Diversey-st., opposite school house; 'buss runs regularly to the property, for house and lot, about $2,000; some cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50 PER ACRE—340-ACRE FARM in Will County, 40 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad, splendidly improved; want city property. $45 per acre—160-acre farm in Kenosha County, Wis., 50 miles from Chicago, and elegantly improved, for city property. $30 per acre—320-acre farm in Laurence County, Ill.; 100 acres heavy timber, splendid farm, for suburban lots. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL STORE AT BATAVIA, 35 miles from Chicago; also, one lot on Taylor-st., near Western-av. Apply to WARREN SPRINGER, 22 North Clinton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Hurlbut-st. and 50 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sophia-st.; will take horse and carriage, or part in furniture. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, A SHORT DISTANCE southwest of Irving Park, and within 1 mile of station. Splendid land, lying high; will take a farm worth $20,000 with some cash, balance on time.

Also, for sale at a bargain, 20 acres at Washington Heights, fronting Tracy-av.; all subdivided; a good investment. B. LUMLEY, 184 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—15 LOTS EAST OF CENTRAL Park, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., for good house and lot; South Side preferred. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS hotel in a very prosperous lake city, doing fine business; will rented, right reserved to give possession on paying furniture; accommodates 300 guests; water and fine view; $12,000 can remain five years. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON FOURTH-AV. AND stock of first-rate clothing, from $6,000 to $8,000, for well-improved property in some business place. Address G 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Thirty-ninth-st., for a house and lot worth from $5,000 to $6,000. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 105 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO-story and basement, all modern improvements, on West Washington-st., near Union Park, for a small farm or unimproved. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM NEAR BOONEville, Cooper County, Mo., on the Missouri River, 180 acres, for property in Cook County, Ill. Address U 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE GOLD HUNTING-CASE watch for carpets, parlor furniture, or piano, or cheap lot. Address U 82, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST QUALITY KANSAS farming and coal lands, good settlement, fine schoolhouses, improved roads, near railroad, for dwelling and other Chicago property. Would assume incumbrance and pay some cash. Address P 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT FOR cheap lots.

Also, several farms to exchange for city property.

Also, good Iowa lands for suburban lots.

Also, suburban lots for cottage on leased land.

By L. H. WHITNEY or GEO. W. REED & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE LOT in grove on Arnold-st., Englewood, for horse, wagon, and feed-store fixtures, or will sell cheap for cash. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND brick business house, rented till October, at $75 per month, in advance, for half cash, half in groceries, or other merchandise, a house and lot, or lots. Price, $6,000. Address WM. ATKINSON, Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas.

WANTED—LUMBER OR BRICK, AND PAY FOR it with 160 acres good land, near railway and county seat. Address Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SEcurities, at their cash values, for good house and lot, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Must be unincumbered. No commission. Address J 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR PLASTERING, city lot, good location, close to horse-cars. Only small part of contract required as first payment. Call immediately at southwest corner of Dayton and Sophia-sts., North Side.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE, harness, and light express wagon, and a good top buggy, for real estate on South Side. Will pay cash and assume incumbrance. B. S. GREENMAN, 42 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW FURNIture, a harness, new Coan & Ten Broeke shifting top buggy, and a fine stylish black horse, can trot easily inside of three minutes, perfectly gentle, sound, and without a fault. Address Carrier 13, Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY located 7 miles from Court-House for house and lot on Michigan and Wabash-avs., north of Twenty-fourth-st., or West Washington-st., east of Wood. J. SOURBRY, 112 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BOYINGTON Range for a watch or buggy. BURNHAM, 173 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY IN EXCHANGE FOR fine ¾ second gold watch. W B L, 173 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$7,000 TO $20,000 WORTH OF NORTH Side residence property, east of Clark-st., in exchange for Land Company stock. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT ON Washington Heights near Morgan Park, or by the clock factory, Hyde Park, for a small house of furniture. Will put in some cash, if required. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD LOTS and cash for working teams, suitable for railway work; also, for a good buggy-horse. W. F. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN A STONE-FRONT house of twelve rooms, with lease, on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; terms cash; responsible party wanted. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER sets, will sell at very low figures, and if required on credit. Address U 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 4½ STEWART COOK STOVE with water-back and tin-oven, good as new; also a nice Florence sewing machine cheap. Address U 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE TO SIX ROOMS, AT about half price, and the rooms to rent. 150 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS RAG CARPETS, as good as new; also other carpets, at Carpet Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; new and elegant designs of the Empire Parlor Bedstead now ready; chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, spring beds, mattresses, pillows, chairs, etc. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., removed to 189 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will find it to their interest to call at 613 Lake-st., or address HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP FOR CASH, a nice bed-room-set of furniture. Address U 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, HOUSEHOLD AND OFfice furniture, carpets, and general household goods. Upholstering and repairing promptly done by first-class workmen. Address I J, 28, 30, and 32 West Washington-st.

WE WILL MAKE A LARGE SALE OF FURNIture, carpets, &c., at our warerooms, on Wednesday morning, June 17, 10 a. m., at 615 West Lake-st. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON all kinds of household goods and merchandise; also special attention paid to real estate; regular Saturday sale, June 21. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

36 YARDS GOOD VELVET CARPET FOR SALE, cheap, at 151 LaSalle-st., basement. B. F. HEAD.

THE RAILROADS.

The New Passenger and Freight Tariffs.

How the New Law Affects the Chicago Roads.

Knotty Questions with Which the Agents Are Wrestling.

Since the passage of the new law to regulate passenger and freight tariffs on railroads, the interested managers have had several conferences. From the first, the general sentiment was in favor of endeavoring to comply with the requirements of the law. Its constitutionality was not unquestioned, but prudent economy suggested it would be better to accept its most unreasonable terms rather than risk the heavy penalties incurred by its violation, in case the Supreme Court should sustain the law. Community of interest prompted concert of action. It was, therefore, agreed that each company should get up a tariff to meet the varying circumstances affecting their particular lines, and that, when prepared, a general meeting should be held to compare tariffs and decide upon their adoption.

The Freight Agents then withdrew, to enter upon the most difficult task ever imposed upon them. There were sundry loop-holes in the law of which they might have taken advantage, but the prevailing purpose was to conform to the spirit of the act. As Chicago is the great receiving and distributing point of the West, their aim was, if possible, to afford shippers far and near the easiest and most available means of transit to and from this city. With the Chicago and Northwestern Railway this was not a very difficult problem to solve, because from every point reached by it, within this State, it is the shortest route to Chicago. A distance tariff could, therefore, be profitably made. But with the North and South roads the case is quite different. Every dozen miles or so they are crossed by through Eastern lines. Take the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At Bloomington it is intersected by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads, either of which Companies make the same rate through from New York to Bloomington that is made by the Alton Railroad via Chicago. The latter being the longest, the short lines will be enabled, under the operation of the new pro rata law, to make a lower rate and thus take all the business; but they can maintain the rate just as high as will bring it a trifle under the rate established by the long road. This will be discrimination with a vengeance, under the operation of a law especially designed to prevent it! It will force the longest road entirely out of the competition and place it utterly at the mercy of the short route. For, rather than lower the general tariff of the road sufficiently to meet this competition and bringing it, at intermediate stations, to merely nominal figures, the companies will prefer to abandon the business at competing points and make up the deficiency its loss will entail by advancing the local rates.

The General Freight Agent of the Alton Road proposes to charge for business received at competing points and consigned to his local stations the same rate that would be charged from Chicago. This policy would violate the spirit of the new law, but he proposes to evade the penalties of its infringement by offering to take car loads at 20 and 30 per cent less than regular rates for first, second, third, and fourth class freight, and will offer this advantage to any one who can ship by car-load. The result will be that, if a shipper at Springfield is able to patronize the road by the car-load, and a man at Lexington or any point 50 or 100 miles nearer Chicago cannot ship a like quantity, the latter will be compelled to pay a higher rate for a lesser distance than the heavier shipper for perhaps double the distance. And their justifiable excuse will be grounded on the wording of the law prescribing that for "like quantities," etc., a greater charge shall not be made for a lesser distance than for a greater.

The north and south roads will suffer most, but not alone. The Rock Island Company, for instance, will have to abandon the business of Peoria. Last year that station yielded the Company $300,000. But the T., P. & W. R. R. runs in an air line across the State, giving a shorter line to the East than by way of Chicago, and will, therefore, make a rate lower than the Rock Island Company can afford to touch. Their freight agent recognizes this barren fact, and, like Mr. Smith, of the Alton, and Mr. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, is preparing to make good this deficiency by increasing the local rates sufficiently to maintain the revenue. The companies say they cannot afford to earn less than they have done hitherto, and that being compelled to abandon such a large portion of their business they would be justified in making good their losses by increasing the rates for short hauls.

This policy has one serious difficulty. If the companies suddenly advance their rates for short distances, will not the shippers arraign them before the courts, and be able to convince any jury that, if the rates charged for the past ten or twelve years were remunerative, their material advance now is extortion?

These views may yet be modified, as none of the tariffs—except that of the Northwestern Railway—are in print. That Company assume an arbitrary rate to cover the expense of receiving, handling, and delivering freight at the two stations where received and delivered. The whole tariff is then made by adding a fixed rate per 100 pounds per mile, varying according to classification. The result is somewhat to decrease the present rates and sensibly to equalize them, removing many causes of friction.

Special rates are entirely abandoned, except in the cases cited where shippers contract by the car load. Manufacturers along the several lines who have been encouraged in their hazardous enterprises by advantageous rates will have to grub along as best they can. The Railroad Commissioners have been approached on this point, and they take the high, philosophical ground that, if the manufactories cannot stand on their own bottoms, they had better fail; and, in regard to the north and south lines, they likewise assume that, if the lines were not properly located in the direct course of trade, the people are not to blame for the lack of foresight.

One other question has engaged the managers: The effect the law will have upon contracts made outside of Illinois. The C., B. & Q., Rock Island, Northwestern, and Illinois Central Companies each have contracts with Iowa lines crossing them north and south by which the business of these cross roads is transported to Chicago at a less car rate than the local rate between Chicago and the Mississippi. The contracts are made outside the State, but the performance is within the State, and, therefore, as some lawyers affirm, subject to the law of the State. Others, equally versed in legal lore, contend that the question is beyond the jurisdiction of the State, being of an international character. The point made by the latter gentlemen is, that, were the roads to charge their regular distance rate, the business would be lost to the Chicago roads, which loss would benefit nobody; whereas, taking it at the best procurable rate, does not injure or affect the people of Illinois, while it does help the roads by swelling their gross earnings and enabling them to transport their other business at lesser rates. This position was affirmed, by resolution, at the last general meeting of the Managers.

It has been said that the roads can transport their business across Iowa at a merely nominal figure if they choose, and put on the full rate from the river to Chicago. The Rock Island and the C., B. & Q. Cos. can do this, because they own their Iowa lines; the Northwestern and Illinois Central cannot, because they lease their respective lines upon a certain percentage of the gross earnings, and the terms of the agreement demand a fair division.

It has also been stated that the north and south lines will secretly "pool" the business at competing points with the east and west lines, and allow the latter to do all the business. Should the cross lines consent to this, they will display unprecedented magnanimity, for they have the Chicago lines at their mercy.

The struggle in regard to the Freeport business may be revived. The Illinois Central Company have a contract with the C., B. & Q. Company, by which all the business of the former, north and west of Forreston, is transported to Chicago for $9 per loaded car,—a distance of 128 miles. When the new law comes in force, certain parties who are now paying the local rate of $20 and $30 per car propose to offer the C., B. & Q. Company the same car rate that is given the Illinois Central Company. In case the regular rate is exacted, they will appeal to the courts and ask the jurors to decide whether, if it pays the Company to transport freight 128 miles for $9 per car, a charge of $20 per car for a lesser distance is not extortion. Presented thus, the jurors would not waste much time in recording an affirmative verdict. But the C., B. & Q. Company intend to deny that it is their road. They will claim that the Illinois Central Company make the rate with the shipper, and transact all the business; that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company merely haul the trains, and that, practically, these 128 miles are a portion of the Illinois Central, and should be considered such. If this construction is not accepted, the Company may fall back on the clause referring to "like quantities," and ask what individual shipper will contract to give them an equal quantity with the Illinois Central.

Some of the roads will not make their tariffs uniform over all portions of their line. The law refers to lines running in the "same direction." Thus, the Illinois Central will make a different rate on their main line to what is given on the branch, because the former runs S. S. E. and the latter S. S. W.—an exceedingly nice distinction, and one that the Northwestern could also make between its Freeport subdivision and the Dixon Air Line.

It will thus be seen that several knotty questions, with which the railroad solicitors are wrestling, can only be definitely settled after a fair trial of the law.

WHERE THE ASSETS WENT.

The President of the Bankrupt Commercial Insurance Company Explains—The Directors Gave Him Reinsurances in Other Companies to Cancel His Claims Against the Commercial.

The city press, in order not to hamper unduly the hands of the Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company in his efforts to discover what has become of the assets of the Company, that have so mysteriously disappeared, have refrained from reporting the evidence of the various officers, as it has been taken. Sufficient time, however, has elapsed to justify the publication of the evidence of William V. Kay, President at the time of the fire, which was taken on the 6th inst.

The early part of the examination was taken up in eliciting particulars of the policies effected in the Company by the witness, who said he had one for $6,000 on his house on Michigan avenue; one for $5,000 on a house and barn at Lake Forest, and that Hayden & Kay had one for $20,000 in which he was interested.

From this point part of the examination is worth giving in full. The witness was asked if there were any policies not mentioned.

A.—I think that's all. We did have something on some carriages stored on State street. I have forgotten the amount.

Q.—Did you make proofs of loss against the Commercial Insurance Company on the policies? A.—I made proof of loss for $5,000. I proved up part of the Hayden & Kay policy, and took a certificate for it. That was sufficient to cover my indebtedness to the Company.

Q.—You proved up part of that policy? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And took a certificate? A.—And took a certificate, which certificate I surrendered to the Company for my note.

Q.—Why did you not prove up the whole of the claim of Hayden & Kay against the Commercial Insurance Company? A.—Because I had received $15,000 of reinsurance policies from it, leaving $5,000.

Q.—The reinsurance was made by the Commercial Insurance Company, was it not? A.—The reinsurance was made for the benefit of the Commercial Insurance Company—for the benefit of Hayden, Kay & Co.

Q.—In what companies? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How many companies was the re-insurance in? A.—Three.

Q.—Did you collect the reinsurance? A.—Yes, sir. I collected what we could of it. Some of them paid 20 cents, and I believe the others paid 25 cents after the fire. Part of them, I think, were Hartford companies.

Q.—Do you recollect any of the companies? A.—I do not.

Q.—Would your books show? A.—Yes, sir.

Witness next said the companies were poor ones, that he would furnish a statement of the sums received to the Register, that he got the reinsurance policies from Mr. Fay, the Secretary, and that such policies were assigned to Hayden & Kay by Mr. Fay.

He did not know by whose authority the interest of the company in the reinsurances were assigned to Hayden & Kay, by Mr. Fay, but assumed that it was done by authority of the company,—but he was not aware of any meeting of Directors at which any such authority had been given, although he thought there was.

Questioned as to his recollections on this point, he said the policies were handed to him by Mr. Chapman, in the presence of the other Directors, at the office on West Washington street, and then assigned by Mr. Fay, and therefore he supposed it must have been with the knowledge and consent of the Directors. It was at a formal meeting. He could not remember whether any resolutions were passed. The date of said meeting was about a week after the fire, just after they opened their office on Washington street. It was held as soon as they got the safe out of the vault. He thought all the companies whose reinsurance policies he held went into bankruptcy. The companies were wound up, and he took anything he could get for the reinsurances.

THE CONTESTED SCHOOL-ELECTION.

The Application for a Writ of Quo Warranto Calling on Waite to Show Cause Why He Should Not Vacate Office—The Rule Discharged—Judge Tree Holds That Where a Citizen Participates in an Election He Cannot Afterwards Upset It.

In the Hyde Park election for School Trustee case, where John R. Lewis prays for a writ of quo warranto calling upon George W. Waite to show cause why he should not be enjoined from illegally exercising the office of School Trustee, Judge Tree yesterday rendered the following opinion:

This was a rule obtained at the relation of John R. Lewis, calling upon the defendant, George W. Waite, to show cause why an injunction should not be filed against him for illegally usurping and exercising the office of Trustee of Schools of Township 38, North Range 14 East of 3 P. M. It appears from the affidavits and exhibits filed, that James H. Ely, as Treasurer of the township in question, did, in pursuance of law, give notice of an election to be held at the school-house in District No. 5, on the 12th day of April, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., for one Trustee of Schools. That at the hour appointed, as it is alleged, the Judges of the election met, and, being unable to obtain access to the school-house, posted a notice on the door that the election would be held at the house of one James H. Ely, which is on the same street, not far distant from the place originally designated. That the elections for Trustees of Schools have been held at Ely's house for the last five years, and it is well known to the voters of the township. That the relator attended the election held at Ely's house, the legality of which is now in dispute, that he was a candidate there for School Trustee himself, and voted at that place. It further appears that, later in the day, a few of the voters of the township assembled at the school-house, elected Judges, and proceeded to hold an election for School Trustee. At this latter place there were 19 votes cast, all of which were in favor of the relator for the office. At Ely's house there were 112 votes cast, 106 of which were for the respondent Waite, and the remaining 6 for the relator. It is claimed by the relator that the Judges had no power to adjourn the election on that day to another place than that originally designated in the notice, and therefore that the election so held at Ely's house was illegal.

In the view which I take of the case I do not deem it necessary to consider the question as to whether or not the election at Ely's house was regular. I am satisfied that I ought not to make the rule absolute under all of the circumstances developed by the affidavits on file. It seems that Lewis was a candidate at the election held at Ely's house, that he voted himself, and a number of votes were cast for him at that place. The rule, I think, is well settled that where one concurs in an election by voting and taking part in it, he disqualifies himself from complaining of it, at least so far as enabling him to become a relator in a quo warranto proceeding. Courts are never disposed to listen to persons who have acquiesced and concurred in the very act which they afterwards come to complain of when it suits their purpose. (Rex. v. Clarke, 1 East, 46.) In Rex. v. Slythe, 6 B. & C., 240, it was held that where a corporation has attended and voted at a meeting for the election of officers of the borough, he will not be allowed to become a relator in quo warranto and impeach the titles of the persons there elected on account of the objection to the title of the presiding officer, unless he shows that, at the time of the election, he was ignorant of the objection. In this case it cannot be contended that the relator was ignorant of the fact of the change of place, or any of the facts of which he complained. He was an active participant at the election at the house of Ely. In the very late case of the Queen v. Lofthouse and Wilson, reported in 1 Law Reports, Q. B., years 1865, 1866, the provisions of the act of Parliament were not complied with at an election of a local Board of Health, but the relator, having voted at and participated in the election, the Court held that he was disqualified from complaining of the legality of the election in the character of relator. The Court say that it is very much like the case where an arbitrator has done something wrong, but both parties, although knowing it, nevertheless proceed, and neither can afterwards take advantage of the objection. The rule must be discharged, with costs against the relator.

HESING'S HOWL.

Its Effect Upon Field, Leiter & Co.—How Hesing Failed to Keep His Word.

Interview with One of the Jurymen—The Facts About the Trial.

Messrs. Field & Leiter were called upon yesterday, by a reporter of this paper, to get a statement of their connection, if any, with the jury in the liquor case, which created such a rumpus in the last meeting of the German Saloon-Keepers' Union. The facts, as gathered from these gentlemen, were to the effect that a Constable went into the store, and told Mr. Leiter that he wanted some men to serve on a jury. Mr. Leiter called the first four he laid his eyes on, and of the four, three—Messrs. Young, Webb, and Leonard—went with the Constable. None of the firm had any idea what the case was, nor did they care to inquire. They regarded it as none of their business, as they never attempted to influence their employes in voting on juries or at any other time. The next morning translations of the remarks of the *Staats-Zeitung* were laid on the desks of the principals of the firm, who called on Mr. Hesing. That gentleman professed to be astonished at the remarks in his paper, and expressed his intention to retract. Mr. Hesing was quite cordial during the interview, and full reliance was placed in his promise to set matters right the next day. His paper came out the next morning, but the cure was worse than the disease. Messrs. Field & Leiter did not care much for that; all they cared about was that it should be known they did not interfere with their employes when voting on juries or elsewhere. They had never done so, and never intended to.

MR. YOUNG,

one of the employes who served on the jury, stated that Mr. Leiter simply called him and three others to where the Constable stood; that one of them got off on account of an engagement in the evening, and he and the other two went with the Constable to the Justice's office. Mr. Leiter never said anything to any of them, and none of them knew until the Constable informed them what kind of a case was to be tried. At the court the attorney for the defendant made some remark about having three jurors from one store, but they were all accepted, much to their chagrin, as they would have willingly given place to anybody else.

THE CASE

was tried and given to the jury. There were twelve jurors. As soon as they were in consultation, one juror, who seemed to be acquainted with the defendant, as he had shaken hands with him, rose, and announced his opinion that "There was no case." The jury divided, and there were six for conviction and six for acquittal. That was a tie, a dead lock, and so it remained for the half hour the jury remained out. They reported to the Court, through the juror who was believed to be a friend of the defendant, that "They could not agree if they remained out a week," and the Court discharged them. The case, in Mr. Young's opinion, had to be tried upon the facts and upon

THE FACTS ALONE,

and in his opinion the facts demanded conviction. One policeman swore on the trial that he went into the saloon three times that Sunday afternoon and saw liquor bought, sold, and drank. There was no prejudice that Mr. Young could discern on the part of anybody against the defendant, and the six who voted for conviction did so because, in their judgments, the evidence irresistibly led them to that conclusion. It so happened that the three gentlemen from Field & Leiter's were for conviction, and of the other three, one was from another dry-goods house—the Boston Square-Dealing establishment; the second from a tinshop on Madison street; and the third, Mr. Young did not know where he came from. When going out of the Court Zenieschek remarked that they had better get all their jurors from Field & Leiter's. The statement of Mr. Zenieschek in his speech that the spithet "d—n Dutchman" was used by the jurors, was not true. Mr. Young said that the three men from Field & Leiter's were not "temperance men" so-called; that they all drank occasionally when they felt like it. They voted on the jury as they thought the evidence directed.

THE IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT

of Field & Leiter was running all day yesterday, and will probably continue prosperous in spite of Mr. Zenieschek's resolution. The firm is without prejudice; they are too busy, and have no time for prejudice, and, as a proof that they entertain no prejudice against the Germans, it may be stated that they employ a large number of that nationality in their establishments.

THE MAYOR AND MR. HESING.

The report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the "liberal-minded citizens," commonly called the Saloon-Keepers' Union, published in yesterday's paper, contained an abstract of some remarks made by Mr. A. C. Hesing, in which he was represented as saying that "The advice the Mayor gave him was that the saloon-keepers should not pay the fines, but resort to the higher courts," and that "The Mayor showed by his recent actions that he was an untruthful and dishonorable man."

The Mayor is at a loss to know wherein he has been untruthful, or what promises he has made which he has not observed. He would like to learn of any one which he has violated. So far as any alleged advice to saloon-keepers not to pay their fines is concerned, he simply denies that he ever said anything of the kind to Mr. Hesing or to anybody else. But he has often said to Mr. Hesing, to members of German Committees, and to others, that if the saloon-keepers considered themselves aggrieved the Courts were open to them, as to all other citizens, and they need have no fears that they would not get fair trials. They could hire any attorney they choose to defend them. They could call for a jury, if they had no confidence in the Justice of the Peace, and they could appeal to a higher court if the verdict did not satisfy them. But, on the other hand, the city would be compelled to prosecute under the law with all the force it could, and win its suits if it could. It was a question for the courts to determine, and they had the same rights there as all other defendants. These remarks were made not merely to Mr. Hesing, but to all who came in and asked that they should not be prosecuted, and they are all he ever said on this subject. According to the *Staats-Zeitung* report of the same meeting, Mr. Hesing referred only to what the Mayor said concerning asking for juries, and did not say anything about refusing to pay fines.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Nos. 44 and 46 LaSalle Street Being Fitted Up for Their Reception—Mr. Billings Elected Superintendent.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newsboys' Home was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Relief and Aid Society, N. S. Bouton in the Chair. Among those present were: N. S. Bouton, W. B. Billings, Mr. Hubbard, Dr. Ben Miller, N. K. Fairbank, Mr. Plumb, and several ladies.

Mr. Hubbard explained the mission upon which Mr. Billings was sent in behalf of the Newsboys' Home, and Mr. Billings gave a detailed statement, giving a history of the undertaking from its inception to its successful issue. There was a building opposite the Relief Society's rooms, on LaSalle street (Nos. 44 and 46), which he had commenced putting in order.

Mr. Bouton explained the object of the Society, and its desire to extend its labors to embrace not only all the boys, but the girls also.

Mr. S. M. Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors hereby approve the action of the Executive Committee in employing Mr. W. B. Billings to take charge of the Home and the work connected therewith, and we do now confirm his appointment as the General Superintendent.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moore hoped that Mr. Billings would not run the institution into debt.

Mr. Hubbard was, on motion of Mr. Fairbank, made the Auditor of the Contingent Fund.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Billings expressed a wish that there should be very little red tape about the matter. He would prefer to have it handy for use.

Mrs. Dr. Northrup was, on motion, appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by the resignation of Miss Jessie Bross.

Mr. Plumb was called upon to explain his presence. He said he was from the *Inter-Ocean*.

Mr. Skinner, Treasurer, rose. A negative was on his lips. He evidently expected Mr. Plumb to follow up his introduction of himself with an invitation "to deposit the proceeds of the benefit in Mr. Scammon's bank." Mr. Plumb, however, had not the hardihood to make the offer publicly. He merely said he wanted to confer privately with Messrs. Miller, Hubbard, and Bouton on a certain matter. Mr. Skinner sat down, much relieved.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Skinner and Billings and Mrs. Heckman, was appointed to fill up the vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Bouton announced his intention of resigning the proud position of President, whereupon the meeting adjourned for a week.

FORFEITED LICENSES.

Schuchow, Who Was Sent to Prison for Selling Liquor After the Mayor Revoked His License, Applies for Habeas Corpus—Gist of the Arguments on Both Sides.

Yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, before Judge Rogers, the case of Francis Schuchow came up, involving the long-vexed question of the virtue of the Sunday Liquor law. Schuchow sold liquor after the Mayor revoked his license, and he was sent to prison for five days. In the absence of Mr. John Van Arnum, prisoner's counsel, the argument for a writ of habeas corpus, to release him from durance vile, was conducted by Nissen and Barnum, his associates in the case.

Mr. Barnum, having asked for a continuance of the case, which was refused, proceeded with his argument, which was as follows:

The following were the points argued for relator by Mr. Barnum, of Nissen & Barnum: That a license is property, a valuable thing, a right not to be lawlessly taken away; that a revocation of license is tantamount to, and, in fact, a *forfeiture*; that a municipal corporation cannot enforce its ordinances by means of forfeiture unless expressly authorized so to do by its charter, and then only in the instances specified in the charter; that the Charter of Chicago confers upon the municipal authorities the right and power to revoke licenses for sale of liquors, etc., for a few exceptional and enumerated causes, not exceeding five in all, among which are conviction of the saloon-keeper of gaming, immorality, and keeping a disorderly house, but among which the sale of liquors on Sunday is not included; that where a city charter, as that of Chicago, prescribes the means by which the ordinances shall be enforced, only those means can be resorted to by the city; and where such prescribed means consist of fines and imprisonment, no *forfeiture* can be superadded by city ordinance. All other means than those mentioned in the charter are clearly excluded. The corporation cannot take such dangerous powers, so derogatory to common rights of citizens, by implication or presumption; that unauthorized *ordinances* in conflict with the charter are void, and that though a dealer in liquors takes a license upon the face of which it is stated that he shall suffer revocation of his license in case he violates any ordinance of the city, past or future, he nevertheless is not bound by such recitals if the ordinance for violation of which his license is taken away is unauthorized and void. And although the licensee may have given a bond containing covenants to keep all ordinances, past and future, on penalty of losing his license, such bond is not binding, as the city authorities had no power to require it, and in doing so required more than the law required. The unauthorized contracts of the corporation with the licensee, he argued, though made under ordinance, are void, and the prisoner, for a violation of the terms of his license, could not be robbed of it. His former license therefore was unaffected by the attempted revocation, and he ought to be discharged.

Gen. Stiles, on behalf of the city, met the points urged by counsel for the relator at some length, citing numerous authorities in support of his arguments. He held that the infraction of the Sunday Liquor law brought the saloon-keeper within the revocatory power of the Mayor, inasmuch as the act of selling liquor on that day was immoral, and immorality comes within the causes for which a revocation of license can be effected. He eschewed the point that a license was property, and cited authorities on behalf of this opinion. He would not take the ground that the license was a contract. A number of authorities were cited by the General to prove that the Mayor had vested in him full power to take away licenses.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

PERSONAL.

H. Weber, Paris, is at the Sherman.

Col. Floyd Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Gen. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Dr. J. Bell, Benton Harbor, is at the Matteson.

Hon. E. L. Livermore, New York, is at the Matteson.

Gen. M. N. Forsyth and family are at the Gardner.

Thomas H. B. Davis, New York, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. M. Rush, Wisconsin, is at the Sherman.

Capt. E. W. Clift, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Edgar Thompson, the Railroad King, Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. W. Turner, St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. O'Brien, of Washington, left for home last evening.

Benjamin Lombard, Jr., and wife, Galesburg, are at the Matteson.

N. Ewayama, Japanese Commissioner, is at the Sherman.

E. R. Paine, Milwaukee, is at the West Side Briggs House.

G. F. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's Circus, New York, is at the Matteson.

R. O. Rutherford, Manchester, Eng., is at the West Side Briggs House.

Judge J. W. Strevell, of Pontiac, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. Thomas Ryan, Minnesota, is at the West Side Briggs House.

M. L. Capron, one of Bloomington's bankers, is at the West Side Briggs House.

J. W. Helmer, Superintendent of the steel works to be located at Calumet, is at the Matteson.

Col. J. Gillespie, of Edwardsville, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. John Dekoven, newly-elected Bishop of Massachusetts, arrived in the city yesterday from Racine, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. J. Warren Bell, formerly of Chicago, and now of Galveston, Texas, is at the Sherman House. He raised and organized the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in this city.

James F. Moffett, assistant foreman of the *Evening Journal* of this city, died very suddenly last evening. Deceased was born and educated in New Bedford, Mass., where his relatives still live.

Mr. Charles Stow, agent for L. B. Lent's celebrated circus, is in town, heralding the advent of that popular combination, which will open in Chicago a week from to-morrow. Mr. Stow, an old newspaper man, is well known in this city, and that very favorably.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: J. H. McVeigh, Hannibal, Mo.; Charles Hempsted, George B. Ritchie, Montreal; W. Cumming, St. Louis; Robert W. Tinker, Rockford; E. A. Emmerton, Salem, Mass.; P. Starr, Burlington, Iowa.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs yesterday and last evening are: L. D. Saxton, New York; C. F. Chamberlain, St. Louis; P. Bugbee, Kansas; S. McMahon, Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. B. Grant, Stevens Point; E. T. M. Gilbray, Lexington; E. R. Paine, Milwaukee; Mr. M. French, England; D. M. Corwine, New York; and W. T. Abernathy, Cedar Rapids.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: E. L. Trowbridge and wife, New York; J. W. Turner and family, St. Louis; R. E. Demmon, wife, and daughter, Boston; J. M. Constable, New York; J. D. Bright, Kentucky; Charles Paine, Cleveland; A. M. Gardner, New York; J. B. Pearson, Newark, N. J.; S. V. Worthington, Buffalo.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: E. Cozens Smith, England; O. A. Putnam, Boston; J. W. Bell, Washington; H. N. Gambrell, Baltimore; J. W. Chapman, Council Bluffs; Chas. R. Newcomb, St. Paul; Ezra Farnsworth, Boston; W. C. Dennis, New Orleans; William Hoods, San Francisco; Samuel J. Levick, Philadelphia; E. M. Cole, Brooklyn; Chas. Tracy, New York.

The Road to Wealth

is buying and selling real estate. The rise of real estate has made many a man rich. By hesitating and delaying, the golden opportunity passes, and men are still poor. Instead of paying another for the privilege of living on his property, thus giving him both the honor and profit, pay your money for something you can call your own. Your best opportunity for doing this will be to attend the auction sale of eighty choice lots at Englewood on Monday, June 16. Train leaves Rock Island depot at 12 o'clock free for all who wish to go.

Millinery.

Mrs. Stoughton, No. 364 Wabash avenue, solicits examination of her recent importations of novelties in Paris millinery, which she offers at reduced prices.

Express Delivery.

Our readers will be glad to learn that they can have all their American Express goods delivered to them outside of the delivery-lines of that Express Company by Brink for 15 cents in city, and 25 cents to Hyde Park, Englewood, or Stock Yards. This is a new arrangement, and will be an immense saving to all.

Goss & Phillips' Specimen Book.

The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company of this city, a well known and very practical concern, has just made its contribution to the illustrated literature of the day, by publishing a specimen book of over seventy pages, giving a few out of their many designs for balusters, chairs, stair-railings, stair-brackets, etc. It is intended, of course, for the information of persons doing business with the firm, and a copy of it is sent to all who have dealings with it. In addition to the patterns themselves, it contains certain necessary directions for hanging rail, for making out orders, etc. But the book, owing to the exceedingly tasteful way in which it is gotten up, neatly bound, and on good paper, being among other things, a very fine specimen of presswork, and to the many handsome designs it contains, is also of general interest to all who are fond of seeing pretty things. This firm did all the inside carpentering work at the Pacific Hotel, and they add much to the attractiveness of their publication by adding to it a couple of well-executed engravings, representing the grand stairway at that hotel, and also the ladies' flight. These pictures convey much better than any description can a full idea of the admirable work which can be done by this Company. There is also a full-page engraving of its manufactory. The publication of these pattern or sample books is not uncommon, but it is gratifying to find that a Chicago firm has not only the enterprise to get one up, but the good taste to issue it in such a shape as to make it creditable to draughtsmen and to printers. Persons who are interested in this specialty, and desire to obtain copies, should apply at the office of the Company, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets.

The St. Elmo.

Among the many down-town restaurants, the St. Elmo, in connection with Kuhns' Hotel, on Dearborn-street, adjoining the THE TRIBUNE Building, is one of the best. The proprietors, Whyland & Foss, until recently catered for the merchants of the West Side, and acquired an excellent reputation for preparing and serving food. Their new establishment has been entirely renovated and refitted, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient in the city. The show-window, in which is displayed all the delicacies of the season, is very attractive, and the game, fish, and vegetables exposed to view make one's mouth water. Only the best the market offers is supplied to customers. An important feature is the keeping open until the theatres are out. This will enable people to obtain something substantial or light to eat before going home. Fish, game, and fruit of all kinds can be had in season. Merchants and lawyers and others who dine down town are assured of prompt attention and satisfaction. A meal eaten at the St. Elmo will convince the caller that it is a first-class restaurant.

To Capitalists.

The largest and by far the most important sale, by auction, of real estate that has ever occurred in the City of Chicago will be made by Elison & Foster, auctioneers, on Wednesday next, June 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, being the property belonging to the Chicago Land Company, and composed of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, vacant lots in the immediate vicinity adapted to business purposes. The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for the past twenty years. The sale will be peremptory and for cash, as the articles of the Association provide that all property remaining in the hands of the Trustees must be sold to close the trust. Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., June 18, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

The Far-Famed Van Renselaer Estate, at Waukegan.

Merrill Ladd, Esq., a well-known retired merchant of Chicago, and Charles F. George, Esq., an old resident of Waukegan, have purchased this well-known estate from the Van Renselaer heirs, of Albany, N. Y. The land lies in the heart of the city, and is most beautiful grove property. Messrs. Ladd & George have subdivided the entire tract into handsome large residence lots, with wide, well-graded streets and avenues. The northeast corner of the tract is but a few steps southwest of the First Ward School, a large and commodious building. The whole will be sold at public auction on Thursday, June 26, at Waukegan, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., of this city. A grand free excursion train will leave Chicago on the morning of the sale, at 9 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies and gentlemen of this city and suburbs to join in excursion.

The Boulevards.

The most desirable central suburban real estate offered this season will be found in the auction columns of to-day's TRIBUNE, by Messrs. Elison & Foster, of ten acres situated on the Grand Boulevards and Parks, subdivided into very desirable and attractive lots, fronting the Grand Central Park Boulevards, Sacramento Park, and Sacramento avenue, in a portion of the city where property is in good demand, and rapidly increasing in value. To those desiring an investment, or parties buying on speculation, this offers a chance seldom met with. The sale of this property will be peremptory, to close an undivided interest, and will take place on the ground, on Tuesday, 17th inst. The popular real estate auctioneer, Col. John A. Elison, will do the honors of the hammer. A special free train will leave the Wells street depot at 2 p. m., calling at Halsted street and Park Station, returning at 5 o'clock. Take a ride out and see this property, which you can buy at your own price.

Fine Clothing at Cost.

Over one hundred thousand dollars in fine clothing, containing the very latest New York styles for men's and boys' wear, is now offered to the public at cost from date till our removal to our elegant new quarters, northwest corner State and Madison streets, Aug. 1.

Over 2,000 white vests, linen, alpaca, and mohair sacks. Mohair and linen dusters in great variety. English and Scotch cheviot suits from $10 to $28. Manufacturers' cost price. Everything in proportion. A call will convince all that we mean to sell our goods if low prices will do it. EDWARDS, BLUETT & Co., 45 and 47 West Madison street, 308 State street.

Vacation Coming—A Place for the Boys.

Many of our boys do not leave the city during the summer, and if their time is entirely unoccupied evil habits may be contracted. Fortunately we have an institution that provides for the emergency; the Bryant & Stratton Business College has its session from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., giving active and useful work in the fore part of the day, leaving the afternoon open for recreation. The rooms and furnishings are elegant, the institution thorough, and the present opportunity for improvement one that should not be lost.

Valuable Property.

Special attention is invited to the auction sale by Wm. A. Butters & Co., of some very desirable business and residence property on North Clark street and Webster avenue, near Lincoln Park, on Monday (to-morrow) morning at half past 10 o'clock. The sale will take place on the ground. It is seldom that such property as this is offered on so favorable terms. There is a good sewer, water, gas, and street-cars passing each lot, and only a few steps from the most attractive park in the city. Title perfect. Sale positive. See advertisement in another column.

A Run Upon Them.

A look in upon Croft Brothers, at their elegant parlors, No. 157 South Clark street, will be sufficient evidence that they are the busiest men in town. Their excellent taste exhibited in the selection of fine cloths is becoming manifest in the run upon them for new suits for summer wear. "Seeing is believing," and those wishing new suits and good fitting ones, should give them a call.

A Practical Dentist.

Dr. G. N. Tucker, Dentist, from New York, is now personally located at No. 83 South Clark street, for the practice of Dentistry, and will make operations and surgical dentistry, diseases of the mouth and teeth, and children's teeth a specialty. Having had the necessary preparation and practical experience, is confident of giving satisfaction in all cases. G. N. TUCKER, D. D. S.

Prepare for the Fourth.

Graham, the young men's tailor, at No. 119 South Clark street, is offering great inducements to all parties ordering suits before the Fourth. He has on hand a very superior assortment of English and Scotch suitings. His work is first-class, and satisfaction always guaranteed.

Palmer Hotel.

Persons wishing to examine the construction of the Palmer Hotel can have the use of the elevator, and access to all parts of the building, from 6 to half-past 6 each afternoon during the balance of this month.

Children's Braided Suits.

We have just completed a large stock of misses' and children's braided suits, suitable for all ages, from 2 to 15 years. Also a fine assortment of redingotes, white and linen suites, for ladies—new styles and all prices. All prices for equal value guaranteed as low as the lowest. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

A Promise that Will Be Fulfilled.

On and after Monday, June 16, Colby & Wirts, Nos. 292 and 294 State-st., will sell furniture at from 10 to 15 per cent less than it can be bought of any first-class establishment. The reason why C. & W. can compete with any other house is, that they employ upwards of 50 men in manufacturing, thus enabling them to divide their profits with their customers.

Importing Tailor.

W. L. Barnum, importing tailor, No. 154 Dearborn street, has a large line of imported woolens for gentlemen, and offers bargains to those wishing spring and summer suits. Also a full line of furnishing goods. Shirts made to measure. Give him a call.

Removal of a Bank.

The Fifth National Bank has removed from its old quarters to its new one, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. The bank has arranged to increase its capital to $500,000 and surplus to $200,000 on July 1.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON WEST SIDE—2-story house and lot, on West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne. Would take lots.
2-story house on West Jackson-st., west of California. Would take lots.
2-story house on South Jefferson-st., near Monroe. Would take good lots.
2-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley. Would take South Side lots.
2-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Would take lots.
6 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park, 24x191.
2 lots on West Monroe-st., east of Central Park.
2 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 50x125.
6 lots on Fulton-st., 270 feet east of Central Park, 50x180.
6 lots on Washington-av., same distance from Central Park.
5 lots in Block 10, Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park, north.
16 lots in Block 2, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park.
11 lots on Park-av., near Falls-st.; cheap.
5 lots on Washington-st., near Stanton.
ACRE PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE.
Lots and blocks at Norwood Park, near station. Will trade.
40 acres adjoining Hawthorne on the east.
35 acres west and adjoining Douglas Park-boulevard.
5 acres in Sec. 15, T. 39, R. 13.
4 acres at Maywood, fronting Forest-av.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—BY PERLEY & GODFREY, 166 LaSalle-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 50x175 feet.
INDIANA-AV., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., 150 feet west front.
CALUMET-AV., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., 25x160 feet west front.
WABASH-AV., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 50x175 feet east front.
200 feet northeast corner Forty-first-st. and Michigan-av.
100 feet northwest corner Forty-first-st. and Indiana-av.
10 or 20 acres at Hinsdale on C., B. & Q. R. R., at a bargain; easy terms.
20 choice lots in new lumber district on South Branch, near Twenty-second-st.; prices low, terms easy.
Fine two-story brick dwelling all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
A few choice lots at Englewood; prices very low, easy terms.
19 5-10 acres in Douglas Park Addition; cheap, easy terms.
12 acres at Montrose; easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE NO. 9 OWASCO-st. NOBLE & RICHMOND, No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—109 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement house, 11 rooms, and all modern improvements; barn for six horses; price, $7,000, only $1,000 required down. A. F. NOBLE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUSE AND BARN NEAR Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., $4,500; vacant lot taken in part pay. House, 2-story, on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, $4,500. House, 1½-story, on Curtis-st. near Randolph, $4,000; easy terms. House, 2-story, on Robey-st. near Harrison, $4,000; will exchange for lots. House and three lots on Western-av. near Lake-st.; will exchange for outside property. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE ON PARK-AV., west of railroad. JAS. R. MAY, 154 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAINS—LOTS ON WESTern-av. and Oakley-st., south from Madison, $1,000 to $1,200 per lot, just outside of the fire limits, in the most rapidly improving part of Chicago. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT LOT ON SUPERIOR-ST.; easy terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SMALL CASH PAYMENT, balance on long time, 25 feet on Fifth-av., near Harrison-st., west front. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME ON VINcennes-av., near Douglas-place; house, 11 rooms, lot 25x158; terms remarkably easy; $1,000 down; price $6,000; possession at once; a grand chance for some one. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS ON WAVERLY-av., for $600; on Tallman-av., for $400; on Catherine-st., for $750; on Rebecca-st., for $600; near Southwestern-av. and Twelfth-st., for $600; on Flournoy-st., for $900; on Idaho-st., for $800; on Harrison-st., for $1,200; on Wilcox-st., for $1,000; on Western-av., for $1,200; on Oakley-st., for $1,000. If you want bargains in building lots see plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON ONE OF THE BEST South Side avenues; has gas, water, and block pavement. No cash payment required of those who wish to build. Address R G T, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN THIS week, 20 lots worth about $20,000; will take other inside property in part payment. Address or call at Room 12, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$1,600 WILL BUY A FRAME house and lot, 1163 West Lake-st. Inquire on the premises Sundays or 203½ Lake-st. on weekdays.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL NEW 2-story cottage on West Hubbard-st.; rents for $15 per month; for a horse and buggy or a good express rig; price $725. Inquire at market, 270 West Madison.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE; 2 STORIES and basement; Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; house has all modern improvements; brick barn; full-depth lot. Inquire at Central National Bank.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES: WAbash-av. near Twenty-third st., 25x190, $22,000.
Michigan-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., 47x176, $18,000.
Calumet-av. near Twenty-second-st., 40x165, $28,000.
CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
3 lots on Robey-st., fronting Wicker Park, at a bargain.
30 lots in Wicker Park, belonging to a non-resident, to be closed out at retail.
24x125 corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av.; cheap.
56x125 corner Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., with cottage.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.:
Lots and houses and lots near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars; first-class improvements being made.
20-foot lots, West Side, beyond fire limits. Low.
Houses and lots on West and South Sides.
Choice suburban lots and homes.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—MICHIGAN-AV. corner of Fifty-fourth-st., 50x161 feet; near boulevard and parks. Also 50x200 on Dickson-st. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, 67 South Clark-st., corner of Randolph.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 8 rooms and good barn, situated on Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Inquire of the owner on premises.

FOR SALE—$1,400 MONDAY. NORTH SIDE. Cottage and lot near Halsted and Centre-sts.; $500 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,600 WILL BUY TWO HOUSES AND lots, West Side, within ten blocks of Pacific Hotel. ALBERT ALFORD, 49 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—NO. 810 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS, complete order, good barn and carriage house in rear, very low, easy terms.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, handsome and substantial cottage, large lot. 449 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 1 to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES. SEVERAL frame houses and lots, from $2,500 to $4,000, Artesian-av. and Fulton-st., near Western-av.; excellent order, large lots, long time, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME—CHARLES, GEORGE, William, or Thomas, buy you a new, pleasant house, with parlor, library room, sitting room and kitchen, chamber for grandmother, one for company, one for girl, and family bed room for you, &c. Pay only $100 cash, balance to suit; save your rent. L. FARNHAM, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 14, with Claflin Bros. & Co.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME RESIDENCE with 50 ft lot, nearly new, in good locality, $3,500, $1,800 cash down, title perfect; need money. Address G 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, WEST SIDE, ON monthly payments, 10 minutes' walk from Madison and Van Buren-st. cars; lake water laid on. Why pay rent when you can secure one of these lots and build yourself a small cottage? Now is the time when lumber is cheap. Call evenings, after 6, 140 West Adams-st., or this day from two to 3, and go with owner to see the property.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—NO PAYMENT REquired down if improved, lots in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2 TWO-STORY house, with 11 rooms, new. Inquire at 241 Walnut-st. Ten years' lease of lot.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT ON Wentworth-av., between Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st., or will trade for suburban lots. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM GOTHIC HOUSE with fine bay-window and veranda, furnished, if desired. Large grounds, fine shade; sold at less than cost; small payment down. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80X125; EAST FRONT, ON ADA-ST., near Fulton; twenty-one fine residences now going up in this locality; three lots on Lowe-av., each 27½x128 ft. north of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of Halsted-st.; 50x140 ft on Fulton-st., east of Western-av., south front. ISAAC R. DILLER, Room No. 1 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A HOUSE AND CORNER lot on the South Side, 8 rooms, in elegant order; we will sell on five years' time, or exchange for good building lot or lots. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PARTLY-FURNISHED house, roomy and convenient, with lease of land for the ensuing year; situation very sunny, pleasant, and respectable, near Union Park; price, $1,000 cash. Address OWNER, 50 North Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—CHEAP LOTS—ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, IMPROVED and unimproved:
Lake-st., near Western-av., 60x150 feet.
Van Buren-st., corner Centre-av., 120 ft.
Washington-st., near LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av., 20 ft.
Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., 10x170 ft.
Wells-st., near Jackson, 37 ft.
Sherman-st., near Harrison, 25 ft.
Water-st., near Clark, 38 ft.
Randolph-st., improved corner.
Clark-st., corner Chestnut-place, 54 ft.
Milwaukee-av., near Kinzie-st., 25 ft.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $2,200, ON MONTHLY PAYments, a neat new cottage and lot, No. 286 Main-st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. O. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON HARRISON, Flournoy, Lexington, and Polk streets, west of Western-av.; cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.:
Houses and lots in the South and West Divisions, ranging in price from $4,000 to $60,000.
50 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
30 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.
20 acres west of Central Park, near Northwestern Car Shops.
12 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 13.
Lots on Hubbard, Hoyne, and Robey-sts.
Also some good improved business property at a bargain, with a good interest on the investment.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A GOOD TWO-story house and lease, or will trade for land. Inquire at No. 145 Seventeenth-st.

FOR SALE—UNDER THE MARKET, ON LONG time, lot 25x125, West Harrison-st., near Campbell-av.; lake water, good neighborhood, convenient to Van Buren cars. For particulars, inquire 1060 Harrison-st., or of H. D. FIELD, 108 State-st., at Moses Warren's.

FOR SALE—1 GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, 10 ROOMS, barn, out buildings and water; also cottage, 5 rooms, two blocks from street cars, (reasonable terms). 12 Seymour and West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front house, all modern improvements, and elegantly furnished, and two-story brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Apply at 150 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 146 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Houses and lots in all parts of South Division.
Adams-st., near Wood, 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x118; $6,000.
Harrison-st., east of Western-av., new two-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x125, or 48x125; cheap.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., brick house 14 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good lot taken in part payment.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., new brick house at a bargain.
Twenty-ninth-st., east of State-st., cottage, with 5 years' lease of lot.
Wabash-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 48x180.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x181.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st., 50x165.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, $100 per foot.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125, or 50x125.
Douglas-place, near the Boulevard, 50x120.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 48x125.
Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st., 65x104.
Lots on Arnold-st., near Sixtieth, $600 each.
Adams-st., east of Wood, 30x133.
Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Lots one block east of Douglas Park and near Twelfth-st., only $350 each.
Lots corners Second and Roby, and Lincoln-sts.
Campbell Park, near Leavitt-st., 25x110; cheap.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., lots at $850 each.
5 acres south of Madison-st., near city limits.
7 acres on Chicago-av., near Grand-av.
10 acres near Hawthorne, east.
40 acres near South Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
SOUTH DIVISION.
Lot 50x160, in Hyde Park, Morris sub Block 36.
Michigan-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., Lots 16, 17, 18 and 19.
Shurtleff-av., between Wentworth and Buddan-avs. two lots, 25x150 each.
On the east side of Drexel boulevard, near Brook-st., lot 50x125 ft.
Third-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., lot 24x176.
Lot 25x182 ft, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
Southwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st., three lots, 25x125 each.
Lot 66x150, northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Lake-av.
A large list of choice residences for sale on Wabash, Michigan, and Prairie-avs.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. PIERSON, 124 DEARBORN-st., Room 5:
10 or 20 acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 1, 39, 13.
5, 10, or 20 acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14.
75 acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 13.
12 lots, or 1½ acres, in N. E. ¼ Sec. 27, 40, 13.
25x80 feet on LaSalle-st., next north of the Marine Bank.
2 large lots at Austin, near depot; only $700 for all.
25x125 feet on Dayton-st.
100x190 feet on Grace-av., near the South Park.
Also several hundred feet on Wabash and Michigan-avs., between Fortieth and Fifty-fifth-sts., in lots to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Also will exchange a quantity of well-selected lands in Gage and Jefferson Counties, Neb., putting $10,000 to $20,000 cash with it for a good clean stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, or Chicago real estate.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—NEW brick cottage and lot, 205 Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., excellent finish, $3,200, easy terms. $200 down. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON LANGLEY-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st. Also 50 feet on Bellevue-av., near Forty-third-st., cheap. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTHWEST PART OF city; also on North Side, on very easy terms; monthly payments if desired. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., at a bargain. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF HARRISON AND HONore-sts., one block from horse cars; must be sold at once. MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE COTTAGES ON MONTHly payments, two blocks from cars; lake water in both. Call at once on MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HONORE-ST., 1 BLOCK from cars, outside fire limits. MILLARD & DECKER.

FOR SALE—LOTS, THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BUDDAN, Shurtleff-av., Lyman, and Haynes-sts.; cheap, and easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE—CALUMET-AV., 50 FEET, east front, Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; improvements on block among the finest in Chicago.
Prairie-av., 50 feet near Twentieth-st.
Indiana-av., 50 feet near Twenty-third-st. Splendid trees, shrubbery, etc.
Michigan-av., 50 feet near Twenty-sixth, fronting east on Col. Hancock's grounds.
A large list of residence and business property offered.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 1,000 FEET OF rubber and leather belting and 1,000 feet of hose; will sell in quantities to suit; goods new. Inquire at 230 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—$7,500, ONE-HALF cash, will buy a marble-front house and lot on South Side; must sell this week. Address N 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, 20x24 FEET, $350, with four years' lease of lot at $40 per year; No. 281 Campbell-av. Terms, $200 cash, balance on time. Inquire at 163 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK BOULEvard, cheap, and on easy terms; free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—47½ FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and Forty-eighth-st.; very cheap. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK. These lots can be bought at a decided bargain, as the owner must have money; free ride; cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH 4 LOTS, ON Central Park-av., three minutes' walk from depot; free ride to the premises, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—ON ONE OF the avenues, first-class house with all modern improvements, has 12 rooms, completely furnished; also good barn on rear of lot. CLAFLIN BROTHERS & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE GROVE LOTS, TWO blocks from north city limits, below the market on long time. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINELY IMPROVED BUSINESS corner, splendidly located. Would take $30,000 cash, give long time on $45,000, and take balance in acceptable unincumbered real estate. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT, 100 FT. ON BUTterfield-st., at $27 per ft.; other cheap lots in same vicinity. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200 MONDAY. LAST CHANCE. Small neat cottage and two elegant lots near Fourth and Oakley-sts.; balance easy; owner 862 Fulton-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, HUMBOLDT PARK-BOUlevard, near Palmer-place. Will subdivide advantageously and retail at large profit. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON OAKLEY, DAVIS, Lincoln, Park, and other streets, for $650 to $1,100. Great bargains. Horse-cars and omnibuses running often. 100 lots at Englewood, only 3 blocks from station, very low. Several fine, deep lots on Humboldt Boulevard and vicinity, for $350 to $400 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 132 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE BRICK buildings on the southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st.; will sell the buildings at a low rate and give lease of the lots at a reasonable rate. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 461 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts, lot 40x170, good barn, &c.; rent $2,200 per annum, or $1,600 without barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON Egan-av., just east of and near the Grand Boulevard, 50x178 feet, at low prices and on very easy terms. The attention of builders is especially called to this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—LEASE, 28X44 FEET, near Randolph-st., runs 99 years, at fixed rate, three party walls, east front. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT BEtween Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., 3-story marble front, in perfect order. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$3,000. DECIDE MONDAY, IF YOU expect it; cottage and lot near Twenty-ninth and Burnside-sts.; $1,000 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON DEKALB AND Robey-sts., near Southwestern-av., $950 and $1,250, ¼ down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, with all modern improvements, and partly furnished; also brick barn, on Warren-av., near Union Park; price $12,000; terms easy. GILLSON & DALE, 87 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—THE VERY CHOICE five-acre block, fronting 342 feet, Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.
Fronting 300 feet Wabash-av.
Fronting 300 feet, State-st.
Attention of investors invited; one of the most desirable tracts now offered. Terms easy; title perfect.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—WABASH-AV., 25 feet on southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; gas, water, sewerage, &c.
200 feet at Thirty-ninth-st., $125.
50 feet at Forty-fifth-st., $80.
50 feet at Fortieth-st., $90.
175 feet corner of Fifty-fourth-st., $60.
State-st.—
25 feet at Thirty-second-st., $125.
25 feet at Thirty-sixth-st., $110.
50 feet at Forty-fifth-st., $70.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 81 and 83 Clark-st., Room 16:
On the corner of West Madison and Carpenter-sts., 50 feet of ground, with the improvements.
On Brown-st., near Twelfth, a 12-room frame house with modern improvements; price $2,500.
On Walnut-st., near Ashland-av., a 2-story house with modern improvements; price $4,200.
On Walnut-st., two neat cottages in good repair; price $2,500 each.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price, $1,600; must be sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X100 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Ontario-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST.—LOT 25X100 FEET, south front, on Division-st., near Wells. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Emma-st., to west of alley west of Milwaukee-av. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY CHARLES H. MORSE, ATTORney at Law, 131 Monroe-st., third floor:
Two fine lots on Paulina-st., near Harrison, at a bargain.
One lot on Tyler-st., near Western-av.
One lot on State-st., near Fifty-second.

FOR SALE—BY LACEY & CO., 119 DEARBORN-st.: 37 cottages and dwellings, in different parts of the city, on easy terms and in good locations. Call and see our list before you purchase. Best bargains in Chicago.
A lot on Fifth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., at two-thirds of its value for cash.
From 50 to 100 lots on the parks and boulevards at half price; must be sold. Come and investigate.
Several tracts of acre property at figures that cannot be beat in Chicago.
80 acres near Humbolt Park, at $1,050 per acre; worth $1,500. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

(Continued on the Thirteenth Page.)

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

Consoling Remarks for Housekeepers.

Resignation and Submission Their Only Resource.

The True Mistress of the Family.

One lady meeting another the other day, on a street-car, said to her, after the ordinary questions concerning health, etc., that she was on her way to an intelligence-office to get a servant. The one she had was to leave the next day. Then she went on to speak of the "ingratitude" of this girl; how she expected her mistress to do all the work; how she was forward and impertinent; and how she was leaving a good home with the chances of finding as easy a one again rather against her. It is more than likely that this is not the only conversation of the kind which took place that day. Change the names, and slightly alter the wording, and we will have what was said in a thousand homes. A thousand women were more or less wretched, and an equal number of households demoralized. A thousand husbands had to listen to a great deal of useless fussing about things which it was out of their power to remedy.

There is but one kind of labor where the employers are in the habit of using the word "ingratitude," and a few other sentimental expressions, in discussing their relations with their employes. Elsewhere it is rarely heard. Bricklayers, carpenters, printers, and journeymen tailors are constantly leaving, yet their bosses or masters never speak of them as "ungrateful." Clerks in banks and stores change their situations, and even if the old employer is temporarily incommoded by their departure, still he does not tax them with ingratitude, and he does not tell his friends what he did to make the labor of his employes pleasant, what privileges he gave them, and how unkind it was of them to leave him. It is a generally accepted maxim in all branches of labor, except domestic service, that if a man can get higher pay elsewhere, greater conveniences, or less work, he has a right to go, unquestioned. If he chooses to leave his place merely because he wishes to, since he is tired of it, since he wants change,—for any or for no reason,—it is his own business. The employer may think him a fool, but he does not think him ungrateful. The relations between employer and employed are practical; there is nothing sentimental about them. It is, perhaps, better for both sides that they are so.

The exclusion of sentimentality from the minds of male employers, and their rare tendency to groan over the unkindness of their labor, is partly due to the fact that they are men, trained to business, and greatly to the fact that the departure of one man, clerk, mason, or shoemaker, leaves a vacancy for which there are a hundred applicants, each as good as the one who left. It is true that for clerks there are personal peculiarities of an employer to be learned, the rules of the shop or store have to be understood and obeyed, business must be done thus and so. But these rules are simple, and are easily learned. Since a failure to comply with them brings a discharge, they are faithfully observed. But one common laborer is as good as another. The boss of the gang has no special instructions to give a new hand. If he can do his work to satisfy one employer, he can do it to satisfy all. A boss bricklayer does not continually say to his men, "You must lay bricks so;" "Take so much mortar;" "Hold your trowel a different way," etc.

Nor are men in the habit of complaining of the "forwardness" of the labor they employed. They are not continually on the lookout for familiarities. They are not disturbed about what their men do when they are not at work. They are indifferent as to whether they dress better than themselves. If the grocer finds one of his clerks has a necktie just like his own, it does not worry him, and he does not talk of the time when employes would not dream of dressing like their masters, nor of the uppish ways of modern clerks.

Thus, domestic labor differs from all other kinds in a dozen ways. While controlled by the same economic laws, yet it is greatly complicated by the fact that it is a matter between woman and woman, that the contracting parties are brought into closer relations than is the case elsewhere, and that there still remain, to hamper the intercourse of employer and employed, a lot of antiquated and yet powerful ideas.

It does not give one a high idea of the business capacity of women to see how frequently they fail in the only branch of contract-making which they have to deal with. The matter of employing and managing a certain kind of labor has been left solely to them, and they seem to have failed in it, though of course they put the blame on the hired, not the hirer. Yet men fighting against the annoyances of strikes, of trades-union regulations, and a hundred minor ills, have succeeded in getting along with the labor they employ, even when it is not used for absolutely necessary services, and when they have not the stimulus women possess, whose household work has to be done somehow. It is imperative. Part of it cannot be delayed. None of it does itself. If masons strike, a building can stand half-done, but household labor admits of no such neglect. Certain needs of the household are absolute. There must be cooking, and the dishes must be washed. It is hot, greasy, hand-disfiguring work. A brilliant gentleman, who once tried to keep bachelor hall, summarized his experience in the remark that no man of genius could wash dishes. It is generally true, and there are also a great many fools who are unable to do it. But this work must be done, or the whole family are in hot water.

The work of a house, even of one of people in very moderate circumstances, has increased immensely within half a century. It has grown at all points, in furniture, clothes, washing, cooking, etc. This is inevitable. It is due to the growth of civilization and higher ideas of comfort. There is none of it which can be cut off without causing greater pain than the inconvenience resulting from retaining it. The dresses of a child, in making and in washing, create twenty times the work they once did, but no mother would let her child go dressed differently from others. Sooner all possible servant-girl-troubles than that. Each woman must dress like others. With an income of $1,000 she tries to ape the dress of a woman with an income of $10,000, and then blames a servant, who gets $200 a year, for having the same aspirations—for she is a hired girl, not a lady.

But the capacity of women to do this increased work has not increased with the work itself. It has perhaps diminished; not that the average health of women has materially worsened, but that they have more claims upon their time. They must do a certain amount of visiting—that is necessary. They must do a certain amount of unnecessary sewing. It is true that their "must" is really the equivalent of "I think I ought to," but the last expression is imperative, to a feminine mind when clothing is concerned. They must, or ought, to read, to idle, to look after their children. Deduct the time necessary for all these things, and that which remains for housework is very small. Undoubtedly, every now and then a delicate lady will make a sudden spurt, and put into a day an almost incredible amount of labor. But when it is done she observes, in the language of the son of the Shunamite woman, "My head, my head," and betakes her to her bed, limp and dead-beat, prostrate for a week. No, the work cannot be diminished, and the heads of families cannot do it. To assist them, then, they have to resort to hired labor.

The class of labor they have to deal with is well known. It is composed here, of foreigners, often of alien tongues, always of alien customs. Brought from countries where they have been held down pretty closely, they find here a freedom and comfort which they are naturally inclined to abuse. Just as men do. They are set in their own ways, and they are frequently slow to learn those of others, often firmly believing like most other people, men included, that their own are the best. These things are true of male laborers, but these women have one great advantage on their side, which others do not possess, an advantage which makes them so independent, and gives them the whip-hand of their nominal mistresses. If a servant, for any real or fancied grievance, leaves her employer, it is not to starve or to pinch, as would be the case with men. It is to have a holiday. She goes to some relative, puts on her worst clothes, works about the house, sees her followers, is with her folks, and is contented. If she has to pay, it is little. If she has not the cash, she is trusted. Her recreation over, she seeks another place and finds it, without difficulty. But even a single man dreads to leave his place unless certain of another. It is expensive, and it may involve debt. There are nomadic and vagrant souls who are eternally on the go, but they are the exception. A married man can rarely indulge in such extravagances. Thus male labor depends on its employer, female domestic labor is practically independent. The conditions are totally reversed.

That is, the domestic government is like unto a very limited constitutional monarchy, where the Queen theoretically rules, but where power is practically with the subject, for the subject can secede whenever so disposed, and leave the Queen a barren dominion. Here it is that labor rules, the employer that serves, though the fictions are preserved of a time when the case was very different. When any two parties find themselves in such an anomalous condition, it requires a great deal of delicacy on both sides to get along without friction, or a fight. Unhappily, a subordinate who governs is rarely an easy person to get along with. Men and women are alike in that. Any masculine employe who thinks himself necessary, almost inevitably puts on airs. The servants, therefore, are not to be blamed for doing just what their brothers do under similar circumstances. Unluckily, they are not very cultivated, and when uneducated labor does think it governs, it manifests itself in many unpleasant ways, and those who have to submit to it chafe inwardly, if not outwardly. Employers who have to submit to the sometimes unreasonable demands of Trades Unions, are intensely disgusted in soul, but still they are not continually groaning about their subjection. They wait for better days.

This undisciplined labor is useless, fond of change, eager for new faces, desirous of society. It is thoroughly foot-loose. It has its own world, with which it is content. If these girls get weary of service, they can get married. There is a providence for them. There never was that homely servant girl that could not get a husband. Extremes touch. The ugly ones who are very rich or very poor, can always get mated. It is the ugly middle class ones that are doomed to virginity. A male laborer who marries, increases, or at least does not materially diminish, his expenses. He does not look to wedlock as a harbor of refuge for him, when weary of service. But a woman sick of labor can always withdraw from female tyranny and accept that of a man instead. The escape of male labor, suicide; female labor, matrimony.

Still, there are sanguine souls who are continually finding treasures, and who for a few days change their notions on the servant girl question. But in a short time their treasures turn out to be like fairy gold, which changes into withered leaves. Yet year after year they tread their round of faith, doubt, and disbelief. Occasionally one does find a good girl, but she is too apt to act after the fashion described by Dr. Kitchener: for the first month an invaluable servant; for the second, a kind friend; for the third, an intolerable tyrant.

Now and then an attempt is made to get better cultivated help, and there are semi-annual appeals to girls who are eking out an existence by the drudgery of sewing or of shop-work, to enter the field of domestic labor, get better homes, better wages, and an easier existence. But these attempts have always failed, and necessarily will continue to do so. It is claimed that it is because these girls think it is not "genteel." That may be or to some extent, for there are not many women who have not been bitten by that mad dog, but it is not the only reason. One woman has an uncontrollable objection to being ordered about by another, whom she fancies or knows is "no better than she is." If she goes out as a servant, it must be as the equal of the one for whom she works, as the daughter of one New England farmer worked for the wife of another. The master of woman is man, not woman. A certain mulatto woman, legally married to a white man, in a city where colored servants were universal, found it impossible to get one, unless as an associate. One colored woman boss another? It was "most tolerable, and not to be endured." But an unmarried man, keeping house, can get good servants. Gentility does not deter the sewing girls then. In such a house, they have only a man to order them. They have not a woman forever at their heels. They despise petticoat government. Nearly all servants speak well of their masters. It is the last mistress they find fault with, not the husband. When the man does give orders, they are generally obeyed; for he is not eternally fussing at the girl, unless she is right pretty.

Now, do housekeepers "accept the situation," and try to make the best of a bad business? Far from it. They seem to be ignorant of the true state of the case, and to act as if they belonged to the last century. Their actions are a constant protest against what exists. After all, a man is sometimes surprised that servants stand as much fussing, ordering, scolding, and nagging as they do. But for their frequent stolidity and their serene determination to do what they please, they would probably lose their tempers oftener than they do. How often one hears the remarks, "Now why will you do that?" "Haven't I told you how to do that." "Now, that is just utterly ruined." "I do think you ought to know better than that." "Dear! it is enough to make me lose my patience." These interesting remarks are not of one, but of every, day. They are like the buzzing of a swarm of gnats. They are the drops of water which wear away the stone. How many men, day in and day out, would stand that sort of lecturing from their employers? How many employers would venture on it, with help on whom they were dependent?

This inability of women to command owing to their fussiness, their eagerness for giving orders, and unwillingness to let servants do things systematically is shown in their dealings with men-servants. If a lady has a coachman and sees him doing one thing, it seems to put it in her head to set him to doing something else at once. If her coachman is washing the carriage, she bids him leave that and run an errand. Then she sets him to doing something else, and when he returns she orders him to hitch up, and scolds because the carriage is not ready. They will not wait till a man is through with what he is doing before he is set at something else. The result is, it is impossible for them to keep a man more than two weeks, for no person can endure the fruitless, unnecessary half-done and never-ending labor to which he is put. He is fussed and ordered out of the house, and yet it is asked that women be admitted to take part in the government of the State.

Even the best of women are over-anxious to emphasize the line between the kitchen and the parlor. The girl's beau must go in at the back door, never at the front. There are similar regulations which do no good, and simply irritate. It is considered a grievance when the girl dresses as well as her mistress, though why it should be so is hard to tell, except that the wife dimly fears a rival in a well-dressed servant. The girl uses the money her labor has earned; the wife cannot always say as much of her clothes. Still the mistress loses all pleasure in her bonnet when the maid has one like it. However much the lady may strive to keep aloof from the woman, yet she cannot help it. They are thrown too intimately together. If the mistress sees the servant with a new dress pattern, she is very apt to ask the price of the fabric. Then the girl asks some question which the mistress thinks forward, and she puts her down, snubs her. Too often is she on the look-out for such things, and the two entertain a mutual distrust. The one is on the look-out for impertinence, the other for invasions of her rights, a limitation of her times for going out.

The woman of the house complains of the encroaching disposition of her servant. Cook the dinner one Monday to help her out, and if it is not repeated the next week she sulks. If it is not done the next she leaves. The servant slights her work when she can. She puts all she can upon her mistress. She does not give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. That is true, and the servant knows she can do it with impunity. But, under similar circumstances, most men would do the same thing. Do mechanics never scamp their work? Do not city officers and employes try to do as little as possible. Is it not one of the principles of ingenuous youth and experienced manhood to get the maximum of pay for the minimum of work? What the servant girl does, since she can, the clerk would do if he could. Housekeepers may mourn over their hard lot, but they cannot change human nature. Frequently their own grandmothers did what they now scold their servants for doing.

The substantial wrongs of servant girls lie in the fact that they are occasionally cheated out of their wages, which makes the sufferers suspect all employers, and also in that some mistresses think they hire the entire time of their servants from morn till bed time, and if they see a girl doing anything for herself, they think they are defrauded. Still, these cases are coming to be so rare as to be quite exceptional.

And is there no remedy? Surely not. The common law does not apply here. Certain work has to be done, and the only ones who can do it, can live so cheaply that they are independent, just as independent as Neapolitan workmen, who, earning by one day's labor enough to buy grapes and water-melons for six, decline to do anything during the rest of the week, no matter what offers are made to them. This is the dignity of labor, which, having its belly full, even though its clothes are ragged, snaps its fingers at capital. But where there are not remedies, there are sometimes palliatives, something to lessen the pain, until the time comes when labor cannot cut up such antics. The first thing for a woman to do is to see how the case really stands, that housekeeping masters her not she it, and that, therefore, it is the servant who lords it. Odious tyranny, but which has to be endured. It is labor which rules, and though it does it harshly, brutally, coarsely, yet it must be submitted to. If one has a well-furnished house, much dressed children, time for visiting and reading, one must take along with them the skeleton at the feast, the serpent among the roses, the girl in the kitchen. The housekeeper must give up having things done her way. She must give up ordering, lest the real mistress assert her supremacy. "Shall I not command in my own house?" says she. "Shall I not govern in my own kingdom?" said the first Charles and the second James. Be satisfied with the shadow, and do not seek to grasp the substance. It is very hard for women to submit to the control of those whom they feel are not their equals. It is often equally hard for men to submit to the control of those whom wealth alone has made their superiors. What sensitive man has not been galled by the words, the contemptuous airs of his employer? How he has chafed at arrogant ways that rested only on a property qualification. How bitterly has he felt at orders not sugared by "if you please" or "would you be so kind." How he has been rubbed by snubs and undeserved rebuffs, yet he does not air his sorrows. He keeps them in his inner heart and does not invite the sympathy of fellow-sufferers. Let women do that and bear as patiently as men do "the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes."

They must cease hampering the girls with vexatious regulations. They must let Pat come in at the front door, like a free-born American citizen, and, after all that, they must expect even the best of servants to get tired, and to leave for fresh fields. The times are out of joint, and they cannot set them right. All they can do is to endure, and to cease worrying their husbands with complaints about what cannot be helped. They must not be continually "revolting against the despotism of fact." The annoyances of servants are the price they pay for the present style of housekeeping and living. They are free to choose.

The Fastest Speed on English Railways.

The following gives the mean average of speed attained on nine of the principal railway lines having termini in London: Great Western, 51 miles per hour; London, Brighton & South Coast, 45⅝ miles; Great Northern, 45½ miles; London, Chatham & Dover, 44¼ miles; Southeastern, 43¼ miles; Northwestern, 42¾ miles; Midland, 41¼ miles; Southwestern, 40¾ miles; Great Eastern, 37¼ miles. General average on the nine roads, 43⅓ miles per hour. These averages, arrived at by taking the speed on different parts of each Company's line, are not applicable to certain portions of the lines where express trains are numerous and usually run faster. For example, on the Great Northern line between London and Peterboro', nearly all the trains run at a speed of over 50 miles an hour, and an average for that part of the line would, therefore, yield a much higher figure than 45½ miles an hour. On the Great Western line trains run from Paddington to Swindon, a distance of 77¼ miles, in one hour and 27 minutes, or the rate of 53¼ miles per hour. This is probably the fastest running time indulged in any where in the kingdom. Such a speed, barring stoppages, would bring Edinburgh within 7½ hours of London, instead of the present 9½ hours, which, when first introduced, was looked upon as marvelous traveling. The Southern Company make a short run of 26¼ miles, from Turnbridge to Ashton, in thirty-one minutes, a rate of 51¼ miles per hour, and the Great Northern runs from London to Peterboro', 76½ miles, in an hour and a half, or at the rate of 51 miles an hour. The average of the fastest speed attained on the nine lines above mentioned is 47¾ miles per hour. The Exeter and West of England express of the Great Western Company runs the entire distance between London and Exeter, 194 miles, in 4¼ hours, including three stoppages, or about 46 miles an hour. The Scotch express of the Great Northwestern Company performs the journey between London and Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles, in 9½ hours, including six stoppages of some duration, an average of 42 miles an hour. The London & Northwestern Company's "limited mail" also travels from London to Glasgow, a distance of 434 miles, in 14 hours and 22 minutes, an average of 39 miles an hour. The examples of runs of fifty miles and upward without stopping are numerous. The Continental trains of the London, Chatham & Dover line run from Herne Hill to Dover, seventy-four miles, without stopping, and the Southeastern between Cannon street and Dover, 75½ miles. The Great Western trains run from Paddington to Swindon, 77¼ miles, without stopping, and the Great Northern from London to Petersboro', and from Grantham to York, 76½ and 84¾ miles respectively, while the London & Northwestern Company's Irish mails run from Chester to Holyhead, a distance of 85¼ miles, occupying 2 hours and 7 minutes, without stopping. The latter is the longest run without stoppages recorded.

British Matrimonial Statistics.

From among the many interesting figures presented in the abstract of the last annual report of the English Registrar-General we copy the following:

"The average age of the men married in 1870 was, it appears 27.9 years, that of the women was 25.7. The mean age of the widowers was 42.6, and of the widows 38.8, that of the bachelors being 25.8, and of the spinsters 24.4. In eleven instances the husbands were from 80 to 85 years old; one of these gentlemen married a lady of fourscore, two others taking wives between 30 and 35. One old lady, after living a life of spinsterhood for more than seventy years, became the bride of an old gentleman of over 75, of whom it is only right to add that he, too, had never before participated in the joys and sorrows of matrimony. Another elderly spinster of over 65 induced a bachelor of about 30 to make her his wife, and two widows of 70 married husbands of 40 and 65 respectively, while three more sought for connubial bliss by alliances with widowers of, in one case 55, and in the other two cases of more than 70 years. The most striking instances of disparity of ages are those of old men marrying young girls. In one case a widower of 60 married a girl of 15, and another of 75 a spinster of 21. The eagerness displayed by the female portion of the community for marrying early is exemplified by the fact that the number under 21 who married in 1870 was 32,971, the newly-made husbands of the same being but little more than three-eighths of that number, namely 12,448. Among the females, 36 were 15 years of age only, 289 were 16, 1,602 17, 5,967 18, 11,033 19, and 14,044 20; among the males 7 were 16 years old, 64 17, 820 18, 3,393 19, and 8,264 20. One widow of 16, 2 of 19, and 6 of 20, married husbands of from 21 to 35, and a widower of 19 took a second spouse in the person of a spinster of 21. The lack of education is apparent when we say that 19.8 per cent of the men and 27.3 of the women married in 1870 signed the marriage register by mark; but even this is a great improvement upon the state of things thirty years ago, when 41 per cent of the people married signed the register with their marks instead of their own names. It is supposed, however, that from nervousness some only make their marks who are capable of signing their names."

The Great Painters of Dusseldorf.

Letter to the New York Tribune.

Perhaps it would be quite superfluous to name the men who to-day are recognized as leaders among the Dusseldorf artists. Their fame has reached you long ago, as have also some of their works, though by no means their best. Among landscape painters the two Achenbachs, Oswald, and Andreas, brothers, are, of course, preeminent. Flamm, and Burnier, and Dicker take rank deservedly next to them. Of historical painters, Bauer and Bendmann have gained the highest reputation, while in the representation of biblical subjects, E. von Gebhardt has, of late, chiefly held the public attention. His recent picture of the Last Supper evinces great originality and depth of feeling, and has been generally recognized as well able to bear comparison with the works of the old masters. He is now engaged on a Crucifixion, which, by the privileged few that have seen it, is pronounced equal if not superior to anything that he has done. What Knaus is doing now I do not know, but Wilhelm Sohn, nephew of the late Carl Sohn, many of whose admirable works have been exhibited in New York, is just now putting the final touches upon a picture on which he has been engaged for the last five years, which, it is said by artists, promises to be one of the grandest productions of modern art. The title of the picture is "The Last Sacrament." It represents the administration of the sacred ordinance of the Lord's Supper to a dying girl in the midst of a sorrowing yet not desolate family; a picture of death, yet at perfect peace, and the heavenliest serenity; Christ is in the midst. It is a group of eight figures, with all the usual accompaniments of the solemn service in which they are employed. Prof. Sohn is not content with any ordinary performance, but seriously aims always at the highest excellence in art, seeking to combine beauty of form and harmony of color with poetic sentiments and tenderness of expression. It is said that all his good qualities are marvelously exemplified in the picture which is shortly to be completed. It is designed for the National Gallery at Berlin, having already been purchased by the Government. Schueren illustrates the songs and legends of the country in his light aquarelle drawings, in which he so admirably preserves their weird and wonderful poetry. His views of the Rhine are well known to all the lovers of art. The most noticeable animal painters are Kroener and Deiker. In portraiture the highest place on the whole is probably due to Schaeffer, though in some respects, in this department also, Bendemann is allowed to possess superior ability. His power of rapid and graphic delineation is said to be very wonderful. Prever, a dwarf in form, is a giant in his branch of art, and is unrivaled in still-life painting. America is represented in the city by a number of young gentlemen engaged in art study—some at the academy and some under private masters.

THE MIRACLE OF ST. JANUARIUS.

For the Cincinnati Gazette, by Wm. B. Davis, M. D.

St. Januarius is the Patron Saint of Naples, and when upon earth is said to have been a great and good man. A marble figure of the saint, situated upon an eminence, a mile or two east of Naples, and in the direction of Mount Vesuvius, records the wonderful fact that once upon a time, when old Vesuvius was on a bender, and about to preserve Naples as he had Herculaneum, in lava, Januarius ascended this eminence, and with uplifted hands said to the fiery stream as it approached, "Thus far, but no further." And the submissive lava, in obedience to the saint's command, or the law of gravitation, descended the valley toward the sea, and Naples, with all its beggars and fleas, was saved.

Tradition says Januarius performed numerous other worthy deeds which were not recorded in marble. Nevertheless, in the year 305, Diocletian is said to have cast him to the lions in the amphitheatre of Pozznoli. The lions, however, crouched submissively at his feet, and after that the holy man was beheaded. Under Constantine, the Bishop of St. Severn had his body conveyed to Naples. Shortly after this a woman brought the Bishop two vials, containing a quantity of the saint's blood solidified, which immediately became liquid when he received it. During the next thousand years the remains of Januarius were carried to different cities in Italy, but finally, in 1497, during the prevalence of a plague, returned to Naples and solemnly deposited under the high altar of the cathedral.

During seasons of war or distress, and particularly during eruptions of Vesuvius, the protection of this saint is invoked.

The two vials of blood of the saint are sacredly preserved in the cathedral, and thrice a year, on the first Sundays in May, September, and December, it liquefies, but during the remainder of the year it remains a solid. There is but one recorded departure from this time-table, and that was when Napoleon I.'s troops were in Naples. The officer in command having more curiosity than reverence, commanded that the miracle be performed for his special benefit. The priests in vain pleaded that it could not be done except upon certain days of the year. The General was implacable, and said he would blow up the church unless it was done immediately, and so the miracle was performed.

Upon the appointed days for the performance, there are a number of old women who claim to be the lineal descendants of the saint, who occupy the place of honor in the cathedral. They first address the saint with all kinds of prayer and indearing epithets, and call upon him to perform his miracle. If he does not soon respond, they break forth into the wildest lamentations, and if he still delays, they heap reproaches, threats, and even curses upon him, to which the saint invariably yields.

Happening to be in Naples on the first Sunday in May, 9 o'clock found us directing our steps toward the cathedral.

The streets for several blocks around were filled with an eager throng who were pressing their way toward the church, while all the houses were festooned with flowers and decked with banners, flags, and gay-colored lamps. At 9:30 o'clock an immense procession of all the monks and priests, headed by a Cardinal and several Bishops, paraded the streets with long wax candles, and bouquets of artificial flowers attached to them. With great pomp and ceremony they entered the cathedral and took their positions near the high altar in the choir. A long open passageway was formed in the centre of the church by a barricade of benches. Soon a venerable priest, clothed in scarlet silk, appeared bearing a glass case which contained the two vials of solidified blood. He passed up and down this passage and displayed the casket to the gaze of the excited throng, and permitted all who were in front to kiss it. With a great show of fairness he passed up and down a number of times, while an assistant held a lighted taper on the opposite side of the glass case, the better to enable the mass to see the contents and condition of the vials. He then passed into the sacristy, with the vials, and while Januarius was squeezing some blood out of his dry bones, each one of the two or three hundred monks and priests bowed before the Cardinal, kissed his hand, and, in return, received his blessing; then high mass was celebrated, and about the time the descendants of the saint were changing their prayers into curses, the old priest reappeared with the vials containing a fluid of a dirty brick red hue. The excitement became intense, and the infatuated throng pressed forward in order to kiss the case. Old decrepid men and women, young men and maidens, mothers and fathers with babes in their arms, eagerly and wildly crowded forward in order that they and their children might press their lips to the sacred relic, as if a blessing or a charm was imparted by it. So completely did this mass accept the miraculous and sacred character of this blood, that I was fully persuaded if any one at that moment had had the hardihood to speak slightingly of, or particularly to have laid sacrilegious hands upon, the vials, he would have been in more danger of his life than if he had been in a den of wild beasts.

NAPLES, May 5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. B. FISHER & CO., 88 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

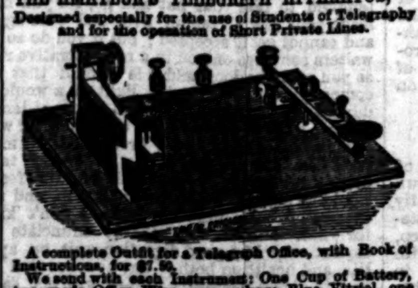
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

THE AMATEUR'S TELEGRAPH APPARATUS,

Designed especially for the use of Students of Telegraphy and for the operation of Short Private Lines.



A complete Outfit for a Telegraph Office, with Book of Instructions, for $7.50. We send with each Instrument: One Cup of Battery, two yards Office Wire, one package Blue Vitriol, one package Sulphate Zinc. GEO. H. BLISS & CO., Sole Agents, 41 Third-av., Chicago, Ill.

CHIROPODIST.

CCC THE FEET.

A. WILLARD, M. D., 209 State-st., southeast corner Adams, cures **CORNS,** Bunions, and all other Diseases of the Feet.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of W. W. Carpenter & Co., Real Estate and Loans, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Dated June 14, 1873.
W. W. CARPENTER,
L. C. MAYNARD.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE

FIDELITY

Savings Bank

AND

Safe Depository,

In their new Fire-Proof Building,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.

Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets........$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings........$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each........50 cents

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS

Dentist,

169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.

Artificial Teeth, from........$10 to $20
Gold Fillings, from........2 to 4
Silver Fillings, from........1 to 2
Teeth Extracted without Pain........50 cents

All Work Warranted.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.

Office, 156 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

CARD.

I am a traveling agent, to sell Show Cards in country towns. On my last trip I was the victim of a clique who reported me from town to town as an infidel, thief, gambler, &c. Now, sir, I am a single man, and stand alone in this country, working hard to assist a sick mother in Germany; but this persecution grinds me down. Bitter feelings creep into my soul, and I fear my mind is wandering, and my reason is too weak to overcome the pressure. To quiet my mind, I herewith beg every person who acts as a tool in the above clique, to state his grievances against me logically, and I will answer in the same coin. This I hope will give me relief. I do not fear open enemies, but am powerless against backbiters.
H. PFEIL, No. 7 West Randolph-st.,
Care of A. Stempel.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Brunswick having failed to fulfill certain conditions of a dissolution article between himself and J. M. Brunswick, that the notes given by J. M. Brunswick to Joseph Brunswick, conditional of his so fulfilling his contract will not be paid until said conditions are complied with. The public is hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate these notes.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1873. JOHN M. BRUNSWICK.

Dr. Louerbach's "Information for the People."

"How to mesmerize yourself; how to mesmerize others, and how to restore the nervous energies." Of the greatest importance to the nervous, and those prostrate from causes physical or mental. This is no medical advertisement. Sent free for 50 cents. Address CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO., Box 418, Chicago, Ill.

Early Closing.

Beginning with this date, our store will be closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m. until Sept. 1.
D. B. FISK & CO.
Chicago, June 14, 1873.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS,

Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st.,

NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.
R. M. STIVERS, New York.

FANCY WOODS.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,

Importer and Dealer in

VENEERS,

Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Red Cedar, French Walnut, Hungarian Ash, Walnut, and Ash Burls, &c.

17 South Jefferson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

The American Musical Institute,

FLORENCE, ITALY.

Which will be opened Sept. 1, 1873, offers great advantages in all branches of Music and Languages to young ladies wishing to finish their education abroad, and to those intending to study for the operatic stage, church and concert singing, and teaching. The principal teacher of singing will be Prof. LUIGI VANNUCCINI. For terms and other particulars address Miss A. M. R. BARNETT, care Maquay, Hooker & Co., Florence, Italy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LIVE DEER.

I have for sale a Deer, which arrived yesterday from Wisconsin, and, to a party wanting one for Park purposes or otherwise, a good bargain will be given.
J. L. STEVENS,
128 South Water-st.

"FIRST-CLASS"

Wrought Iron French Ranges and Broilers, Imperial Coffee and Tea Urns, at
BEN. B. GIVAUDAN & TRESTED, JR.'S,
349 State-st.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO,

ENTITLED

THE FRIENDS,

Given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st. This is a fine picture of a kind-hearted boy feeding his household pets.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

30 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT

For Walnut-framed Screens; 25 cts. for Stained. Flower Stands, wholesale and retail, and all kinds of Wire Work.
SMITH & BURKART.
55 CLARK-ST.

SHIRTS.

THE CHICAGO **SHIRT**
209
WEST MADISON-ST.
COYLE & DICKINSON.

SUMMER RESORT.

GREENBRIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

West Virginia,

Famous for their Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patronage, are Now Open.

They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $85 per month.

We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 15 miles from the White, known for their Nervine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.

White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge. $3 per day; $70 per month.

The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (160 miles); and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.

Pamphlet can be had for both watering places at this office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.

For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massina Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 20 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massina Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE........May 28
GLAMORGAN........June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$80 currency
Second Cabin........55 currency
Steerage........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 3 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $80 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports........$30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

Western Agent.

32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 11.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria........June 18 | Abyssinia........June 14
Russia........June 25 | Batavia........June 21
Java........July 2 | Calabria........June 28

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.50 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

GENERAL OFFICE, 209 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
CHICAGO, May 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 209 West Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 18, 1873. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LOTTERY.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

CLASS NO. 125, FOR JUNE 12, 1873.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 126, FOR JUNE 13, 1873.

[illegible]

Sealed plans secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 161 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 387 North-av., 93 West Madison-st., and 161 South Canal-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

In Lots, Blocks, and Acres,

Seven hundred and forty acres, lying together, a choice property adjacent to the city; high and beautiful land, accessible by three new railway lines, and has a short drive from the business centre. Native groves, wide streets and boulevards. Six miles of front on a boulevard 200 feet wide. Eighteen miles of front on streets 100 feet wide. Can sell five hundred and fifty acres in one body, free of incumbrance, with perfect title, and only two conveyances between the United States and the present owner. This property promises a rapid and great increase of value, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms, with a good discount to buyers who pay all cash.

S. S. HAYES,

56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:40 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 p. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:31 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:31 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

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Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

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THE NAMELESS DEAD.

Vestiges of a Long-Forgotten Race.

The Mounds of Wisconsin and Other States.

Their Situations, Forms, Contents, &c., &c.

The mounds of Wisconsin have ever been identified with its history; yet there are but few, comparatively, who know aught of them beyond the fact of their existence. But little more was known to the writer until recently, when, passing several months in their vicinity, interest was aroused to learn somewhat more of the great problem that must forever remain unsolved. Some of the facts and theories were gleaned from history, but much was obtained directly from the dwellers amid the mounds,—farmers and mechanics, who, with no preconceived theories to sustain, are without inducement to color the truth in order to reconcile facts and fancies.

The warm summer rain, scarcely more than mist, fell in gentle benediction on field and flower as we drove into the little hamlet of Aztalan—the City of the Dead. An air of repose pervaded the dwellings of the living, scarcely less profound than that which wrapt the nameless slumberers of centuries in their dwellings below.

The houses of yellow brick, clustering about the solitary church which stood like a tall sentinel in the midst, lent to the aspect of the town a quaintness peculiar to itself, and widely at variance with our preconceived ideal of rural landscape, with its tiny white cottages nestling amid verdant bowers, illuminated by their corollaries, fragrant roses and pinks. Brick-and-mortar, inseparable associates of the city, jarred painfully, with a sense of incongruousness which no familiarity could dissipate.

The name of Aztalan was conferred by Judge Hyer, one of the earliest settlers of 1836, who referred the origin of the mounds to a race of people co-existent with, and similar to, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico.

The village lies in the midst, and many dwellings stand directly upon these mounds, which are, in some respects, the most remarkable of the ancient earth-works,—most remarkable that they bear more closely than others resemblance to a fortification. These are situated about half-a-mile from the village, though the mounds commence in the heart of the town, extending nearly a mile on both sides of the road leading to Lake Mills. Adverse circumstances preventing us from making a personal examination of these wonders, we interviewed in approved style an individual who, with hoe in hand, was diligently cultivating a patch of onions growing on one of the mounds, which, he assured us, yielded far heavier crops than the surrounding soil. Leaning upon the fence to which we had drawn in close proximity, he made intelligent and decisive answer to our questions, poured out in rapid succession, while we watched anxiously the threatened deluge from the heavens.

While gleaning much from this source, we are still indebted to W. B. Smith's History of Wisconsin for a minute description of the mounds. The north and south walls abut on the Crawfish River, and extend about 400 yards from the west wall, which is of the same length. These walls have certain projections, apparently buttresses, at intervals of 80 feet. Near the western wall, within the inclosure is an oblong mound, 5 feet in elevation, in which were found, some years since, pieces of a sort of matting, and several rope-strands of grass or other fibrous substance, a texture resembling cloth, human bones, pieces of pottery of various kinds, together with fragments of brick or burnt clay mixed with grass or straw,—all of which articles seemed charred by fire. Within the inclosure, on the southwest angle, is a large mound, nearly square, from 15 to 20 feet in height, flat on the surface, with a connecting ridge, of from 3 to 5 feet in height, to another square mound at the southeast angle. Such is the description given of the mounds in 1856.

These walls and their buttresses are now about 4 feet above the surrounding country. The whole inclosure, except where the land is under cultivation, is covered with a scattering growth of shrub-oak and other shrubbery; but the earth-works, with their peculiar formation, are distinctly traceable. Above some of the mounds forest-trees are growing, which, from their size, indicate great age. In the circular mounds were found bones and pottery.

Mr. Smith and Judge Hyer both incline to the opinion that they are the remains of ancient fortifications; while Stephen Taylor believes them to be tumuli for the dead, and this fact tends to support his theory: that the soil differs in every respect from the soil surrounding them, and it is improbable the builders should have assumed such gigantic labor only to erect a means of defense. On the other hand, but few skeletons are found, while hatchets and pottery are scattered throughout. But this fact lends no support to the former theory, as it is a well-known fact that primitive races inhume various utensils with their dead.

The mounds on the track of the military road leading from Fort Winnebago to Prairie du Chien are from 4 to 5 feet in height, and assume the form of various animals, the fox, deer, elk, bear; and also effigies of birds, the eagle, &c.,—while others bear the form of the Cross, and all are composed of soil differing in quality from that about them, and must have been brought a long distance, or had a special preparation. A gentleman, whose farm includes several mounds, described a walled room discovered in one of them, built up of brick clay, containing oxide of iron; while the native soil is impregnated with magnesium, which gives the brick made of it a light-yellow color, almost white. The mounds are all composed of soil of a reddish-brown, rich, very friable, and devoid of all extraneous matter, as though it had been sifted.

Upon the bank of the Crawfish there remained, some years since, portions of a wall of brick made of reddish clay, mixed with straw, and sun-burned, like the bricks made by the Israelites of old. Portions of the wall are now in possession of a gentleman of Madison.

In the Town of Harrison, the ancient camping-ground of Blackhawk and his tribe, the mounds assume the form of turrets, and of colossal men. At the western section of the town, the road runs directly across the figure of a gigantic man, in a recumbent attitude, several hundred feet in length. The effigies are supposed to be significant of the names of certain "braves."

Explorations of the animal-shaped mounds on the Fox River prove conclusively that they were the depository of the dead. Human bones were found with roots and fibres growing through them, and were distributed throughout the mounds; and it is equally evident the bodies were laid upon the ground, and earth heaped upon them. No appearance of elevation is visible anywhere, nor are relics found below the altitude of the surrounding surface. Mr. Bringer, who describes the mounds extending from the Red River to St. Louis,—a distance of 500 miles,—suggests that these are the ruins of ancient dwellings, constructed on the old Mexican plan of large bricks covered with earth, which, mouldering down, left these mounds. What an immense population, he observes, must have occupied these dwellings, which cover so large a portion of the Continent!

Other antiquarians state that the square and pyramidal mounds occur most frequently at the South, and that there is material difference in the construction of mounds in Georgia and Florida from those of Ohio and Kentucky.

The Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury*, of recent date, says that several mounds were recently explored on the farm of Mr. Harrison Whaley, near Moorfield. Several skulls were found, and other bones, which, from their great size, must have belonged to a race far more gigantic than that which now inhabits the earth. Clay utensils were found, arrow-heads cut from the solid rock, also pipes of the same material. At least 15 acres have a multitude of bones a few inches below the surface.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Union* reports that a Mr. William Staples, while digging a salt-lick on his farm, 12 miles from Kingston, struck a solid rock of limestone 7 feet below the surface, and in it a well 8 inches in diameter, filled with salt water. Investigating further, he found a line of salt-kettles, or rather remains of kettles, of stone-ware, 40 in number, 3 feet in diameter, and 7 feet below the surface. Growing about them were oaks and poplars, evidently two centuries old.

Mr. Raffenesque states that, in an ancient walled town near Columbia, Tenn., are many ruins of houses, ranging in size from 10 to 20 and 30 feet in diameter, all of circular form.

But these relics of a lost nation are not alone confined to the mounds. There is abundant evidence that the Lake Superior copper-mines were worked at some far-distant period, with conclusive indications of a knowledge of mining as pursued at the present day. Various tools were discovered which could not reasonably be referred to Indian manufacture: stone hammers in quantity equal to ten cart-loads, made of green-stone or porphyry-pebble, with single and double grooves, by which a withe was attached; copper gad with battered head; copper chisel with socket for handle; copper knife; fragments of wooden bowls for dipping water; levers of wood for raising copper to the surface,—all denoting work performed by a people of whom there is neither record nor tradition.

Pits were found 14 feet in depth, extending in a continuous line, at one place 12, at another 30 miles; and on one mound of earth thrown out of a pit grew a hemlock tree 10 feet in circumference. The annular growth of a tree cut from another mound counted 395 years. Another pit, on Isle Royale, had been worked through solid rock 9 feet, the walls being perfectly smooth. Is there any connection between these mounds and the copper bracelets found in the mounds of the Mississippi Valley?

Who were these people? Whence did they come? How did they pass away, leaving in the bosom of Mother Earth only traces of their existence? Conjecture is fruitless. At the discovery (?) of this Continent, "the mighty oak, by whose immovable stem I stand and seem almost annihilated," then waved its green coronal above their resting-place. The Nameless Dead! Will this vast nation, with its countless cities, be one day numbered with them? In the march of ages yet imprisoned in the womb of time, may not another race of men stand above our sepulchres, and speculate upon the sleeping dead, as they disentomb rude relics of the semi-civilization of a *nineteenth century*?

Whether these mysterious remains be fortifications, dwellings, or sepulchres, they prove the existence of a race that covered this Continent, more numerous than that of the savage tribes that succeeded them; yet so utterly are they swept away that even tradition is mute, and we gaze with feelings of mingled wonder and sadness upon these rude tokens of a nameless nation.

AZTALAN.

FATHER O'KEEFFE.

BY MARGARET F. BUCHANAN.

A civil-ecclesiastical case has recently been brought before the British Parliament by M. Bouverie, M. P., involving the principles at issue between Bishop Whitehouse and Mr. Cheney, whose long-pending suit opened a new chapter on Wednesday last, before Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court. There is this difference, however, in the respective bases of action; Mr. Cheney's counsel desires that the civil authority shall decide what is the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, upon the written and other evidences supposed to contain that doctrine, before adjudicating upon the equity or legality of the Bishop's suspension and deposition of Mr. Cheney; that is, Judge Williams is to assume the tiara and the keys, and define doctrine before expressing an opinion upon a simple question of discipline. But Father O'Keeffe's action is one of discipline purely. He does not deny that his own Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, of Ossory, or Cardinal Cullen, or Pope Pius IX.,—all of whom are impleaded,—has misstated any dogma of the theological creed which they in common hold. In fact, the issue raised by Father O'Keeffe is quite extraordinary. He desires Parliament, the courts having failed him, to declare that the Pope has no authority in Ireland. That he has no authority, spiritual or temporal; and that this utter absence of authority does not arise from the Pope's having been, at one time, potentate of a foreign realm; but because the prohibition of spiritual jurisdiction by the Pope over the Catholics of the British Empire, first by Henry the Eighth, and confirmed by Elizabeth, has never been repealed, and is still in force!

Father O'Keeffe is an irrepressible Irishman, aged 50 years, who became in 1863 parish-priest of Callan. Under the National School statute, this position gave him control of the State schools of his parish, and the handling of some tax-payers' money. He was not satisfied with the National schools, and entered into negotiations with some Frenchmen with a view to opening a young ladies' seminary in Callan. Bishop Moran disapproved of the idea, and intimated that he was not a proper person to have nuns under his control. Whereupon Father O'Keeffe brought action for slander against the Bishop, who compromised, with much soreness of spirit, by paying £600 to O'Keeffe for his legal expenses. Subsequently he brought a second action of like nature against the Bishop, and lost; but compelled one of his curates to pay £200 for intimating that he misused parish funds.

But, when he brought his first civil action against the Bishop, he violated what is a universal canon of the Roman Catholic Church; what is now a canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and has long been a canon of the Church of Scotland, of the Wesleyan Methodists, and of the Quakers. The Larger Catechism of the Scottish Church quotes St. Paul: "Are there no honest men among you, who could settle your disputes, instead of bringing them into courts before unbelievers?" Father O'Keeffe, fully aware of his violation of the law of the Church, entered into correspondence with Cardinal Cullen, Primate of Ireland, who persuaded him, in order to escape excommunication, to submit to the Bishop and refer the dispute to Rome. Meanwhile the Bishop suspended him, and O'Keeffe refused to recognize the suspension. Cardinal Cullen tried amiable measures to coax him out of Bishop Moran's diocese; and, O'Keeffe scornfully resisting, the Cardinal confirmed the Bishop's suspension by a rescript from Rome. Whereupon O'Keeffe brought an action for libel against Cardinal Cullen.

The jury decided against O'Keeffe, who demurred to the verdict, and appealed to the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. The four members of the Court are Lord-Chief-Justice Whiteside, a Protestant, and Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and Barry, Catholics. The last three decided the demurrer untenable and without merit, and thus the Cardinal won a second time. O'Keeffe instantly brought the issue before the Government by a resolution in the Commons to inquire whether he is not de jure manager of the National schools of Callan. The question will prove an ugly and vexatious one, and will add nothing to the mental peace of Mr. Gladstone, who does not appear yet to be convinced that Church and State cannot harmoniously be run by one and the same person.

The point raised by O'Keeffe's counsel, that Cardinal Cullen had no authority to act in the premises, because the Pope has no authority, spiritual or temporal, in the Queen's dominions, and that the Court could not admit a Papal rescript as a privileged communication, because of the Elizabethan statute, occupied the most conspicuous place in the opinions of the four Judges, each of whom spoke for himself. Justice Barry contended that the Elizabethan statutes had been repealed, explicitly or implicitly, by the legislation of the last eighty years. Justice Fitzgerald denied that a subject, priest or layman, could contract away his civil rights to a Church; and, while agreeing with Judge Barry that the policy of legislation for eighty years has been contrary to the Elizabethan statutes, he maintained that the exercise of spiritual authority by the Pope in British domain is still forbidden by law. But he agreed that the demurrer was without merit. Justice O'Brien asserted that the object of the Elizabethan statutes was to extirpate the Catholic religion; and argued that the recognition of that religion, in various relief acts passed, is a virtual repeal of the remaining portion of the statutes. Chief Justice Whiteside, in giving judgment in favor of the demurrer, said that it seemed to him a non-sequitur to claim that, because religious bodies may exist by contract within the realm, therefore foreign jurisdiction cannot be intended longer to be excluded. In fact, the Chief Justice feared that "This was the country, and this the time, to recover and reassert an authority long repudiated and forbidden."

The Conservatives in the Parliament will undoubtedly do their best to harass the Government with thorns from the hedges into which O'Keeffe has leaped, to his spiritual disgrace; and the Liberals will not thank Chief Justice Whiteside for assuring them, at this juncture, that religious equality is still denied by law in the British Empire.

The astuteness of Father O'Keeffe's counsel, in bringing to bear upon a legal action in 1873, in Father O'Keeffe's defense, the force of statutes enacted in the days of Queen Elizabeth, for the express purpose of exterminating Father O'Keeffe's religion, is only equaled by the cleverness of Mr. Melville W. Fuller, who, in his recent application before Judge Williams for an extension of time, proposed to prove that Bishop Whitehouse has not suspended or deposed Mr. Cheney, and could not suspend or depose Mr. Cheney; and to prove this on the authority of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Lordship the Bishop of Exeter, the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster; and by citations from the history of the early Church, the Apostolic canons, the effect of the Reformation on Church law, the canon law of England, and the history, canons, and constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In response to the offer of the testimony thus to be submitted, Judge Williams stated—intending gravity, and not naivete, no doubt—that he had not until now fully comprehended the merits of the Whitehouse-Cheney case. But what surprises one is, that Mr. Fuller said nothing of summoning the Venerable Bede. It is incomprehensible that he should ignore Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, Lanfranc, and Thomas a' Becket, each of whom would be an invaluable witness on the question between Mr. Cheney and the Bishop, no less than upon the other question, as to what Judge Williams has to do with the spiritual affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is not clear why he says nothing of Cædmon and "Beowulf;" why he does not subpœna Archbishop Wulfstan, whose Latin name was Lupus, and Elfric, the strenuous defenders of the English Church, against Papal pretensions, in the eleventh century. Very pertinent testimony can be found in William of Malmesbury's "*De Gestis Pontif. Angl.*;" and the sermons of Peter the Hermit should not have been forgotten. It is singular that Mr. Fuller made no allusion to the compromise effected between Henry I. and Pope Pascal II., through the agency of Anselm, on the subject of homage and investiture; and it was nothing less than stupidity on the part of Mr. Fuller not to put the Koran in evidence.

HYMN TO SANTA RITA,

THE PATRON SAINT OF THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Have you heard of Santa Rita?
Patron of the hopeless she;
Fleeting dreams of pleasure fleeter
Under her protection be;
Idle wish and aspiration,
Fruitless hope and gray despair
Come alike by meditation,—
Santa Rita! hear my prayer.

Long have I, with ardor leal,
Sought the maiden of my dreams,
Chasing still my bright ideal,
Like a marsh-light's taunting gleams.
Candles sweet and incense sweeter
Do I vow thee, week by week,—
Give me, lovely Santa Rita!
The ideal girl I seek.

Rich fair eyes, like summer twilight
Ere the stars glint through the blue,
Beaming with a soft and shy light,
Hiding summer lightnings too;
Rich brown hair in wayward cluster,
Rippling down in heavy fold,
Giving, in the sunset's lustre,
Here and there, a gleam of gold.

Fair, sweet face, whose quick expression
Mirrors well the thoughts that flit,—
Soft now with love's shy confession,
Brightened now by fire of wit;
Fair, sweet nature—were I bolder,
To dispel the doubts that spring,
I would touch her angel shoulder,
Just to feel the budding wing!

Silver voice to charm and fill me
With an ecstacy of sound;
Springing, buoyant step to thrill me
In the waltz's dazing round;
Mind as bright as rainbow's prism,
Wit as keen as archer's dart,
And, to work the mechanism,
Just a little mite of heart.

This my longing, Santa Rita!
This the girl for whom I wait.
Tell me, tell me, shall I meet her
Ere I die disconsolate?
Are my dreams but idle fancy?
Lives there such a maiden rare?
I invoke thy necromancy—
Santa Rita! hear my prayer!

ALVEY A. ADEE, Secretary of Legation.

MADRID, April 28, 1873.
—*New York Evening Post*.

Bismarck's Diploma.

Before his departure for St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Germany affixed his signature to the diploma as Prince of Bismarck, which has just been completed after more than six months' work. Count Stillfried has had the general superintendence of the work, which has been done by Her Blitz, of the Royal Academy. The diploma is very complete and elaborate, and has twelve pages. The arms of the Prince were painted by Nohde. On the first page is found the title of the Emperor, surrounded in the margin by the coat-of-arms of the twelve Princes of the realm. The eagle surmounts the rest. The great services which procure the elevation to the princely rank—that is, those which tend to the unity and exaltation of the Fatherland—the formal part conferring the rank, the limitation as to its descent, the description of the coat of arms, and the coat of arms itself, are contained in the next six pages. The coat of arms is Bismarck's former one, with the addition of the princely mantle and the eagle of Prussia, and Brandenberg on either side of the shield. On the right of the coat of arms, Danish, Austrian, and French standards are introduced, while beneath is an exquisite picture of Strasburg. The signature of the Emperor is on the tenth page of this historical diploma.

Deep Sea Currents.

The principles involved in the circulation of the waters of the sea were beautifully shown before the Royal Geographical Society recently by a simple experiment. A trough with plate-glass sides, about 6 feet long and a foot deep, but not more than an inch wide, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold; while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a bar of metal laid across the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated with a spirit lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, and blue at the cold end, so that the currents could be traced. The blue water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along, and gradually rose toward the surface at the equatorial end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the starting point. The red water crept first along the surface to the polar end, then fell to the bottom, just as the blue had done, and formed another stratum, creeping back again along the bottom and coming to the surface. Each color made a distinct circulation during the half-hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

LIVING IN VIENNA.

Starving in the Midst of Plenty.

The Task of Trying to Obtain Food.

Vienna Correspondence of the London News.

I am starving. It is not that there is no food in the place; the markets are well supplied, and on the cartes of the restaurateurs is every delicacy of the season. It is not that I have no money. That state of things may be reached at no distant period, if prices keep rising in the ratio in which they have risen in the past week; but I almost think it would be better to be penniless, since then I might with a clear conscience appeal to the generosity of my country, as personified in Sir Andrew Buchanan, or throw myself on the Vienna equivalent for the parish. I starve with money in my pocket, in the midst of plenty; nor is my plight by any means exceptional. I constantly meet exhibitors about mid-day, who complain of having been forced to go without breakfast, and to dine necessitates the devotion of the whole evening to the operation, which is rather of the nature of a series of forlorn hopes than of rational and comfortable feeding.

The reason that I starve is that I cannot afford to devote five hours a day to the task of trying to obtain food. The minimum possible time for achieving breakfast just now in Vienna is an hour and a half. With luck, a display of British wrath, or the promise of an extra tip to the waiter, you may obtain a sufficient quantity of viands conventionally to constitute a dinner in a little over two hours and a half. Supper cannot be had under an hour, reckoning the very maximum of promptitude. In Vienna there are no *tables d'hote* in the hotels. I have before to-day contemned and depreciated the institution of the *table d'hote*. Retribution has overtaken me; what would I not give for a *table d'hote* now? Yes; there is I know a *table d'hote* at the Metropole. I have stood on the wrong side of the glass doors and watched my fellow-beings, chiefly indeed my fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, eating it. It has always been so crowded that I never could get nearer than the door, and of course people staying in the house,—which I do not,—have the prior right to its accommodation. When the spirit and the flesh move you to eat, you enter a restaurant. These abound everywhere, and are of all classes, from Sacher's, the magnificent and very dear, down to the one at the corner, frequented by the coachman and servants, equally dear with the other in proportion. You sit down, and the waiter, with more or less promptitude, comes to you. You order what you wish first, and what to follow. The waiter is extremely polite, quite full of "bittes," and invariably starts off to the other end of the room when you are in the act of making up your mind on the subject of the "to follow." As he goes he mutters that he will, without fail, return "augenblick." But time elapses long enough for a large number of twinklings of the eye, and he comes out. You get a little irritated, and knock on the table rather smartly. Waiters come humming around you with "bitte" and "augenblick" on their lips. At last you grapple on to one who has been rash enough to come within your reach. To him you confide your order, and release him. Does he straightway fly to the buttery, or can you hear him bawling the German for "Rotherum steak" to the cook in the kitchen? Not at all. He has absorbed your order; there is no thoroughfare through him to the cook. He is handling the *Fremden Blatt* to that stout old gentleman, three tables off, who is combing his hair over his egg salad. You watch that waiter feverishly, and at length you note that it has occurred to him to give what is presumably your order. Meanwhile there has addressed you a diminutive manikin in a shabby dress-coat. With us the stunted youngster would have either been in a caravan or a training-stable; here he is a beer waiter. You order beer, as a matter of course, and he brings you promptly a foaming beaker. You drink, and the light beer adds a fresh stimulus to your appetite. In an abstracted manner, you begin to nibble at one of the rolls in the plate before you. Your first mug of beer is done, and the dwarf waiter brings you another, without being told to do so. Twenty minutes elapse, and you begin to get impatient. You strike your glass with your knife with the result that a waiter approaches, and blandly observes, "Ready directly." During the next ten minutes you make the same noise at intervals of about two minutes each with a similar result. At length your first installment of food arrives, the waiter who brings it wearing an aspect of defiant triumph, as an anticipatory method of coping with the objurgations which it is presumed you will vent. At length then you begin to dine, having, however, in the long period of waiting, spoiled your appetite by the half unconscious eating of three rolls, and the drinking of three mugs of beer.

Your first course is over; your plate is removed, and in rather a better humor you wait for the second course. You wait say a quarter of an hour, and then you catch the waiter to whom you originally detailed your desires. You find you have been waiting on what, in vulgar parlance, is known as a "dead horse." The man, with many apologetic "Bittes," owns he has transmitted no order in connection with the "to follow," and indeed respectfully insinuates that you gave him none. He appears to sympathize with you, and will cheerfully consult as to the dishes which are likeliest to be ready, and therefore bid fair to be the most quickly attainable. Of course everything that you like least is, in the nature of things, sure to be in this category. If you abominate pork, pork is quite ready, and he can get it directly. You make your decision, and the man disappears. Another quarter of an hour elapses, and you have, in a fidgetty, unsatisfactory manner, drunk another mug of beer. Again you catch the eye of your waiter, and he comes to you with aggravating alacrity, as if he had not been away a minute, and tells you that what you have ordered is all gone, and you must select something else. If you can, you refrain from swearing, and do so. Your waiter disappears, and is seen no more. Perhaps he has fallen down in a fit of apoplexy when drinking a surreptitious "book" in a back passage; perhaps he has gone to supper; perhaps his time is up and he has retired to the bosom of his family. Twenty minutes elapse, and you become reckless. There is a strange waiter standing off and on, vaguely, with a dish in his hand, uncertain at which table is its proper destiny. A piratical impulse seizes you; you beckon to him, and bid him set down the fare before you. He is only too glad to get it off his hands somehow, and complies readily enough. Of course, if you don't like pork, the irregularly acquired dish is sure to be pork.

Cui bono to narrate further? Your whole meal is a series of struggles, of protracted delays, of lottery-like chances, of aggravating lip-service, for the chorus of "bittes" and "augenblicks" never ceases. At length, whether you prematurely lose your temper, and in the cutting off your nose to spite your face fashion, determine to go away half dined rather than endure longer, or whether you have "fought it out to the bitter end," you desire to pay as a preliminary to your departure. You shout "Zahlen!" the signal for the pay-waiter to come. The pay-waiter is engaged at the other end of the room with a party of ten, each of whom has dined differently, and has introduced fractions into the calculation by halving portions. When he has leisurely finished with them, he flings an "augenblick" in your direction, and proceeds to come to a prior settlement with the lady and gentleman in the corner. Then he sets out for you, but is intercepted by the way. You are sorely tempted to take your hat and go, for you have made your lawful tender over and over again, and cannot get it accepted; but if you do so the waiters converge on you in a remonstrative rush as you near the door, and it is evident that the company regard you in the light of a would-be dinner-sneak, which is not pleasant. At length you are allowed the privilege of paying for what you have had, after having first practically made your own bill out, since the pay-waiter takes down the items to your dictation. You feel it would be a mean revenge to cheat him, and it is the custom to tip him—I am sure I don't know for what. It is all very well to enunciate the aspiration, "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both;" but how can you expect to digest peasantly food—I will not say a meal—eaten in such a fashion; and as for health, I venture to submit that a Christian is not an ostrich.

You may think this is an exaggeration and caricature. I write on the knowledge that what I write will be read by a large number of my countrymen now in Vienna, and I appeal to them whether it is either. It is because I cannot habitually spare the time to dun and wait for my food in this way that I say I am starving. The other morning, busy with letter writing and an accumulation of impending engagements, I went into a restaurant for breakfast along with an American friend. We ordered a beef-steak, and waited for it in vain for thirty-five minutes. The Major, my friend, is a man of action and determination. He gave the waiter five minutes more, and told him he would go if the steak was not forthcoming within that time. It was not, and the Major marched off, carrying me with him. Just as we got to one door, the steaks came in at the other. "Here it is," cried the waiter, for once stirred out of his equanimity. "Eat it yourself!" sternly responded the Major, and shook from off his feet the dust of the place. I had to follow, though my mouth watered exceedingly, for I had both seen and smelt the steak, and I was, oh, so hungry, but it was clear that the Major considered a principle at stake. I went to the same place next morning, and found the Major's energy had improved matters. I got some cold meat in two minutes over the half-hour.

A SCULPTOR'S STORY.

The Early Trials of a Great German Artist.

Rome Correspondence of the New York Times.

A few of the older and cooler men alone sit by and smile as they recall their own days of fiery indignation at a world that failed to appreciate their genius, and at the preference it showed to men who, in their opinion, deserved such encouragement least of all. Occasionally, also, one of these elder members is prevailed upon to let his friends catch a glimpse of his own experience, and thus it was that, on a recent occasion, a great German, accidentally finding himself in such company, told the young artists the instructive story of a well-known and eminent sculptor. As it illustrates the trials to which even men of genius are but too often exposed, and teaches the lesson that self-made men are not, as so many believe, a peculiar institution of our own country, the outlines at least may here be stated. The artist was a poor peasant's son, born in a remote province of the Kingdom of Prussia. For years he worked as a common field-hand for his uncle, a small but well-to-do farmer, and as he had never been to school, and could neither read nor write, he passed his Sundays in carving every bit of wood he could procure. His uncle died, forgetting to provide for his poor nephew; the little farm was sold, and the youth sent out into the wide world. He went to a carpenter in a neighboring town, who had once praised his work, and entered his service as an apprentice; but all of his Sunday he spent in the handsome old cathedral, examining the Gothic arches, and the carved stalls of the canons, and trying to copy them at home, in his master's workshop. Fortunately, there came occasionally old furniture to be repaired, and as the carpenter was not a cabinet-maker, he left the quaint chairs and chests of drawers to his apprentice, who thus was enabled to train his eye, and to become a better judge of such work. At last he ventured upon carving, first a bouquet of flowers and then an infant Christ, which was accidentally noticed by a great lady who came to inquire after some orders she had given. She took the two carvings and showed them to the Governor of the Province, who was so much struck with the skill and the talent they displayed that he sent them to Berlin. A week later orders came that the artist should be sent to the capital, where he would be entered at the academy, and his traveling expenses were advanced. Full of joy, he started, his knapsack on his shoulders, and the generous gift of $16 in his pocket, on his journey of more than 300 miles! But his first experience in Berlin was little encouraging; when the Professors heard that he was 30 years old, they refused to receive him, and the great Rauch candidly advised him to return to the plow. It so happened, however, that one of the masters there had himself begun his career quite as late in life; he took pity on the poor peasant, and presented him to the Director. When the latter heard that the new pupil was a full grown-man, he replied that at that time of life he had already been a great man, having a wife and children at home, but when he was shown the flowers and the infant Christ, he asked rudely: "Where did you learn that?" "I never learnt anything, Sir." "But, I mean, what academy have you attended?" The poor fellow had never heard of an academy, and did not understand the question. "I mean who taught you wood-carving?" "I learnt it by myself, Sir." Now he was interested, and consented, at last, shaking his head ominously, that he might enter the drawing-class on trial. The poor man found himself there amid little boys who plagued him sorely; his heavy hand was unable to use a pencil to advantage, and he was soon transferred to the modeling-room. Here he felt easier, for he could knead the clay, and soon lost the sense of oppression which had so far weighed him down. For two years he worked indefatigably, but at the expiration of his term he only felt how much there was still to learn, while his native place expected him to return as an accomplished master. Still he determined to continue, but where were the means? For many days the sunshine was, as he said, the only warm dish he enjoyed, and often and often he was reduced to his last penny. One day he was literally starving, when help came most unexpectedly. He had, in a fit of despair, made the model of a plow, a tool which, as a peasant, he thought he ought to understand better than anybody else, and friends had sent it to an exhibition. Fortunately it obtained a prize, and as he rose from his knees, having invoked God's aid, a letter was brought in containing the magnificent sum of $200. This amount enabled him to remain two years longer in Berlin, which he devoted to indefatigable study, and incessant efforts to improve his skill. The sale of a carved crucifix furnished him the means of going to Italy, where he first worked in a quarry in Carrara, and then, with his scanty savings, went to Rome. But here new difficulties arose; he could, after a manner, support himself by mending casts and assisting artists, but where should the money come from to pay for models, marble, and the indispensable tools. He had finished a Christ on the cross, but nobody would buy it, and once more starvation stared in his face. It was the third day on which he had eaten nothing, when he was sitting in sheer despair in his dark work-shop, an empty barn, staring at his Christ, and unable to work or even to rise. He was sunk in prayer when a horseman passed by, stopped, looked at the carved figure a long time, asked if it were for sale, and rode off again without saying a word. A friend happened to come in soon after, and seeing the artist's condition, bought him a few penny's worth of bread. But the next morning two carriages drove up, filled with great ladies and gentlemen, the poor artist had to put a plank over two chairs to enable them to sit down, and then, at their request, showed them his work. They asked him what was his price, but as he had no experience in such matters, he left the decision to his visitors. The day after the Prince and his wife—for such were his new patrons—returned with a number of friends, and ordered a large sum of gold in bags to be taken from the carriages and to be handed to the amazed artist. He stood utterly overcome by his good fortune till they had all left, and then hastened home, hiding his treasure under his torn mantle. To the end of his life, he said, he would remember the delight with which he sent for a hot cup of coffee, and indulged in two small loaves of bread! He paid at once his debts, and set vigorously to work beginning a larger carving.

But his trials were not yet at an end. Several years had passed, bringing but a scanty support, when his purse was once more empty and nothing on hand to sell but a large group in marble, which had exhausted his treasury. He was once more overwhelmed with debts, and unable to buy a decent meal. It was a Sunday morning, and he sought relief in urgent prayer, when two wandering mechanics, Germans, happened to catch a glimpse of his work and asked leave to come in and see the group. He opened the door; they entered, admired, and at last broke out in loud praises of the work, and especially of the happy man who could make such a masterpiece and earn much gold and great honor. The poor artist had to disabuse them and told them how much happier he had been in his earlier years; "then," he said, "as a peasants' laborer, I had $20 a year and no cares; as a carpenter's apprentice I had nearly a dollar a week, and was quite contented; even as a soldier I never felt want. But now, when I spend hundreds, and great Lords come to see me, I am all the time in trouble, and just now I am so far in debt that if help does not come soon, I must go to jail to-morrow." The two travelers were dumbfounded by this revelation, but they soon began to whisper to each other, and at last ventured, with much embarrassment, to ask if he would not allow them to help him who was their countryman. He told them frankly, while thanking them cordially, that a few dollars would not relieve him. They were not discouraged, however, but told him that they had saved a good penny in their wanderings, and at last produced their savings bank-books, begging him earnestly not to offend them but to accept the loan till better times should come. One had $125, the other $150. "But, my good friends," said he, "you do not know me at all." "Why, yes," they replied, "we have seen you for two years, every Sunday at church." "But many a hypocrite goes to church." "Oh, but we know what you are, and how hard you work, and how little you spend; pray, take the money." The tears ran down the poor artist's face at this evidence of God's providence and the kindness of the poor mechanics, but he accepted the loan, and was thus enabled to send his marble group to Germany, where it met with great admiration and a ready sale. From this day his success was secured; orders came in, one by one, and every year saw his skill improved and his income enlarged, until at last he reached the highest position among the great sculptors in Rome, and his name became famous in the great world.

THE YET-TO-BE.

The Yet-To-Be! 'tis a happy clime;
What sweet, bright things there are garnered there,—
The choicest things in the gift of Time,
All Hope can dream of the bright and fair!
Its fields are rich with a wealth untold;
The fairest treasures of land and sea,
All hearts can wish, or the earth can hold,
Are ours at will in the Yet-To-Be.

Young Hope lives there in her regal halls,
And Fancy paints all the golden scenes;
The skies are bright and the sunlight falls
On fadeless flowers and changeless greens;
The heart has hoards of its treasures there,
Fond eyes are smiling for you and me,
And siren tones swell many an air
Away, away, in the Yet-To-Be.

There is no sorrow or sadness there;
No shadow darkens its sunny glow;
Soft music breathes in its balmy air,
And bright birds sing where its waters flow;
Its slopes are gemmed with a thousand dyes
Of flowers that bloom eternally
Where lie, bedecked 'neath the azure skies,
The vistaed scenes of the Yet-To-Be.

Sweet isles of Love in its far-off seas
Lie rocked in light of a fadeless day;
The scented airs, the spice-laden breeze,
Shake flowers and incense from every spray;
Loved voices, too, with a cadence low,
To greet us come o'er its rippling sea,
And notes of magical sweetness flow
From Hope-touched harps in the Yet-To-Be.

The Yet-To-Be! I have drawn me there
A lovelit picture with radiant dyes,
A smiling landscape divinely fair,
Where beams the sun of my Annie's eyes;
And, as I gaze through the far-off years,
Those mild, clear eyes ever beam on me,—
Those gentle eyes in whose depth appears
My pledge of joy in the Yet-To-Be.

I've dreamt a dream of a happy home,
Where swift shall flee the brief years away,
Where shade or sadness shall never come
To dim or darken the sunlit day.
I've dreamt a dream of a good, true heart
That never swerved in its truth to me,
And thine, my Annie's, that faithful part
To light the paths of the Yet-To-Be.

MILO.

LITERARY NOTES.

Emile Ollivier is in Florence, writing a history of Machiavelli.

—The second volume of Mr. Beecher's "Life of Christ" is in an advanced stage.

—It is stated that ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, will write on the Treaty of Washington in reply to the work of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

—Charles G. Leland has in press "The Egyptian Sketch-Book," the result of a recent visit to the Nile land.

—J. T. Headley has done "The Great Riots of New York, 1712 to 1873," in an octavo volume, published by subscription.

—Felicita Vestvali has published at Munich under the singular title of "Pallas Athene; Memoirs of an Artist;" her own biography. The book is in German.

—According to the *Academy*, a German paper states that Mr. Bayard Taylor is going to follow up his translation of "Faust" with a "History of the Germans," for which, it is said, he has the (indispensable) qualification of a slight infusion of German (Suabian) blood, introduced only eight generations ago into his English pedigree.

—Mr. Moncure D. Conway is preparing an anthology of sacred literature. It will consist of extracts from sacred writings, such as the Vedas, the books of Menu, Zoroaster, Confucius, and also the Bible.

—A Paris letter-writer says: "Bret Harte has appeared in a French guise, thanks to M. Amedee Pichot and his *collaborateur* of the *Revue Britannique*. So far as the work has yet made way among the Parisians, the palm has certainly been carried off by 'Le Bonheur du Camp Rugissant,' otherwise, in the English vernacular, 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.'"

—Among books just published in London is Max Muller's "Introduction to the Science of Religion," consisting of four lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in 1870, together with two essays "On False Analogies, and the Philosophy of Mythology."

—A first series of the political essays of M. Louis Blanc has just appeared in "Questions d'Aujourd'hui et de Demain" (Dentu, Pan). Other volumes, it is expected, will follow.

—Now that the executors of Dr. Rush have been sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as against the Philadelphia Library, the erection of a fine fire-proof library building, at the corner of Broad and Christian streets, will be at once commenced, on the completion of which the latter institution will have to make final decision as to whether they will accept Dr. Rush's bequest under his peculiar conditions.

—A new book by Miss Harriet W. Preston promises to be of novel form as well as of novel title, "The Nineteenth Century in Love." The hero is a newspaper correspondent, the heroine a cultivated New England girl. They agree to correspond, and the letters, about books and such topics at first, grow into out-and-out love-letters at the last. These form the great part of the book; afterward the married couple settle down in a New York "flat." Miss Preston's purpose aims to show that love in the nineteenth century is not a matter of dollars and cents after all.

—Garibaldi's history of his "Campaign in Italy During 1860" is to be published simultaneously in England and the United States.

—Charles Nordhoff has gone to the Sandwich Islands to get materials for a new book.

—Joaquin Miller writes to the Boston Lyceum Bureau that now that his Sunland songs are so well received in England, he will publish a history of his life with the Indians, which will embrace some important facts about the Modocs. If the several thousand and one interesting anecdotes hitherto told as to the many calling of that "child of nature" be at all true, his autobiography will require from a dozen to fifteen volumes to give any clue to his life. "Songs of the Sunland" will not be issued here till autumn.

—Mr. M. D. Conway's new book on "Republican Superstitions" is an attack on the double legislative body represented in Congress, and on the office of President, which he would abolish and substitute an Executive Committee.

—Lord Lytton's publishers paid him, in copyright on his novels, $150,000 in nineteen years.

—One of the curiosities at the Vienna Exhibition, recently referred to, is a German translation of Homer's Iliad in stenography, by Prof. Schreiber, of Vienna. It consists of 600 microscopic pages, condensed into so minute a compass as to go into a nutshell.

—The fantastical title, "Gutta-Percha Willie," has been chosen by George Macdonald for his forthcoming novel.

—Forney has published his "Anecdotes of Public Men" in a 400-page book.

—"Everybody's Friend" is the title of Josh Billing's new book.

—"The Brides and Widows of the Bible" is the title of Mrs. E. F. Ellet's book announced for next fall by Adams, Victor & Co. It is a series of biographical and personal sketches from the Bible, with historical illustrations of society, homes, and manners in those days.

—The London *Morning Post* is the oldest daily newspaper published in that city, having reached its 101st year. Among its contributors have been Charles Lamb, Sir James Mackintosh, Robert Southey, Thomas Moore, William Wordsworth, and Arthur Young. The Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) was once one of its proprietors, but history does not inform us that he ever contributed anything to its columns.

—Was ever the mania for *ad captandum* titles carried to more absurd lengths than in the "girl-book" literature of the day? "We Girls," "Our Girl," "The Other Girls," "The Old-Fashioned Girl," "One Poor Girl," "Only a Girl," "The Rescued Girl," "Three Successful Girls," and "The Girl He Married," are a few of this ridiculous swarm of pseudo-romantic titles. And now we are to have the "Ugly Girl Papers," on cosmetics, which have adorned *Harper's Bazar*, done up in a book. *Vivent les petites filles!*—*New York Herald*.

—George Sands' new book, "Impressions et Souvenirs," is a note-book of thought and labor. In it are incidental essays on the state of France; on color in painting; on pedantic punctuation and grammar; on learning to read; on poetry; on man and woman; on Father Hyacinthe; on the Forest of Fontainebleau; and on the works of Maurice Sand.

—The late Mr. George Catlin had a favorite hobby, which was not Indian, although derived from the Aborigines. His idea was that breathing through the open mouth, in sleep or otherwise, is highly injurious, and even destructive, to the vital powers. His little book in support of this theory has had great vogue, and the fifth edition of it is just announced in London, entitled, "Shut Your Mouth and Save Your Life," by George Catlin.

—"Fritz" writes to the New York *Evening Mail*, in connection with Miss Alcott's "Work:" "This is not her great story, the one upon which she is going to rest her literary reputation. That, if I am not mistaken, is slowly growing to its perfect form. It is 'The Cost of an Idea,' and it is not to be a mere story, or a missionary story with a purpose, but it is intended to include the author's best matured thoughts and observations upon human life. She regards much of what she has already written as the easy, almost careless part of her mind; is glad to know that it is liked so widely and so cordially, and finds great satisfaction in the thought that she has pleased so many, and in such a way that they count themselves gladly her debtor for a fresh and sunshiny delight. But she builds larger plans for her literary career, and purposes to write something which shall be remembered and valued by thoughtful readers after her 'Little Women,' now so popular, shall have passed out of the world's remembrance. 'Work' is a step toward the achievement of her purpose."

—Among the books belonging the library of Sir Richard Tufton, sold in Paris on April 28 last, the following brought good prices: "Horæ," small quarto manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, with thirty-eight large and 361 small miniatures, £1,200; a block-book of the "Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis" £100; "Virgilius, Aldi, Venet.," 1527, 8vo., in a Grolier binding, £240; "Le Rommant de la Rose," bound by Trautz Bauzonnet, £214; "Artus de Bretaigne," Paris, 1502, £140; "Lancelot du Lac," Paris, 1533, £124; "Thuseus de Coulongue," two volumes in one, Paris, £87 5s; "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," Lyon, 1526, £88 16s.

—It seems that John Stuart Mill, had he lived, was going to take a tour this summer to Russia. From 1837 to 1841 Mr. Mill was owner of the *Westminster Review*, though he never edited it. His letters to De Tocqueville have passed into the hands of Gustave de Beaumont, and are to be published. The *Athenæum* remarks: "Mr. Mill was almost the last of our great letter-writers." It is stated that Mr. Mill has left a full autobiography, with directions that it shall be published without delay. He has also left treatises on "Nature," "Theism," and the "Utility of Religion," the first of which was to have been published in the present year. Arrangements will now be made for their speedy appearance. The last production of his pen was a tract for the Land Tenure Reform Association, which will be placed in the hands of the committee for immediate publication. Many of the chief German papers contain extensive obituaries of Mr. John Stuart Mill. One of the fullest and most highly eulogistic memoirs is from the pen of Mr. Karl Blind. The influence Mr. Mill has exercised on the study of political economy and on the philosophical thought in Germany, as well as on the Continent at large, is recognized by most of those obituary articles in the daily press of Berlin, Vienna, Cologne, Hamburg, Dresden, Augsburg, Munich, Frankfort, and other towns. The *Athenæum* says of the London *Times'* review of John Stuart Mill in which the *dictum* occurs, "To class him with Locke, Bentham, Adam Smith, or Malthus, is preposterous:" "We have often had occasion to differ from Mr. Mill, but we think that the literary public will be far from agreeing to place his name below that of Malthus, and we believe that his fame is likely to increase rather than decline in the future."

—Hotten, the London publisher, is now advertising "a new American humorist," so new that Americans have not yet heard of him. The individual's name is "Dod Grile," "the Dean Swift of America," Mr. Hotten says, and his book is entitled "The Fiends' Delight."

—The Boston papers have reason for their jubilant chorus on the acquisition of the Barton library by their Public Library. The widow acted most magnanimously in offering to the public for $15,000 what Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Sabin had separately estimated salable at $50,000 en bloc, and might have reached perhaps half as much again at piecemeal sale in London. The drawback is that the collection is saddled with the promise that it shall always be kept separate, and that none of its volumes shall be taken from the building. It contains some 12,000 volumes, chiefly fine or large-paper copies, of which 2,000 are Shakspearean. The Boston Public Library has been very fortunate in additions of this kind; we may recall the valuable collection of American State Papers presented in 1850 by the Hon. Edward Everett, numbering 1,000 volumes; the Bowditch collection of books and manuscripts, 2,500 volumes; the Parker library, 11,000 volumes, rich in the learning and literature of the last three centuries; the Prince library, 2,000 volumes; the historical and classical library of the late George Ticknor, 7,000 volumes; the military collection of the late Gen. Thayer, and others of less distinction, but of great value.

—Mr. Herbert Spencer, in preparing his "Principles of Sociology," some five years ago, commenced, by proxy, the collection and organization of facts presented by societies of different types, past and present. Having brought the mode of classification into a satisfactory form, and having had some of the tables filled up, Mr. Spencer has decided to complete the undertaking, with a view to publication. The work will consist of three large divisions, and each division will comprise a set of tables exhibiting the facts abstracted and classified, and a mass of quotations and abridged extracts, on which the statements contained in the tables are based. The condensed statements, arranged after a uniform manner, will give at one view, in each table or succession of tables, the phenomena that each society presents, and constitute an account of its morphology, its physiology, and (if a society having a known history) its development. On the other hand, the collected extracts will be classified primarily according to the kinds of phenomena to which they refer, and secondarily according to the societies exhibiting these phenomena. The three divisions, each thus constituted, comprehend three groups of societies: First, uncivilized societies; second, civilized societies, extinct or decayed; third, civilized societies, recent or still flourishing. Eventually the tables belonging to each division will form a volume by themselves, while the extracts belonging to that division, classified after the manner above described, will be printed in accompanying octavo volumes for more convenient reference.

Sale of a Royal Collection.

Considerable interest has been excited in Northern Europe by the announcement that the collection of antiquities, paintings, etc., at Ulryksdal, near Stockholm, the summer residence of the late King Charles XV., of Sweden, is to be sold by public auction. Charles XV. was not only a poet and a musician, but also a painter and an art connoisseur, and he collected during his lifetime a great number of art treasures, most of which he presented to the national museum which he founded at Stockholm. The remainder he left to his heirs, the principal of whom is his only daughter, the wife of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and she has now directed the collection to be sold, in order to distribute the proceeds in accordance with his will. The first day of the sale is to take place on the 18th inst., immediately after the coronation of King Oscar, which, it is expected, will attract a great number of visitors to the Capital. The collection will be sold in 700 lots. The first section comprises a number of antique pieces of furniture of different periods, including some rare cabinets of the seventeenth century, tables, mirrors, bedsteads with baldaquins in the style of the Renaissance, and various miscellaneous specimens of rococo furniture. In the second section are wood carvings, goblets, and bronze and silver work. The third section consists of a large collection of articles used in hunting, two medieval Scandinavian drinking-horns, and some valuable pipes; and the fourth, of china and earthenware from all the most celebrated factories. In the fifth section are costumes and embroideries; in the sixth, statuary in marble, porphyry, and granite; and in the seventh, oil-paintings and water color drawings. The oil-paintings, which are mostly of the Flemish school, were in the apartments of the late Queen Louise. They consist of works by Ruysdael, Teniers, Van Ostade, Metzu Hobbema, Boucher, Dujardin, and other eminent masters.

Wiggle-Tail Water in Texas.

"We have a great deal of this wiggle-tail water in this 'ere Texas," I was told by an old settler on Trinity River, "and that makes against our State mightily among the new comers." "What do you call wiggle-tail water?" I asked, detecting a vein which, well worked, might lead to much valuable knowledge. "Oh, water with wiggle-tails in it. Wiggle-tails is little squirmy animals, so small that you can hardly see 'em unless you look close. They don't hurt water much when you are real thirsty. Of a dark night you would never know the difference. I've drunk a many a one and they never had any more effect than taking a chew of tobacco. In a new country, you know, a man must not be too confounded partic'lar. He has to put up with a few things which wouldn't be exactly reg'lar in an old country. Those fellows that come here from Kentucky and Tennessee beat the world being partic'lar. They sling on 'nough style to do 'em in New York City. They turn up their noses about water, and make more fuss about a few little harmless wiggle-tails than I would about forty alligators. I will tell you a fact. Early last summer a man and his family came out on Trinity River from old Kentucky. He came in a seventy-five wagon, and I'll bet didn't have seventy-five dollars 'tween this world and the next. But he'd been slung on style powerful. He said he'd been raised on water without wiggle-tails in it, and he was going clear back to ole Kentuck to get it if he couldn't in Texas. Why, the squirtin' fellow was offered land near me on the Trinity for $4.50 an acre. But he wouldn't have it. I told him if he was so confounded partic'lar that he could strain the water through a rag, but he said he didn't want any of that in his'n, and he moved on, looking for a better country. That kind of foolishness has been the ruin of many a man who might have done well in Texas."—*Letter to Cincinnati Commercial*.

at they count themselves gladly
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larger plans for her literary ca-
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books belonging the library of
afton, sold in Paris on April 28
ng brought good prices: "Hora,"
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, £1,200; a block-book of the
anti Johannis" £100; "Virgili-
" 1527, 8vo., in a Grolier bind-
Rommant de la Rose," bound
ounet, £214; "Artus de Bre-
1502, £140; "Lancelot du Lac,"
4; "Thuseus de Coulongue,"
one, Paris, £87 5s; "Les Quatre
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341 Mr. Mill was owner of the
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that of Malthus, and we believe
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-Tail Water in Texas.

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A WESTERN TRIP.

From Chicago to the Rocky Mountains.

The Plains and Their Inhabitants---How Mr. Mudeater Proved Himself a Wolf.

People on the Train---Emigrants, Consumptives, and Newly-Married People.

Denver and Its Peculiarities---Health-Seekers---Pike's Peak and the Specimen-Hunters.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., May, 1873.

I came out here as one of an excursion party,—one-tenth,—and, if the Lord permits, I won't travel with a party again,—barring my wife and family, of course. We came from Illinois,—a good place to come from, and a better place to get back to. We came by rail, mostly. Some of the party suggested an emigrant-wagon; but life is too short, so we took a Pullman drawing-room car. There is more poetry about the emigrant-wagon; but, on the whole, Pullman's institution is preferable. We left Illinois on the other side of the Mississippi, hurried through the sombre and ancient city of St. Louis (in Missouri), and followed the setting sun (this phrase has been used before) over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, over the St. Charles bridge, and past numerous station-houses, farms, and trees. The people along the line had

THEIR HANDS IN THEIR POCKETS.

The ability and patience with which they keep their hands in their pockets is surprising, considering they have a fertile country which they might be cultivating; but cultivation involves plowing, and plowing is hard work, as I found out once when I sat down behind a plow, while the point was going towards the centre of the planet, and the horses were running away with the harness. That was my first and last attempt at farming. I discharged my employer, paid him off, and forsook the agricultural profession.

In the meantime we reached Kansas City. About this time the party was joyous. Two or three of them, with noses of extraordinary intelligence and of immense range, were convinced that they smelt the Rocky Mountains, 600 miles away; and the asthmatic young man asserted that he felt relieved in the vicinity of his diamond breast-pin. We got aboard the Kansas Pacific train, and woke up in the morning

ON THE PLAINS.

There is a great deal of land out-doors on the Plains. It rolls in billows like the ocean, and is monotonous and tiresome. Look out of the plate-glass window in the morning, and you see plains covered with sage-brush and stunted grass; look out every five minutes during the day, and you see stunted grass and sage-brush; and you go to bed at night wearied with the sight, to dream of the vast, unfenced expanse, and wonder where it ends. The only scenery on the route is occasional herds of buffalo, a squad of antelope, or a colony of prairie-dogs. The stations are few and far between. A lady on the train was running up the road to call on a neighbor 120 miles away, and most of her neighbors were farther off. The inhabitants are few, and not select. There are half-breed Indians and

BUFFALO-HUNTERS,—

the latter a ferocious set. Familiar with the sight of blood, butchery being their trade, when they cannot kill buffalo they kill each other, and occasionally, by way of variety, somebody else. Mr. Mudeater, for instance, went into a saloon, and observed, "I'm a wolf!" An unsophisticated youth replied that he did not see anything very wolfish about him. Mudeater responded by drawing a navy revolver, and, without warning, lodged a bullet in the young man's heart. In that climate, a bullet in a man's heart produces death. The victim never stirred, and the amiable Mudeater still roams unhung, and will probably continue to roam until shot down in his tracks. I made up my mind that, if a man took me into his confidence and informed me that he was a wolf, I should entirely agree with him; that I should indorse the proposition, and, if necessary, subscribe an affidavit to that effect. Under such circumstances, I am the most accommodating person in the world. It is not that I am afraid,—not a bit,—but I like to accommodate people. Society on the Plains is highly educated in the use of fire-arms. And yet it is a great country. All it needs is water and good society, which would make Hades itself inhabitable.

I went through the train to see what

KIND OF PEOPLE

were going out to stay and enjoy the amenities of life. There were emigrants from Europe, dirty and haggard after their journey toward the Land of Promise,—the men smoking their misery away; the women attending to the wants of children,—sometimes their only wealth. They dropped off here and there, at some colony to which they were consigned. There were consumptives, the hectic banner of death hanging out on their cheeks, and the traces of disease in their weak forms and attenuated limbs. Many of them were going to graves under the shadow of the mountains. Many of them were alone. Their friends in all kindness sent them out, never to return. The palace-cars were full of tourists. A young couple were on their wedding-tour. That was easily seen; they were so very attentive to each other, and each was so particularly afraid the other would catch cold. He insisted upon her putting on her shawl twenty times a day, and in the interval she pressed him to put on his overcoat. "Dear, you'll catch cold!" was the plaintive burden of their song. They will get over all that in good time. Then there were gentlemen with shot-guns and dogs in the baggage-car. They had murderous intentions toward buffalo at a distance. There were three ladies, representing three generations,—grandmother, mother, and daughter,—cultivated and wealthy, with a streak of beauty in form and feature running through them all. The grandmother, born in New England, migrated to Illinois; the mother, born in Illinois, was migrating to Colorado; and the daughter will thus become the founder of another generation, which may migrate to the Pacific Slope. According to this, it takes four generations to cross the Continent. The measurement is not mathematically exact, but is as near as I can get at it. There was a colored gentleman on the car, one of Mr. Pullman's protegés. I don't think he owned the car, but sometimes I thought he did.

The party—to which I am unhappily attached—behaved themselves throughout with

BECOMING IMPROPRIETY.

They were looking out of the windows for the Rocky Mountains and for buffalo. They greeted a tame buffalo-calf at one of the stations with cheers. One of them took a sketch of the beast; another telegraphed to his wife that buffalo were in sight; a third offered $5 for the little pet; and another started in on a poem beginning

> O Buffalo! mighty monarch of the Plain!
> When, O when, shall we meet again?

In the morning an idiotic excursionist appeared at my berth, accompanied by a snow-ball. "Here," said he, "is snow!" "What do I want of it?" said I. "Snow!" said he. "So!" said I. "It is snow!" said he. "I don't dispute your word at all; I concur in your opinion as to that being snow," said I. "Yes, but there's snow out-doors!" said he. "That's the proper place for it," said I. "But won't you get up and see it?" said he. "What for?" said I. "To see it," said he. "Not much!" said I. "Oh, do!" said he. "My friend," said I, "you're young; you're enthusiastic. I won't get up for any such purpose. I have seen snow before. I have seen it in Illinois. There was a slight fall for several months last winter, and we have just as fine a quality of snow in Illinois as in Colorado. Illinois don't knuckle under worth a cent on snow, young man! Now, you go out and gaze on that snow, for I'm going to sleep." He soon returned to let me know the sun was rising. I told him it wasn't my fault; I couldn't help it; I couldn't stop it from rising. I never liked to see it rise; I never saw it rise but twice in my life, and then it made me hungry; I had no ambition whatever to see it rise. I told him to take a sketch of it, rising; that would satisfy me. He showed me the sketch during the day, and I was perfectly content. Then he wanted me to get up and see the morning. I told him it was no use; I was no judge of mornings; I couldn't tell one morning from another, except by the day of the month; there was a sameness about mornings that confused me; I wanted no morning in mine. He could take a sketch of that, too, if he liked. In an hour after, he woke me again to say we were within ten minutes of the breakfast-station. I was the first of the party at the table,—the artist and the poet the last.

Before leaving the Plains,—before watering their arid surface with a farewell tear,—let me remark that I have great expectations of these Plains, and have no doubt that,

IN THE COURSE OF CENTURIES,

when the buffalo, and you and I, gentle reader, are extinct, and when the soil is nourished by artesian-wells, what is now a comparative desert will bloom like a rose-bush.

And now I am in

DENVER,—

at least so I have been informed. I would not know Denver from Adam, but for the kindness of a friend who told me. None of the party were ever here before, unless when they were goats, as the Darwinian gentleman remarked. I am not going to write up Denver. Volumes have been devoted to this frontier city at the foot of the mountains, with its wonderful enterprise and Western energy and pluck; its curious cosmopolitan population, congregated from all quarters of the globe; its queer opposites,—its roughness and refinement,—its consumptive culture from the East in search of health, its rough mining votaries of wealth, its savage visitors from the home of the red-man near by, and its Mongolian residents, with their pig-tails, almond-shaped eyes, and petite forms, who wash clothes (not themselves) for a living. Civilization predominates, of course. There are a fair share of churches and a four-story school-building; women shapely and tall, the rarified atmosphere allowing them to shoot up to an immense altitude,—their heads laden with hair in chevaux de frise style,—their hats as small, their gloves as tight, their dresses, laces, and shawls as costly and as fashionable, as those worn by their sisters in the East who are supposed to reside within the very precincts of Fashion. The piano sounds where the war-whoop was heard a score of years ago, and the steam-whistle has frightened the native citizens of the forest and plain—the bear, the buffalo, the antelope, and the coyote—from the ancient homes of their progenitors. The Rocky Mountain range in the distance furnishes ever-changing scenery for the inhabitants. There is the making of a fine city right here. It will grow with the mines on which its growth depends; and, though I am not much of a seer, I will venture to predict that the next generation will find 50,000 inhabitants around this very spot.

There are spots on the sun and on the finest shirt-front, freckles on the fairest skin, and this town

HAS ITS FAULTS,

like all human things. Some persons would think it was too high up, and the atmosphere altogether too thin. The effects are rather curious. On account of the rarefied air, the hotels are execrable in cleanliness, accommodation, and general comfort. Their unpunctuality is another result of a rarefied atmosphere. Their charges, however, are first-class, being all of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea in proportion to what is given for the money. Perhaps Denver is not much worse off for hotels than Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cairo, Bloomington, or Peoria; but in none of these places would a really first-class hotel return as large profit on the capital. Shaving in this thin air costs 25 cents. If there is a consumptive barber in Chicago who desires to make money and recuperate his health, let him come out and start a tonsorial emporium. Other trifling matters might be alluded to, and blamed on the thin air and the altitude; but what's the use?

There are boarding-houses for

INVALIDS,

where visitors in all stages of unhealth eat their meals and converse on consumption, coffins, grave-yards, and other exhilarating topics. They are always discussing death. The conversation is enough to reduce a healthy person to either insanity or Bright's disease. I cannot think that the associating of sick persons together has a beneficial effect on the general health. So far as I can learn, people do die once in a while in Colorado; and there are two cemeteries near the city, well "planted," as they say out here. Persons do die here, especially persons who come out in the last stages of the complaint they hope to cure. I am informed that persons who come here when the first symptoms of consumption appear grow strong and healthy. I came here by the advice of my family physicians; I keep five. I have been here two days, and perceive no perceptible improvement. I weighed 200 when I left home, and weigh no more to-day. A great many come, and, because they do not increase ten pounds a week, pronounce the climate a fraud,—an unwarranted inference. Consumptives with means to procure all the comforts of life, with pleasant company and happy surroundings, can breathe easier, if not longer, here; but, for those whose lives are already circumscribed, to come here is folly; they had better die at home, among their friends, and be laid to rest beside those they love. We went out

TO THE MOUNTAINS

on a "baby," or narrow-gauge railroad, up Clear Creek Canon. The mountains rose thousands of feet on either side of the track, which followed the meanderings of a noisy mountain-stream. Everywhere we stopped, two of the party jumped off to pick up specimens, and they have enough now to grade a railroad. We went to Floyd Station, thence to Idaho Springs by stage, and thence over the mountain to Central City by the same conveyance. Stage-riding on Wabash avenue is bearable; but, in the mountains, it is otherwise. There is a certain excitement in traveling down a hill sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, at a gallop, sometimes on the edge of a precipice. The excitement consists in knowing that, at any moment, your neck may be broken, and your earthly troubles ended; but, for my part, I longed with an earnest desire for the dirty level of the prairie. It's all over now, and I know I was a fool; but there were ten of us,—a mighty consolation. We also made a pilgrimage to Colorado Springs, by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, the scenery along the route being quite grand. From Colorado City we went to Manitou, at the base of Pike's Peak, near the mouth of the Pass. On our route we passed through the "Garden of the Gods," so called; and the specimen-hunters picked up another stock of stones. They insisted upon feeling every mountain, putting their hands on it to assure themselves it was not an optical delusion. At Manitou Springs we drank the waters until a native warned us that "our back-teeth would be afloat" if we did not hold up.

PIKE'S PEAK

was duly admired, and one of the party—an enthusiast on mountains—insisted on sleeping in a room where he could see it if he woke in the night. It is a very fine mountain, indeed, and Mr. Pike deserves a great deal of credit for finding it. Its weak points are, that it obstructs the view beyond, and is too far from Chicago. It is wasting, however; the specimen-hunters are carrying it away bit by bit; and soon it will be scattered far and wide over the United States. I did not load myself with pieces of Pike's Peak. I prefer the stones I can pick up on the lake-shore near Chicago. As Pike's Peak is intended for our children as well as for us, this generation should not carry it all away. The mountain and the mountain-air had a strange influence upon some of our party. They leaped for joy, threw up their hats, took sketches of every peak, and began poetry they never finished. One of them telegraphed to his wife as follows:

One thousand miles above you; 8,000 feet from home; Pike's Peak in view. Kiss Maggie and Johnnie.

Another, who must have been an Irishman, telegraphed:

If I had to live here a year, I'd die in three weeks. Excellent mountains, but monotonous.

We traveled through several of those grand canons, and I was sorry to find that these mountains, which should have been dedicated to the nation forever, were pre-empted; and presumptuous man, in one place, had posted a notice that no carriages were to drive up the canon.

I noticed also that all the land worth having is in the

HANDS OF MONOPOLIES,

railroad companies, colony associations, or other speculators, who stand at the receipt of custom, and collect toll from the poor emigrant and settler. Very often, by pure misrepresentation, they are induced to come to Kansas or Colorado, to find, when too late, that they have been taken in and done for. And still there is "ample room and verge enough" for an immense immigration. For men of nerve and endurance, with lots of work in them, there is a nice country, and a future for their children, if not for them. If just as convenient as not, from $10,000 to $20,000 would be a good thing to bring along. It will be found a consolation betimes, and here, as everywhere else, nothing produces money like money.

SUL.

Eloquent Profanity of a Steamboat Mate.

The Danbury *News* man has been traveling. He describes a profane scene at a Mississippi landing:

"All was bustle at the dock when I got there. The boat was taking on its freight, and about thirty live negroes and one very excited and awfully profane white man were doing the business. That white man was a study. He was the mate of the vessel, and what he didn't know about rhetoric could be held on the point of a knife-blade by a nervous man. The thirty negroes had all they could well attend to to keep up with his new oaths and roll on the casks. Without any cessation they bobbed from the boat to the shore, and from the shore back to the boat, and all the while that Mississippi elocutionist danced around and swore. When I got on the boat I sat down on my baggage and watched that man.

"Being a resident of New England, I thought I knew something of wickedness, but I was mistaken. The negroes were uniformly dressed in pants, shirt, and hat. Some of the hats were ornamented with different colored ribbons; others again contained but a simple brass plate—the trademark of a retired fruit can. Beauty unadorned is adorned the most. They were driven like sheep, first to the shore, then back to the boat. The least hesitation, the slightest misstep, was noted by the orator and promptly incorporated into his discourse. He couldn't have been more familiar were they his own fathers, which it is not likely they were.

"After getting through at the dock, the boat moved up to the coal yard. The coal was brought on in boxes with handles at each end. Each box contained two and a half bushels, and was carried by two men. Six hundred bushels were thus taken on. The same amount of bustle and vehemence occurred in this transaction. The men sweat like April, and appeared to be ready to drop at every trip, but the Mate hurled tonics at them, and kept them up. When his throat got tired he used his boot, and used it in that whole-soled way peculiar to the Mississippi boatmen.

"The negroes receive $1 a day and their victuals. I should think they would go to some city, and get into a store."

JOHN STUART MILL.

A Discussion of Cabs and Cab-Fares—Mr. Mill as a Pedestrian—His Loyalty to His Friends.

London Correspondence of the Nation.

I have a lively recollection of a few apparitions of Mr. Mill some ten or twelve years ago, when he was first beginning to emerge from his retirement. Nothing could have been imagined more contrary to my preconceived notions than the slight, fragile man, trembling with ill-suppressed nervousness and, at times, blushing like a girl for some inappreciable cause. I had expected—foolishly enough—to see an ideal philosopher, not perhaps in the flowing robes, but at least with the dignified mein of one of Raphael's apostles, and my surprise was not less than would be the surprise of most people if the portrait of the ideal St. Paul were suddenly replaced by a faithful likeness of the man as he appeared to his contemporaries. If Mr. Mill's presence was not dignified in the conventional sense, it revealed at once that emotional side of his nature which has been made prominent in his later works. The author of "The Subjection of Women" seemed to take the place of the expounder of Malthusian principles. But in a few minutes there was no difficulty in constructing a more complete image of the whole man. It was at a meeting of the Political Economy Club that I first had the honor of being in Mr. Mill's company, and the subject, not at first sight a very attractive one, was the propriety of allowing cab-fares to be regulated by free competition instead of fixed by a tariff. Unpromising subjects often branch out into unexpected variety of suggestion. On this occasion, however, I do not remember, and perhaps it would be a breach of confidence to reveal, the opinions expressed by the other philosophers present. The arguments used have slipped through my mind, though I have a vague recollection of having chewed many dry husks of statistical information. But I do remember very distinctly the impression produced upon me by Mr. Mill. His nervous and agitated manner disappeared with the first sentence; the statistical and economical magnates around me listened with rapt attention, whilst a flow of sentences fell from Mr. Mill's lips, as perfectly formed as though he was reading the proof-sheet of a carefully-prepared essay, and arranged with the most lucidity. How much attention Mr. Mill had given to the subject of cabs it is of course impossible for me to say; but I could never have imagined that to so barren a text there could have been appended such a mass of interesting reflections. Somehow or other, he kept to his subject, and yet forced one to think of cabs, not as a mere isolated phenomenon, but as part of the general system of things. Always dwelling upon topics within the comprehension of police officials and town councils, he yet brought into the discussion such a wealth of thought and knowledge that cabs have been ever since raised in my opinion. Coleridge would doubtless have been more poetical and more metaphysical, if started on one of his flights into the infinite from a cab-stand; and Mr. Carlyle would probably show a more vivid insight into the phases of human character connected with cabs, but as an exposition of practical philosophy in its bearings upon cabs, Mr. Mill's discussion appeared to me to be as near to perfection as possible. In fact, Mr. Mill could talk like a book, and, what is far rarer, like a very excellent book. His conversation was frequently like a chapter out of the "Liberty." It was his habit, I believe, to have everything closely arranged in his head before putting anything on paper. The actual writing therefore was extremely rapid. I am almost afraid to say, merely from recollection, what was the period employed in the actual composition of the "Logic." My memory tells me that he had written the whole in three months. That would imply over ten octavo pages a day; and considering the extreme complexity of the subject, and the difficulty of steering the way safely through all manner of logical intricacies, such a speed of execution would be something astonishing. Of course it implies that the whole substance was already carefully prepared. Like some other distinguished writers, he was fond of taking long walks, during which his reflections were gradually molded into a form fit for expression. Within the last year or two, he was still equal to doing thirty or forty miles in a day without excessive fatigue, though from his appearance no one would have imagined that he possessed great pedestrian powers.

Mr. Mill's speeches were very much injured in their effect by the weakness of his voice, but as compositions they were as perfect as anything that he wrote. When he first appeared in Parliament, he was apparently very nervous, and had a curious habit of occasionally stopping and shutting his eyes for many seconds between two consecutive sentences. To his hearers it appeared at first that a break down was imminent, but he always caught the thread of his argument, and proceeded anew with a uniform flow of disquisition. His least satisfactory performances were at moments when strong feeling was carrying him away. The disproportion between the passion and the physical power of utterance was too marked; for a genuine orator requires an organ of corresponding powers and volume to give effect to the expression of strong emotion. And yet the genuine strength of Mr. Mill's feelings, and the generous breadth of his sympathies, undoubtedly gave him power over popular audiences, as it will endear him to the memory of many friends who do not implicitly adopt his theories. No warmer-hearted man ever lived. His loyalty to his friends was touching in a high degree, though it doubtless betrayed him into occasional weaknesses. Everybody remembers the dedication to the memory of his wife of the book on "Liberty," in which, to say the truth, it is impossible not to suspect that his judgment had been considerably biassed by his feelings. Something of the same tendency appears in several of his later works. Mr. Mill believed in his friends with something like vehemence. He believed not merely in their moral worth but in their intellectual power. The feeling was amiable and generous in a high degree; for most of us are perhaps conscious that there is something not altogether displeasing to us in the weakness as well as in the misfortune of our friends. Some little grain of jealousy perhaps mingles with most human friendships, or possibly we fear to trust our judgments when they apply to those in whom we are deeply interested. From any such defect of cordiality Mr. Mill was most honorably free; but I fancy that some allowance must be made for this unconscious bias before we can accept the very warm eulogies which he has passed upon theorists whose merits are not so conspicuous to the outside world. In losing Mr. Mill, we have not only lost the most thoroughly trained intellect amongst English philosophers and politicians, though one whose powers of assimilation perhaps rather exceeded his powers of origination, but we have also lost one whose generous warmth of feeling gave a higher tone to contemporary politics, and leaves many tender memories behind him. There is no one ready to take his place, though we may console ourselves with the reflection that he had pretty well delivered his message to the world. It is said that he has left many remains, and among other writings an autobiography continued to a recent date. A few years ago he said that he had finished some writings for which he thought the time of publication had not arrived; but I know not whether the observation referred to "The Subjection of Women," which has since appeared, or to some works which have not yet seen the light.

THE DOCTRINE OF MALTHUS.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., Ia., June 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of the 2d inst. you favor us with an interesting and suggestive editorial essay on "Over-Population," which is, practically, of equal value with the many speculations we see concerning the termination, at some indefinite time, of all terrestrial life.

The law of modification, which is so unerringly traced in the physical conditions of sublunary existence, points as intelligibly to the future as the past. The mysterious prophecies of future dissolution, that issue from the caverns of the deep, the fissures of the earth, the pestilences of the air, and the celestial phenomena of the skies, are in wonderful sympathy with our instinctive forebodings of future annihilation. Nor are they the less solemn and impressive because they are in harmony with the warnings that claim a Divine inspiration through the Bible. In short, every faculty of humanity is absorbed in the dreadful conviction that death is sooner or later inevitable. But shall we cease to build cities and habitations upon the plains, because the geologist tells us they shall be overwhelmed by a future convulsion of the earth, or a submersion of the ocean? Shall we refrain from breathing, because the astronomer predicts a period to come when the life-sustaining elements of the air shall undergo a fatal change through celestial modifications? And, finally, shall we rebel against another instinct, because Malthus tells us of a future limit to population? Practically, then, the Malthusian doctrine is no more significant than that fireside theory of the kind old maid, who, as she indulged in it, wept over the imaginary death of an imaginary offspring.

There are not wanting men who, in all ages, have striven to make a sensation of some kind; and it is, unfortunately, too often the case that they have been the most successful when they have appealed, through the imagination, to the fears of mankind. Facts and figures are so ingeniously interwoven with their theories that, like the doctrine of "Protection to American industry," they make a most imposing and deceptive fabric, which the celebrated point of "Ithuriel's spear" is not always able to rend. And so this sensational theory of Malthus comes down to us,—more interesting from its novelty and nature than its utility and truth. Let us see what, if any, sense there is in it:

His proposition is, that "Over-population is an evil;" and his whole argument goes to "enforce moral restraint" as its only admissible remedy. That the proposition is true, has never yet been demonstrated by its author or its friends. Nor is it to be accepted as a fundamental law of economic science, because of its dogmatic assertion on the one hand, or that, on the other, it has been feebly opposed. The statistics to establish the one or to confirm the other, are equally wanting. None of the figures and illustrations upon which the proposition rests are conclusive and satisfactory to a reasoning mind. But, on the contrary, if the common instincts and conclusions of the world have any force, beside the repeated and emphatic encouragement of Divine authority to "increase and multiply," that force is directly against the proposition. Every legislative act in the history of the world has been friendly to the growth of population as a desirable attainment. Not one has been aimed, directly or indirectly, against it as an evil. Can the instincts and experiences of all the world be delusive, and only Malthus a prophet? But, if an overgrowth of population be an evil, it follows that a scarcity, or none at all, must be a blessing,—a conclusion, like the proposition, equally embarrassing to disprove, but, in the mind of common sense, equally absurd and irrational. We shall be told, however, that a mean exists, which, if it can be secured, will insure a millennium, only to be disturbed by those contumacious members of society who will not respect the artificial law of "moral restraint." When that happy equilibrium shall have been reached, through other than natural influences, we shall, without doubt, see "The lion and the lamb lie down together, and a little child lead them."

Now, as for the argument, what reception can it obtain but one of indignation and contempt? Talk about "moral restraint" as a power to check population! This is no place for facetiousness, nor will the gravity of the subject permit light jokes, or Mr. Malthus, who was, perhaps, like St. Paul in one respect, could be pleasantly dismissed. Aside from its puerility, his argument merits attention on account of its serious tendency and consequences. Its tendency is to destroy the happiness, if not the sanctity and usefulness, of marriage; and its direct consequences are polygamy, concubinage, and promiscuous commerce of the sexes,—resulting, of course, in a check to population. The idea of "moral restraint" interfering to prevent such an abnormous condition of society, of which it is itself the cause, may be a monkish, but it is certainly not a worldly, one. We might pursue this "moral restraint" remedy to consequences still more criminal and debasing, including, as the least of them, those practices already too prevalent, we are told from the pulpit, amongst the women of the day, who, perhaps, have as vivid and correct an idea of "moral restraint" as any human beings can be expected to receive from the religious and moral teachings of the hour.

We are told in Holy Writ that "Of little children such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Surely the "moral restraint" that would diminish that angelic population cannot receive the Divine sanction!

"Moral restraint" is not altogether a new idea. Stimulated by the stronger spiritual desire to save the soul, rather than the body, it was practised by those monkish communities which existed in large numbers at an early period of Christian history. The revolting crimes that ensued form a record familiar to the classical student, and need only be referred to here as an illustration of our theme.

Those who, like Mill, write so glibly in favor of restraining over-population by moral power, do, possibly, combine the two essential elements of character described by the poet: "Though I think as a sage, I feel as a man." Perhaps so, but 'tis doubtful.

It is not improbable that, in some one of the extraordinary phases of life, such a man may attempt to force his convictions of "moral restraint" upon a community under his sway; but, as a lost resort against defeat, art must necessarily be called to his aid. But it is equally probable that the present progressive movement in favor of woman will have triumphed about the same period; and man has every reason to hope, from the memorable precedent furnished us by Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," that her voice will again effectually prevent so extreme a measure.

CHARLES WHITAKER.

JUNE.

> "Give me a month," said the Summer,
> Demanding of Nature a boon,
> "That shall make surly Winter forgotten,
> And be with all sweet things in tune.
>
> "The skies must be blue—the sun golden—
> Love must light the white lamp of the moon."
> The great Mother smiled and she kissed her,
> And the smile and the kiss were—June.

—*Aldine for June.*

How to Prevent Sunstroke.

As we are soon to experience a heated term, the following specific against sunstroke may save from illness and death many whose occupation obliges them to be in the field or out upon the streets:

"About a year since I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sunstroke, written by the party himself. After suffering a long time from the attack, and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to the reflection that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration. After much research, he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray, and not from the heat ray. He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly, he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray, and one of green to arrest the heat ray. Thus prepared, he went where the rays of the sun were most intense with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro is seldom or never sunstruck. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange-yellow may assist in accounting for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange-yellow paper, and had confidence enough in the truth of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I had never done before. I mentioned it to many, who tried it also, and in many cases that came under my observation they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Derivations of Surnames.

Mrs. A. E. Barr, in the Golden Age.

"What's in a name?" Much every way. Who would like to call his daughter Herodias, or his son Judas? For a name is what its associations make it, and therefore we seek for our children such as represent poems and histories, or are hallowed by the veneration of ages, or linked with the light of genius, or charmed with the spell of beauty.

Our Christian names are mostly Jewish or heathen names; but this is not to be quarreled with, since it puts in the regular succession of kings and priests, heroes and sages, and gives to the children of to-day the pedigree and prestige of centuries.

The point mostly to be deprecated is the giving of more than one personal name to a child. Imagine Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Charles Dickens, or Horace Greeley with an intermediate name. Of all the fifty-six patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence, only three had middle names; and this proportion, I believe, would be a very fair one in arms, art, science, theology, and literature. Apparently Fame counts her syllables and is niggardly of space.

The imposition of the personal name has always been attended with religious ceremonies. The Jews used circumcision, the Greeks and Romans offerings and sacrifices. The Mahometan, after many prayers, solemnly chooses the name by lottery on the Koran; the Christian sanctifies the rite by baptism. Its importance thereafter asserts itself in all the most tender and solemn acts of life—in religious consecration—in love's most perfect contract, and in that supreme hour when we must resign every mortal thing but the name we shall carry into the grave, and peradventure beyond it.

Surnames, though neither so important nor universal as the personal name, have undoubtedly a very high antiquity. The first form was most likely the patronymic, as Joshua the son of Nun, David the son of Jesse. Its fitness has also given it permanence, for we use the same form at the present day—that is with the patronymic affixed—as Williamson, Jackson, Robertson, &c.

William the Conqueror is generally supposed to have introduced surnames into England, but Doomsday Book affords sufficient evidence that they were far from uncommon among the Saxons. In that record "Cane" and "Elfech" are the names attached to the manors of Ripe and Newtimber in Sussex; and at the present day Elfech is a common surname in that country, while a family called "Cane" still live on the lands of Ripe, as they have done for perhaps a thousand years.

Locality, after patronymic denomination, probably suggested surnames. These are sometimes of country, as "France," "Scott;" of towns, as "York," "Durham;" or of natural features, as Hill, Forest, Dale, Wood, &c.

The particle de or d' was dropped from surnames in the reign of Henry VI., and the title of "esquire" was given to the head of the family, and "gentlemen" to younger sons; thus John de Alchorue became John Alchorue of Alchorue, Esq.; and his younger son William Alchorue of Alchorue, "gent." This practice of taking the name from the estate was common in England until the tenth century, and is even yet a source of pride in Scotland. Americans have exactly reversed this order, they build cities and call them after their own names.

After locality, occupations augmented English surnames. "Baker," "Butler," "Miller," "Potter," etc., are of this class, but pre-eminent among them is "Smith." This is easily accounted for—Smith comes from the Saxon "smitan" to smite; and the name was applied to blacksmiths, wheelrights, carpenters, and "smiters" of all kinds; even soldiers were not unfrequently called "war-smiths."

This assumption of a trade as a family name had then a decided propriety, for certain occupations were often hereditary for centuries. Thus the Oxleys, of Sussex, were iron-founders for 250 years, and the Webbs (weavers) of the same county, exercise to this day the industry which gave them their name in the thirteenth century. A still more remarkable instance was afforded by the Hampshire family, of Purkess: When William Rufus was killed, one of this family, who was a charcoal-burner, loaned his cart to carry the dead body of the King to Winchester. In return he received an acre or two of land in the New Forest, and there his descendants lived and burnt charcoal until the last of them died about twenty years ago.

"Bishop," "Abbott," "Parsons," "Monk," "Priest," &c., suggest an ecclesiastical origin; but, as most of them existed before the Reformation, some difficulties suggest themselves between legitimacy and clerical canons and vows. Other names from offices will, however, bear a closer scrutiny, as "Spencer," from Le Despencer, a steward; "Grosvenor," from Le Gros Venur, the great huntsman; or "Sumner," from the Saxon sompnoure, one who cited delinquents to ecclesiastical courts.

With the decline of feudalism, and the recognition of a man's right to his own personality, names of natural qualities arose. Complexion and color suggested some, as "Blackman," "Redman," "Fairchild," "Brown," "White," "Gray," etc. Size gave others, as "Longfellow," "Small," "Strong," "High," "Lowe," "Little," etc. Mental qualities supplied a still larger number; "Hardy," "Wild," "Noble," "Moody," "Trueman," "Wiseman," "Merryman," "Goodenough," "Toogood," "Dolittle," are examples of this class.

The word "Cock," so profusely used in English surnames, is one of the three favorite Saxon diminutives—"cock," "kew," and "ot"—thus "Wilcox," "Willkew," and "Willmot" all signify "Little Will." In the north of England a little fussy person is still called a "cockmarall or cock-o-my-thumb;" and a petty land-owner in Scotland is a "cocklaird." This explanation vindicates the wisdom of the famous nursery rhyme:

> Ride a cock-horse
> To Banbury Cross.

The names of animals have always been favorite cognomens of men. We have living examples of this fact in the Indian tribes within our own borders. The "Wolf" seems to have been the preferred of this class, and under its German form of Guelph it is the surname of the royal family of England. But birds, fish, insects, vegetables, and flowers have numerous human representatives.

Respectable for their derivation, if not for their number, is that sympathetic class of which "Brotherson," "Cousins," "Batchelor," "Neighbors," "Childs," &c., may be taken as examples; and equally suggestive are the names for which Time has stood sponsor, such as "Spring," "Winter," "Day," "Doubleday," "Weeks," "Easter," "Paschal," "Holiday," etc.

A small but interesting order of English names are derived from historical events; thus, the Fortescues (from Le Forte the Strong) won their name in the battle of Hastings, where the founder of the family, by his enormous strength, saved the life of William. The Plantagenets, from the Genesta or Broome, which the first of of them wore in his bonnet as a token of humility for his enormous crimes. The Lockharts assumed their name and arms—a padlock inclosing a heart—because one of their family was entrusted with the sacred charge of conveying the heart of Robert Bruce to the Holy Land, etc. These are the most natural and fitting of names, and our civilization has only quickened the facility with which we re-christen the people brought prominently before us.

Five very common names have undoubtedly come from oaths. "Bigod or Bigot" from "By God!" the constant ejaculation of the Normans of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, "Pardoe," from Par-Dieu, "Purcell," from Par-ciel, and "God-sall," and "Godbody," from Edward the Third's favorite oath, "By the soul and body of God."

There is a class of names—unfortunately rather a large one—which perpetuate faults, failings, or peculiarities, such as "Hussey," "Trollope," "Silliman," "Lawless," etc. But even such have a very respectable antiquity, for Chambers assures us that many of the most famous Greek and Roman names would not bear translation. The compensation is, that the inheritors of names, given in contempt or scorn, may lift them as Brutus did his,—making the by-word of his enemies the watchword of humanity for more than twenty centuries. For any name, however mean in origin, will be honorable in the sight of humanity if only there be written after it "Benefactor."

Dentistry in Japan.

An American dentist living in Yokohama sends to the *Dental Cosmos* an account of the Japanese habits in regard to their teeth. He says that as the young women have very fine teeth it is remarkable that they should keep up the practice of blacking them after marriage. The Japanese, as a race, possess good teeth, but they lose them very early in life.

"Their tooth-brushes consist of tough wood, pounded at one end to loosen the fibres. They resemble paint-brushes, and owing to their shape it is impossible to get one behind the teeth. As might be expected, there is an accumulation of tartar which frequently draws the teeth of old people. Their process of manufacturing false teeth is very crude. The plates are made of wood, and the teeth consist of tacks driven up from under the side. A piece of wax is heated and pressed into the roof of the mouth. It is then taken out and hardened by putting it into cold water. Another piece of heated wax is applied to the impression, and, after being pressed into shape, is hardened. A piece of wood is then roughly cut into the desired form, and the model, having been smeared with red paint, is applied to it. Where they touch each other a mark is left by the paint. This is cut away till they touch evenly all over. Shark's teeth, bits of ivory, or stone, for teeth, are set into the wood and retained in position by being strung on a thread which is secured on each end by a peg driven into the hole where the thread makes its exit from the base. Iron or copper tacks are driven into the ridge to serve for masticating purposes, the unequal wear of the wood and metal keeping up the desired roughness. Their full sets answer admirably for the mastication of food, but, as they do not improve the looks, they are worn but little for ornament. The ordinary service of a set of teeth is about five years, but they frequently last much longer. All full upper sets are retained by atmospheric pressure. This principle is coeval with the art. In Japan dentistry exists only as a mechanical trade, and the status of those who practice it is not very high. It is, in fact, graded with carpenters—their word *hadyikfsan* meaning tooth-carpenter."

WRECKED.

> When the ship's *gone down*, I trow,
> We little care whatever wind may blow.
>
> You think I am too sad;
> You say I should be glad,
> And write in lighter strain.
> Dear heart! I grant it so;
> And, saving One, none know
> How fierce the fight with pain.
>
> But, though my words are weak,
> I cannot make them speak
> Other than dreary truth;
> That I have hopeless grown;
> Standing alone,—alone,—
> In desolated youth.
>
> June roses will not blow
> In January snow;
> Much less could there be bloom
> On days that have not had,
> For years, a sunbeam glad,
> To streak with joy this gloom.
>
> The lapping months have brought
> No one thing which I thought
> To fondly call my own;
> And now I hardly care
> That to each sobbing pray'r
> For bread, has come a stone.
>
> Oh, eyes! so true, so dear,—
> Oh, friend! so far,—yet near
> To one heart grief-oppress'd;
> Thank God! there comes at last
> A day when, anguish past,
> Sad brows are crowned with rest.

MIRIAM KIRTLAND.

An Evening With Mrs. Somerville.

I was fortunate to have an introduction to Mrs. Somerville and her family when I visited Naples in the winter of 1870. They were living in the top story of a great palazzo on the riviera di Chiaja; a suite of spacious rooms, facing the bay, and approached by a great staircase, that seemed, as is always the case in Italy, to get cleaner and more sumptuous the higher you ascend. You passed through two or three ante-rooms, gathering as you went a truly Italian impression of marble and space, and then found yourself at the door of the great drawing-room. It was only in the evening that Mrs. Somerville received, and it is an evening impression that the room has left; great dim distances, a few lights at the farther end, barely distinguishing the plates of Raffaelle Majolica on the walls, and the antique bronzes on the marble tables; and in the far corner two ladies working, and a third lady, old and small, sitting, watchful and dignified, in her low arm-chair.

This was Mrs. Somerville; it was her 90th birthday when I saw her first. She put down the English newspaper as I approached, and, after her kind greeting, settled down for a gossip. Her 90 years seemed to have withered her frame; but it was wiry and firm still, her eyes were keen, her voice clear, only her hearing was impaired. Still it was quite possible to talk with her if you raised your voice; and it was easy to make her talk more than listen. Of course, the war was our first subject; she had forseen it, fifty years before, at the Restoration. She was military and commiserating, critic and woman, by turns; now shaking her head over the dead and dying, now speculating about the fall of Paris. You had but to close your eyes, and to fancy a clever modern Englishwoman talking; the words and thoughts were as fresh and current as those of a clever young wife of a clever young member in a Parliament of to-day. It was the same in the other subjects which we discussed; Italy and the Italian character, the latest changes at Oxford, and what not.

But, of course, she was most interesting when she came to talk of herself. "I do not apologize for talking of myself," she said, "for it is always good for the young to hear that old age is not so terrible as they fear. My life is a very placid one. I have my coffee early; from 8 to 12 I read or write in bed; then I rise and paint in my studio for an hour—that is all I can manage now! The afternoon is my time for rest; then comes dinner-time, and after that I sit here, and I am glad to see any kind friends who may like to visit me." Then she would explain what was the reading and writing she was engaged upon. She was correcting and adding to the first edition of "Molecular and Microscopic Science;" "only putting it in order for my daughters to publish when a second edition is called for after my death. Oh, they are quite competent to do it," she would say, with a smile; "I took care that they should be much better educated than I was. I am reading a good deal now,—reading Herodotus. I took him down from my shelves the other day—it was the first time I had tried Greek for fifty years—to see if I had forgotten the character. To my delight, I found I could read him and understand him quite easily. What a charming writer Herodotus is!" All this was without the slightest pedantry; the utterance of a perfectly natural, simple mind, that dwelt upon subjects which interested it when it saw that they interested its neighbor.

The impression which Mrs. Somerville left upon me from this evening, and several like it spent in her company, was that of a thoroughly harmonious character, widely sympathetic and intensely individual. She had developed those two sides of her nature in the most complete way, and the result was a perfectly calm old age. The extraordinary power of abstraction which enabled her to work out a mathematical problem amid the buzz of conversation was typical of her whole mind. She was great, because she was so perfectly self-contained. Yet her sympathies, as has been said, were wide and warm. Such balance of character is a rare spectacle at any time; is, perhaps, rarest in extreme old age, and is precious in proportion to its rarity.—*People's Magazine.*

Dickens Not an Educated Man.

There are no facts in Mr. Forster's narrative to prove that Mr. Dickens ever was an educated man, and all the testimony of his works is against the supposition. No trait of his genius is more salient than its entire self-dependence; no defects of it are more marked than his intolerance of subjects which he did not understand, and his high-handed dogmatic treatment of matters which he regarded with the facile contempt of ignorance. This unfortunate tendency was fostered by the atmosphere of flattery in which he lived; a life which, in the truly educational sense, was singularly narrow; and, though he was not entirely to blame for the extent, it affected his later works very much to their disadvantage. As a novelist, he is distinguished; as a humorist, he is unrivaled in this age; but when he deals with the larger spheres of morals, with politics, and with the mechanism of State and official life, he is absurd. He announces truisms and tritenesses with an air of discovery impossible to a well-read man, and he propounds with an air of conviction, hardly provoking, it is so simply foolish, flourishing solutions of problems which have long perplexed the gravest and ablest minds in the higher ranges of thought. We hear of his extensive and varied reading. Where is the evidence that he ever read anything beyond fiction, and some of the essayists? Certainly not in his books, which might be the only books in the world, for any indication of study or book knowledge in them. Not a little of their charm, not a little of their wide-spread miscellaneous popularity, is referable to that very thing. Every one can understand them; they are not for educated people only; they do not suggest comparisons, or require explanations, or imply associations; they stand alone, self-existent, delightful facts. A slight reference to Fielding and Smollett, a fine rendering of one chapter in English history—the Gordon riots—very finely done, and a clever adaption of Mr. Carlyle's "Scarecrows" to his own stage, in "A Tale of Two Cities," are positively the only traces of books to be found in the long series of his works. His "Pictures from Italy" is specially curious, as an illustration of the possibility of a man's living so long in a country with an old and famous history, without discovering that he might possibly understand the country better if he knew something about the history. He always caught the sentimental and humorous elements in everything; the traditional, spiritual, philosophic, or æsthetic, not at all. His prejudices were the prejudices, not of one-sided opinion and conviction, but of ignorance "all round." His mind held no clew to the character of the peoples of foreign countries, and their tastes, arts, and creed were ludicrous mysteries to him. His vividness of mind, freshness, and fun, constitute the chief charm of his stories, and their entire originality is the note which pleases most; but when he writes "pictures" of a land of the great past of poetry, art, and politics with as much satisfied flippancy as when he describes the common objects of the London streets (for which he yearned in the midst of all the mediæval glories of Italy), he makes it evident that he had never been educated, and had not educated himself.—*Temple Bar (London).*

A GREAT RUSSIAN PAINTER.

From Appletons' Journal.

All the national pride of the Russians, especially those of the educated classes, says the Baltic *Gazette*, seems at present to concentrate itself upon the great artist who has, quite recently, and, it might be said, very suddenly, revealed himself to his highly gratified countrymen; for, if there is a country where people are proud of their great men, Russia deserves to be mentioned above all others. We allude to Vogisny Tatkeleff, whose great paintings, at the Art Exposition in Moscow, attract daily large crowds of delighted and, it might be said, almost astonished spectators. The two paintings are of very large size, and represent battle-scenes in the Crimean war. The impression which they produce on the beholder is almost overwhelming. Such terrible reality, such wonderful grouping, such superb coloring—truly, Horace Vernet never painted anything better in his palmiest days, if his productions are at all worthy to be mentioned side by side with those of the Russian, whose two paintings have suddenly made him famous, and raised him from poverty and obscurity to wealth; for the paintings were instantly purchased for the Imperial gallery of the St. Petersburg winter palace, for the sum of 60,000 rubles, and every Russian who has that sum considers himself a very Crœsus.

"But who is Vogisny Tatkeleff?" asked everybody on the opening day of the Moscow exposition. No one had ever heard of him, and yet he was a great master. All that the managers knew about him was, that he lived at a small village near Borissov, and that he had sent the two paintings in old-fashioned, decidedly clumsy cases, with frames of equally primitive manufacture, to Moscow. M. Kattkoff, the editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, found a remedy in the emergency. He sent two of his most accomplished assistants in search of M. Vogisny Tatkeleff; and not only did they ascertain all about the past history of the great painter,—to whom, in their report, they gave the proud name of the Russian Raphael,—but they brought him personally with them to Moscow. When, on the 6th of March, Count Baranowics, the President of the Art Exhibition, presented M. Tatkeleff at an impromptu meeting, attended by many members of the elite of Russian society, the appearance of the man excited as much surprise as his works had done.

Imagine a little, slender man of 60, with the head of a child, almost beardless, only a few tufts of silver-gray hair on his scalp, with small, elegant hands and feet, plainly clad in the national costume of the middle classes, with the timid manners of a little girl, and you have before your eyes the man who henceforth will rank with the greatest painter of modern times.

His history is equally singular. His father, Ivan Tatkeleff, was the serf of a humane and enlighted nobleman in the Borissov Government. Vogisny Tatkeleff, when a little boy, one day drew a crude charcoal-sketch on a board-fence. The proprietor of his father and himself accidently passed by, and was struck by the close resemblance which some of the faces traced by the boy bore to well-known residents of the little village. In consequence, he inquired if little Vogisny Tatkeleff where he had obtained so much proficiency as a limner. The boy was unable to tell him. He could neither read nor write. The nobleman promised to have him educated. He received lessons from several good teachers, and displayed, from the first, astonishing talents in drawing portraits. In his 14th year he painted a portrait of his benefactor, in oil, and it was pronounced an excellent production. The nobleman intended to emancipate him; but he lost his whole fortune when Vogisny was 19 years old, and, in consequence, the latter met with a number of misfortune and sufferings, such as were possible only in Russia prior to the liberation of the serfs. The new owner of the estate was a sordid, grasping man, destitute of æsthetic feelings; and, to the horror of young Vogisny, he forced the latter into the regular army, where, incredible to say, he had to serve fifteen long years as a private soldier. His superiors, as a general thing, were brutal and ignorant men; and hence the latent talents of poor Tatkeleff remained unknown and undeveloped, and the only manner in which he could show them was during the two last years of his service in the army, when he was stationed at Tiflis, and when he obtained exemption from active duty by being generously permitted to fresco the walls of the dining-room in the house of a relative of the Colonel of the infantry regiment to which he belonged.

During the whole of this time the unfortunate man was so poor that he was but rarely able to purchase drawing-paper and pencils, with which, in his few spare hours, he gave vent to his genius. To buy canvas and colors he could not think of. At length, in 1849, he was discharged, and returned to his native village, only to find his parents and the rest of his relatives dead. What was he to do? He was too feeble to do the hard work of a Russian peasant; and so he went to the widow of the owner of the estate, and asked her for the humble position of village teacher. To his joyful surprise, he found in her a cultivated and liberal lady. She was not long in discovering his talents, and furnished Tatkeleff with ample means to complete his artistic studies. But one thing she refused to let him do. He was not allowed to leave Russia; and, moreover, in return for her assistance, he was to let her have the first choice in case he should paint anything on a large scale. Tatkeleff had no idea that his productions were very valuable. He led an easy, quiet life at the chateau of the lady, and enriched the walls of the mansion with some very fine paintings, mostly of scenes from the War in the Caucasus, in which he had taken an active part. In 1854, he accompanied the son of his protectress to the Crimean War, and there had the misfortune of being struck with partial blindness. This compelled him to let his art rest for years; and, after he had regained his eyesight, in accordance with the advice of his physicians, he had to abstain from looking fixedly at an object for any length of time. In 1855 his benefactress died. Her son, a soldier, was sent to a distant garrison; and he refused to do anything for Tatkeleff. So the latter was thrown upon his own resources for a living, and he eked out a few hundred rubles a year by getting up drawing-books for a publishing firm at Kiev. One day, two years ago, a tourist happened to meet Tatkeleff at Borissov, and, after a conversation with him, asked him to show him some of his productions. The artist had his sketch-book with him, and showed it to the stranger. The latter expressed his surprise at the beauty of the designs, and asked Tatkeleff why he did not send anything to the expositions in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Tatkeleff promised to do so, but—a singular fact—for months he was too poor to buy the necessary materials. At length, the two paintings were completed and sent to Moscow. Tatkeleff's neighbors in the village thought the poor man had gone mad for sending his works to the old city of the Czars, and predicted that the sum he had spent for them was thrown away. Fortunately for Tatkeleff and for Russia, their predictions were not verified by the result.

The Bremen Mummies.

The cathedral, erected in the twelfth century, is the only interesting church of which Bremen can boast. It is now a Protestant church, and contains the finest organ in Germany. Its greatest attraction to strangers is the exhibition of several mummies, the oldest having been 400 years, and the most recent 60 years, in an undecayed condition. The vault in which they repose possesses the property of preventing decomposition, in proof of which poultry is frequently suspended in it, and a venerable turkey, 100 years old, being at the present time hanging on the wall. The corpses bear no evidences of decay as in the case of the Egyptian mummy, but carry on their countenance the appearance of recent death, except that the dust of ages has somewhat colored them. There are about a dozen bodies laid out in their coffins. The flesh feels like parchment, and the cheeks of an old Countess, who has lain here 400 years, look quite plump. One is the remains of an English officer, shot in a duel ninety years ago, with a bullet-hole in his breast and a shattered shoulder. A corpulent old General is still corpulent, and a dozen chickens, hung up ninety years ago, have their feathers all intact. The vault in which they lay is about thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide, and is above ground, in one of the crypts of the church. There is nothing peculiar about it, and there seems no reason why it should preserve bodies from decay more than any other room in Bremen. The exhibition of these curiosities gives an income to the church of about $20 per day, and is quite a valuable source of revenue. It is not everybody who can expect to be so remunerative after they have given up the ghost.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

THE NEW EGG CARRIER CALLED THE DEFIance, lately invented by A. H. Bryant, Secretary of the Union Egg-Carrier Co., of 148 South Clinton-st., is a most ingenious invention and seems destined to supersede the Stevens Case, and all others, being the cheapest and best in the market. Its principal advantage consists in the strips of strawboard being locked together so that they cannot pull or fall apart in lifting or handling. The trays fold like a fan and can be packed in small space, saving freight on boxes and enabling shippers to use light boxes to ship long distances, returning the trays folded, which may thus be used many times. Large shippers are using them in preference to packing them in barrels as formerly.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, June 15, 1873.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The saloon-keepers, or that portion of them who insist on selling liquor without license and against law, have again exhibited their gross ignorance of their duty as citizens, and the intemperance of their zeal in the work of disorder. Two or three weeks ago they held a meeting and resolved to keep open their houses on Sunday, with the avowed purpose of defying the law, and of bringing public authority into contempt. This resolution was carried into effect. A few days of sober reflection, however, induced the majority to rescind this resolution. On Friday last they held another meeting, and, under the instigation of demagogues, again lost their reason, and by their action voted themselves to be disorderly characters, whose notions of duty as citizens seem to be that the privilege of selling liquor is of divine origin, inherent in man, and above all laws. On the trial of one of these saloon-keepers for violation of law, the defendant demanded a jury trial. The officer appointed to summon the jury, instead of selecting his men from the neighboring saloons, entered Field, Leiter & Co.'s store and summoned a number of salesmen—much to the dismay of the clerks and to the annoyance of the proprietors. The jury failed to acquit. Whereupon the *Staats Zeitung* denounced Field & Leiter in round terms with having instructed their clerks to convict the saloon-keepers, and appealed to the "German" population of Chicago to buy no more dry goods of Field & Leiter. Disgusted at this indecent assault, the *Freie Presse*, another German paper, stated that Field & Leiter had never instructed their clerks how to act as jurors, and knew nothing whatever concerning the case. Upon these facts the saloon-keepers who met on Friday passed resolutions denouncing Field & Leiter and the *Freie Presse*, and extolling the *Staats Zeitung*, for their respective parts in the proceeding.

This second exhibition of disgraceful conduct on the part of these saloon-keepers—and of those participating in this meeting perhaps a large number had already been convicted of violations of law—will probably excite no more disgust among any portion of the community than among the Germans who are not saloon-keepers, and who have no sympathy with needless violations of law or wanton ruffianism towards decent and law-abiding citizens.

It may as well be understood at once that, in any contest at the polls in which saloon-keepers as a party shall represent one side and demand that the municipal laws shall be repealed or modified to suit them, and to enable them to do business as they please, the entire body of the law-abiding people will unite against them, and, in so doing, will act for the very best interests of society. There are thousands of citizens who have no sympathy with sumptuary laws; who have no desire to interpose legal restrictions upon the personal freedom and social customs of any portion of their fellow-citizens, and still less to impose religious observances upon them; who will cheerfully co-operate to establish the largest liberty to all consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and public decency, but who will not act with nor vote with a saloon-keepers' party. There are but few who have any sympathy with saloon-keeping as an occupation. If it were a question affecting merely the keepers of saloons, the business of the latter would hardly receive any public countenance or respect. It is the rights of the public at large—the personal liberty, the social freedom of the peaceful, law-abiding, and orderly citizens—which are respected, and which the general sentiment of the community desires to maintain. When the saloon-keepers—or the disorderly portion of them—hold public meetings, and proclaim a crusade against the community; when they undertake to threaten and bully respectable business-men who are attending peacefully to their own concerns, they make war upon both public and private rights, and give warrant for the belief that they are in fact enemies of social order. If our advice could have any weight with these misguided persons, we would suggest that they hold one meeting more, disband their organizations, and adjourn *sine die*. If their rights and liberties are not safe in the hands of the sober, impartial, and liberty-loving people of this city generally, it is useless for them, by resolutions and speeches of a disorderly and asinine character, to seek to change public sentiment in their own favor. A few more such meetings and resolves as those of Friday last will produce such political results as these blackguards never dreamed of before.

THE DEAD PAST.

The most interesting investigations of the present age are those which relate to the antiquity of man as an inhabitant of the earth. It is scarcely a quarter of a century since serious doubts were raised concerning the chronology based upon the Mosaic account of the creation, although relics of human anatomy and handicraft had been found, some fifty years ago, in places where they must have reposed many thousands of years before the historic period. During the past twenty-five years, however, scientific investigation has been directed with increasing zeal to the solution of this tremendous problem, and there are now hundreds of men working upon it in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. These researches are of various kinds,—geological, ethnological, anatomical, and philological. They embrace a vast scope of inquiry, and involve not only the age of man as an inhabitant of this planet, but also, perhaps, his origin. The development theory of Darwin is embraced in it, and, according as future discoveries shall reveal to us the facts of nature, we shall know whether the lower animals are altogether distinct from us, or are only our poor relations. If it shall be shown that we are simply "developed" from the long-armed ape, it will make very little difference whether Dr. Bastian has really created animal life out of boiled turnips, or not. Our feelings will not be at all depressed by that trifling circumstance. Nor should we be humiliated if some other chemist should produce vegetable life *de novo* out of pulverized granite. We should then not only know that we were created out of the dust of the earth, but we should be able to trace the process and prove our pedigree.

Among the numerous treatises on the antiquity of man which have issued from the press of late years, none is deserving of higher rank than that of Col. J. W. Foster, of this city, entitled "Pre-Historic Races of the United States," just published by S. C. Griggs & Co. This is a Chicago production in every sense—text, printing, engraving, gilding, and binding. It consists, for the most part, of a careful compilation of all the discoveries made up to the present time, of the monuments, bones, implements, works of art, and mining operations of the ancient Mound-Builders of the American Continent, together with the conclusions reached by comparative anatomy and craniology thereon.

Necessarily connected with this subject are the discoveries made in Europe and in the Valley of the Nile relating to pre-historic races and extinct animals, and the climatic changes that have converted the polar regions, which once sustained a luxuriant vegetation, together with such animals as the hairy elephant, the mastodon, the fossil horse, and the great Irish stag, into a frozen waste. This latter problem leads to astronomical computations to show at what remote period the earth could have been in such positions with reference to the sun as to allow such changes of temperature. We are told that this might have happened 210,000 years ago; also, that it might have happened 800,000 years ago, and that Sir Charles Lyell prefers the latter period, as the date of the Drift Epoch. These computations, we may remark, are not universally accepted by mathematicians. Whatever may be the date of the Drift, it is now certain that man appeared upon the earth immediately after it, and it is a question whether he did not appear before. Two human skulls, and a number of ornamental stones, polished and drilled by human hands, have been found in the Post-Pliocene of California—anterior to the Drift. Col. Foster does not vouch for the authenticity of these discoveries, but he gives an extract from a letter from Prof. Whitney, the Geologist of that State, saying that the question to be investigated is, whether man existed *prior* to the Post-Pliocene. There are some signs of man even in the Miocene.

These remote inquiries are introductory to the body of Col. Foster's work, which mainly concerns the Mound-Builders. That there was a race of men differing from the North American Indians in manners, customs, arts, and cranial development inhabiting this Continent some hundreds of years prior to its discovery by Columbus, is now incontestibly proven. Trees, which started in the twelfth century, are found growing upon mounds which contain their bones and implements. How many trees may have sprung up on the same sites, flourished their time, fallen, and mingled with the soil, we cannot know. It is only certain that the bones and other things found in the soil are more ancient than the trees now growing over them. The discoveries thus far made show that, during their occupancy of the Mississippi Valley, the Mound-Builders (we quote) "developed traits in their domestic economy and their civil relations which distinguished them by a well-marked line of division from the Indian who was found in possession of the Continent at the time of its European discovery. Their monuments indicate that they had entered upon a career of civilization; they lived in stationary communities, cultivating the soil and relying on its generous yield as a means of support; they clothed themselves, in part at least, in garments regularly spun and woven; they modeled clay and carved stone, even of the most obdurate character, into images representing animate objects, including even the human face and form, with a close adherence to nature; they mined and cast copper into a variety of useful forms; they quarried mica, steatite, chert, and the novaculite slates, which they wrought into articles adapted to personal ornament, to domestic use, or to the chase: unlike the Indians, who were ignorant of the curative properties of salt, they collected the brine of the salines into earthen vessels molded in baskets, which they evaporated into a form which admitted of transportation: they erected an elaborate line of defense, stretching for many hundred miles, to guard against the sudden irruption of enemies: they had a national religion, in which the elements were the objects of supreme adoration: temples were erected upon the platform mounds, and watchfires lighted upon the highest summits; and in the celebration of the mysteries of their faith, human sacrifices were probably offered up. The magnitude of their structures, involving an infinitude of labor, such as could be expended only in a community where cheap food prevailed, and the great extent of their commercial relations, reaching to widely-separated portions of the Continent, imply the existence of a stable and efficient Government, based on the subordination of the masses. As the civilizations of the Old World, growing out of the peculiar conditions of soil and climate, developed certain forms of art which are original and unique, so on this Continent we see the crude conception in the truncated pyramid, as first displayed in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois, and the accomplished result in the stone-faced foundations of the temples of Uxmal and Palenque. And, finally, the distinctive character of the Mound-Builders' structures, and also the traditions which have been preserved, would indicate that this people were expelled from the Mississippi Valley by a fierce and barbarous race, and that they found refuge in the more genial climate of Central America, where they developed those germs of civilization, originally planted in their northern homes, into a perfection which has elicited the admiration of every modern explorer."

The most important chapter in the volume, perhaps, is that which relates to the skulls of this departed race. While Phrenology has, for the most part, fallen into disrepute, Craniology has come into the foremost rank of the sciences. If anything is to link us to the chimpanzee, it is the past gradations of the human skull. The Neanderthal skull (found in Northern Prussia) is now taken as the lowest type of human cranial development. It is marked by an almost entire absence of forehead and by great thickness of the parietal walls. If the original possessor of this skull were now alive, he would be classed as the premium idiot of the world. The Mound-Builders' skulls which have been brought to light show a remarkable resemblance to the Neanderthal type. All the known specimens are examined by Col. Foster and compared, by illustrations, with the present European and Australian, the highest and lowest existing types. Three skulls found near Chicago are exhibited which stand about midway between the Chimpanzee and the present European type. The foreheads are so flat that they can hardly be said to exist. One skull found in a mound at Haas' Park, near this city, is so devoid of forehead, and so anomalous in other respects, that Col. Foster throws it out of classification altogether. Two skulls lately discovered in Wisconsin are described by Dr. Lapham in a foot-note on p. 290. They are marked by the same general characteristics as the Chicago specimens and those found at Merom, Ind. It is worthy of note that craniology finds a marked difference between the early races of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific coast—as geology traces great differences between these two sections in the Drift Period.

The field of inquiry embraced in Col. Foster's book may be said to be limitless. Man has only just begun to trace his lineage. He may trace it to a quarter which will not be flattering to his vanity, but trace it he will, whithersoever it lead. Instead of allowing the Dead Past to bury its dead, he is bound to unbury and interrogate it. Those portions of the earth's surface which were alone fitted to sustain human life during the Drift Period are now inhabited by indolent and semi-barbarous races, and have not yet been explored by Europeans with a view to finding relics of the earliest types of mankind. In these places we may expect to find the richest materials for reconstructing the pre-historic world, as we have already found (in Egypt, Nineveh, Central America, and Peru) the oldest civilizations that have left their traces in a written language.

POLITICAL EUTHANASIA.

While certain gentlemen in England, called the Birmingham philosophers, are just beginning to advocate the doctrine of Euthanasia, which recognizes self-murder as a right and a duty in cases of hopeless physical infirmity, this doctrine has been applied for centuries in Japan and China as a radical cure for political corruption. In the recent announcement of the Ministerial crisis in Japan, occasioned by the increase of the national debt and the excessive taxation of the people, it is stated in the most matter-of-fact way that "the Ministers may possibly receive an order to commit suicide." It has not been intimated that the Japanese Ministry are guilty of any such political crimes as have been exposed in the United States during the past year. We do not hear of any Credit Mobiliers, salary-grabs, defalcations among officials, selling out offices, taking bribes, or imposing greater despotism upon one section of the country than is exercised over the remainder. Bribery, in fact, seems to be so entirely novel that an intimation of gift-taking having come to the ears of a Yokohama official, he immediately published a pronunciamento to the effect that the practice "is utterly opposed to civilized ideas." The increase in the Japan debt appears to have been caused rather by Government schemes for improving the condition of the country than by any system of official thievery. But the Japanese folks are evidently opposed to a national debt *per se*, and the Ministers responsible for it are to be invited to put themselves beyond the reach of future temptation. Another instance of the universal acceptance of political Euthanasia among the Japanese is found in the case of Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister to the United States. It is stated that Mr. Mori is suspected at home of having yielded to the contamination of Washington associations. Mr. Mori's diplomatic career has always been characterized by fervent patriotism and a desire to secure for his native country all the advantages which he found in America. He has handled considerable money in his efforts to obtain some elements of American progress, and it is possible that he may have followed the Oakes Ames precept of placing this money "where it would do most good." At all events, it is charged that Mr. Mori has failed to account satisfactorily for his expenditures, and it is intimated that he will find awaiting him on his return to Japan a cordial invitation to perform the national ceremony of *hari-kiri*.

Without admitting in any case the justification of self-murder, the Japanese application of the doctrine of Euthanasia must commend itself as more unselfish and exalted than that of the Birmingham philosophers. The theory of the latter is, that, whenever a consultation of physicians reveals the fact that a patient is a helpless victim to increpitude or disease, and must henceforth be a burden to his friends and a misery unto himself, it becomes his duty to avail himself of that mere bodkin that will put away life, and thus permit his friends to dispose of him. There is nothing very heroic in all this. It is simply the consummation of the strict utilitarian philosophy of life, which seeks to obtain the maximum of happiness and to escape the pangs of physical disease or mental suffering. The principle which underlies the practice of political *hari-kiri*, however, is the direct opposite of this selfish philosophy. It has a moral element which cannot be found in the Euthanasia doctrine of the modern English sect. It is at once an acknowledgment of disgrace, an expiation of crime, a wholesome warning to mankind, and an effectual removal from temptation. It is suggested by the same healthful policy which has rendered capital punishment the proper treatment of capital crime. It rids the State of a dangerous enemy, and it foreshadows the fate of all men who take advantage of the public confidence reposed in them to make depredations upon society. It is not difficult to conceive that a man, under the conviction that there is nothing wrong about it, should willingly consent to take his own life when he is satisfied that his physical infirmities will henceforth render that life unendurable. But it is a different thing to voluntarily leave the world in the enjoyment of good health, with plenty of money, and the prospect of wordly gratification. In such a case the act has something of that primitive, barbaric nobleness which induces the Coolie to kill himself when his master has had him whipped. As between the English and Japanese systems of Euthanasia, the ethics, if there be any in the question, are all on the side of the latter.

It is not probable, nor is it desirable, that the practice of *hari-kiri* may be introduced into the political circles of this country. But it is a model which may be imitated to advantage morally instead of physically. If the same sentiment which prompts the exposed official scamp in Japan to cut open his bowels were equally strong in this country to induce retirement from office without further ado, this country might obtain from Japan a compensation for all the attributes of civilization which Japan has received from us. It would be the same principle, and the act would be the same, minus the disemboweling process. Political *hari-kiri* is what we want in America,—the voluntary retirement of public men whose official corruption has been exposed. The constitutional monarchies of Europe are further advanced in this direction than we are. The Ministry, or Government, resigns whenever it is in open conflict with the people and their representatives. Men who are convicted before the public of malfeasance in office or corrupt official practice do not wait for trials, and have not the impertinence to hold on to places of trust for which they have become notably unfit. They get out of the way, and are as dead politically as if they had gone to the Japanese extreme of depriving themselves of physical life. If the moral prototype of the principle which has made *hari-kiri* a national institution in Japan would be introduced into the United States, by which public sentiment could force corrupt public men to abandon office and hide their heads in shame, it would work greater reform than the purest political party that ever had an existence. Confession, submission, and retirement would constitute a political Euthanasia that would possess all the advantages and none of the moral objections of the somewhat admirable Japanese system.

OCEANIC BALLOONING.

Prof. Wise, the Philadelphia aeronaut, has made a proposition to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon, in company with W. H. Donaldson, another experienced aeronaut. The announcement has caused considerable excitement in the scientific world, and also among other high-flyers, some of whom attack the proposition with more or less of ridicule. In a communication to the Boston *Globe*, Prof. Wise bases his proposition upon the following facts: That the upper current of the atmosphere in the temperate zone moves from west to east, caused by the mingling of the southwest and the northwest winds in their currents, in accordance with the laws of temperature and the axial motion of the earth. These two currents slide over each other, and a balloon can be trained to either one of them; or, it may be trained to the eddy currents between the upper and lower ones, and go east. In support of his theory, Prof. Wise brings forward Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, who says that the existence of these currents is an established fact of science of every day's experience, and thinks that the success of the proposition to cross the ocean is by no means improbable, although he does not express any desire to accompany Prof. Wise on his trip, notwithstanding the discoveries he might make in his favorite study of meteorology. Prof. Wise also points out the fact that, out of the first hundred ascensions he made, the balloon landed him east of the point of departure ninety-four times, the other six flights being made within an altitude of 6,000 feet and in drifts in the local currents. He also claims that in 1859 he made a voyage from St. Louis to Jefferson County, N. Y., a distance of over 1,000 miles from west to east, and that he has sailed from west to east by appointment—once from Carlisle to Lancaster, Penn., and once from Auburn to Syracuse, N. Y.,—and in both cases met his engagements and reascended; and closes his communication with the statement that, a few years ago, he and his son made a Fourth of July ascension from Boston Common, rising with the eastward current, going out to sea eight to twelve miles, dropping down again into the sea-breeze, and by it returning to land again.

The above is the substance of Prof. Wise's statement, and even the most skeptical will admit that it has an air of probability about it. But, admitting its probability, and allowing that Prof. Wise may accomplish his hazardous journey in safety, and land at Liverpool, after a two days' voyage, while the sluggish steamers below him occupy two weeks, of what use will it be? What practical good will it accomplish? What possible good can it subserve in the interest of commerce or travel? A thousand successful trips would not persuade people to travel by balloon so long as they could travel by railroad or steamboat. The ratio of accidents to balloons, even in comparison with those to railroads and steamboats, has been fearfully large, and in almost every case the fate of the aeronaut has been the fate which befell Icarus when he attempted his famous flight across the Ægean. Even in case of accident by rail or water, there is still a certain feeling of security. The traveler by rail is at least upon *terra firma*, and therefore stands a chance of his life. The traveler by water has at least something to cling to, and stands a chance of being picked up. The traveler by balloon would not stand in much danger of collision, for the west current is a highway broad enough for all the balloons which will be likely to traverse it; but accidents will happen, and then there would be no hope for the luckless wights eight or ten thousand feet above the water. With the impetus of a two-mile tumble through the air, they would go so far into the Atlantic that they would probably come up on the other side, and be found floating in the Pacific by the Chinese Coroners. It is a pretty fancy, this traveling in a balloon up among the little stars, all around the moon, but those hare-brained individuals are very scarce who care to go any nearer the moon than they are at present. Again; Prof. Wise can hardly expect to do anything in a commercial way by carrying freight. Insurance companies would not take the risk, and thus there is a golden opportunity lost of solving the transportation problem. We are disposed to regard this impossibility with considerable regret, for a fast-freight line by balloon to Europe might effectually break up the railroad monopoly and do away with the political chaos which is fast approaching, growing out of the action of the Patrons of Husbandry and other ferocious followers of Pomona and Ceres. There is one class of business which the Professor might undertake—the carrying of the mails. If he succeeds in crossing the ocean, the matter will be brought to a practical test, as an unbelieving individual in New York, who is on the eve of departure for Europe, has offered Prof. Wise $5,000 if he will deliver a letter to him at a certain address in Paris three days after he (Wise) starts, which gives the Professor a full day more than the time in which he claims he can make the trip. The latest reports throw some doubt upon the proposed voyage. The Professor originally intended to start from Boston, but has changed his starting-place to New York, upon the ground that the Boston people won't take any stock in it. The financial outlook is not much brighter in New York. The Professor may yet, wise as he is, conclude that he will be wiser to stay at home and leave balloon trips across oceans to such fanciful and imaginative persons as Poe and others who have delighted to construct weird stories based upon balloon-voyages and moon-hoaxes.

FREE TRADE LEARNED THROUGH THE BELLY.

The London *Daily News*, in an article on the subject of protection and free trade, expresses some astonishment that the American people have borne with the protective policy so long. It is surprised that the people of the United States, possessing so much natural shrewdness and proverbial commercial insight, should fail so long to perceive the imposition practiced upon them. The explanation given for this seeming inconsistency by the *News* is partially true, but the implied reproach upon American intelligence is hardly appropriate, coming from England.

It was once the boast in England that the country was able to produce enough food to meet the wants of Englishmen, and that it was a humiliation to permit foreign corn to be sold in British markets. How long that idea controlled the commercial policy of England, let the *Daily News* answer. It had been the ruling principle of Great Britain for centuries; and forty years ago the men who proposed to abandon it was held to be as dangerous to society as are the Communists of to-day. In point of fact Great Britain did not repeal her protective laws, even on the article of food, until starvation stalked through the Kingdom, and until the choice lay between famine and free trade. John Bull did not learn free trade through his heart, but through his belly. After generations of stolid ignorance and bigotry on the subject, when her industries, "protected" at every point, had robbed and plundered each other of the last penny, and crime, stagnation of business, bankruptcy, and stark famine stared her in the face,—then, and not till then, did England, with all her "proverbial commercial foresight and natural shrewdness," perceive the imposition that she had practiced upon herself. The Minister who dared to avert a famine by the repeal of the corn laws was deserted by his party, and was thrust from office. He lived, however, to see that brave act become the foundation of the wider and more comprehensive policy which the *Daily News* now wonders that the American people do not adopt, in a period of tolerable prosperity, without the stimulus of intense suffering, which alone enabled Great Britain to learn its advantages.

In point of fact, the last thing that a nation learns, in its advance in civilization, is that two pounds of iron are better than one pound, two yards of cloth better than one yard, at the same cost, or, as Bastiat puts it, that "two and two make four in political economy the same as in arithmetic." The only nation that has learned this obvious and simple truth through the head is Germany, and even here the truth was acquired through a necessary experimental process, rather than through the exercise of pure reason. Formerly protection was the fundamental principle of every State, large and small, in Germany. Each tupenny kingdom and principality had its territory bordered with custom-houses and revenue police. It was pretty much as it would have been in the United States, if every county in every State had been a separate nation, and had collected customs duties on all goods brought into or passing through its territory. Each of these States had its protective code to preserve its home market and shut out foreign competition. But this eventually worked its own cure. With the growth of commerce and the needs of modern society, this cumbersome system could not be executed. So, finally, it was agreed that, instead of levying duties at every cross-road, there should be but one duty collected, and that at the border of Germany. The prosperity which followed from the removal of artificial obstacles taught the people that an import duty is nothing but a *tax*, and that there is no more sense in expecting to attain prosperity by imposing heavy taxes upon themselves than in first loading their boots with metal weights and then trying to lift themselves by the straps. Now, all Germany receives imports under one tax, which does not average over 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. It took the German States several generations, and cost many long and expensive wars, to learn that the Chinese system of exclusiveness was wholly inconsistent with commercial prosperity, and that it was better to get six loaves of bread for a shilling than three.

The present "pinch" in the Western States has enabled a good many people to see the folly of paying $45 per ton extra for steel rails to haul corn to market, who would never have been able to see it otherwise; and we have considerable hope that before the pinch is over a direction may be given to public sentiment which will result in tearing down the whole vicious system of taxing one man for the benefit of another.

Another Arctic Expedition.

On Saturday, May 10, an expedition toward the North Pole left Dundee, Scotland, of which we hope to hear good accounts in the future. It is not a cumbrous affair "under Government patronage,"—i. e., strangled with official red-tape,—but an expedition organized by a private gentleman in the interest of science, and as it is thus entirely under the command of one man, it is likely to accomplish its object. Mr. Leigh Smith, the amateur explorer, is an English gentleman of wealth and culture, and the way he has gone about his work shows that he is fully competent to carry it out. The vessel in which he has sailed is a large and powerful steam yacht, the Diana, manned by a crew of twenty men, and although he takes a sailing-master with him, that functionary will be merely an assistant, for Mr. Leigh is himself a practical sailor, and will have absolute control of the vessel's movements. For fellow-voyagers he will have the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. Chemside, R. E., and Mr. Potter, a gentleman of scientific proclivities, and by the four a careful log will be kept, in which, besides the vessel's movements, a record of the tides and currents encountered will be entered, and it is also intended to collect specimens of the flora and fauna of all countries visited. The expedition will first touch at Cobbe's Bay, Spitzbergen, and here it will be met by Mr. Smith's sailing yacht Sampson, dispatched on May 1 from Hull with additional stores. Leaving Spitzbergen, the Diana will be headed for the pole, and it is intended to push as far northward as possible, great hope being entertained that the open seas will be reached by midsummer. The expedition is provisioned for a year, and it is believed that within this time its object will be accomplished.

NEW YORK.

Homicide as an Attraction—Imaginative Reporting of an Audacious Kind.

A Noted Adventurer—California Excitability.

Action of Metropolitan Clubs—Henry C. Bowen to Exculpate Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1873.

THE FASCINATION OF BLOOD.

An experienced landlord told me, recently, that no public house in the Metropolis ever achieved prosperity until one or two murders had been committed under its roof. Most of the hotels in town have been, some time or other, the scene of homicides. One would suppose that desperate rencounters or assassinations would injure an inn, though those who ought to know aver that the effect is directly opposite. There is certainly fascination about bloodshed to the average mind, and the spot where murder has been done continues to be attractive for many years. The Grand Central Hotel has particularly thrived since James Fisk, Jr., was shot in its private entrance; and the Sturtevant House, I understand, has been full to overflowing since young Walworth invited his father to his bed-chamber, and perforated his body with bullets.

I presume, after a while, that landlords will advertise their houses by publishing that, on their premises, this man was stabbed to the heart, or that woman smothered in her bed. Of course, there is something agreeable in such associations. It has been said that the pleasure derived from tragedy arises from the sense of security we feel in contrast with what is represented on the stage. By a parity of feeling, the patron of a hotel would enjoy his sleep all the more from the reflection that, in the next chamber, a man's brains had been knocked out by a burglar a few nights previous, or that on the same floor a jealous husband had cut his wife's throat from ear to ear.

THE FACTS OF FANCY.

The report, printed in the *Herald*, the other day, detailing the precise nature of the interview between young Walworth and his father before the latter was killed, has, I observe, been widely copied. This is strange, because everybody must have known there was not a single witness to the murder, and that the murderer has made no revelations. There is a remarkable hardihood, therefore, in the *Herald's* pretending to give, not only the language, but the intonations and the inward feeling, of what passed between the two, when the crime was committed alone. That paper does not stick at any such trifles as facts. A single fact is quite enough to rear any superstructure of bad rhetoric and worse taste upon. It is said that one of the elder Bennett's instructions to reporters and correspondents was, "Be sure the thing has happened, and then write it up with all the sensation you can master." This rule seems still to be faithfully carried out, and the man who makes the most out of nothing is the best man in the eyes of that establishment.

A VERACIOUS REPORTER.

When Stephen A. Douglas died in Chicago, in 1861, the *Herald* contained five or six columns minutely describing the closing scenes of his life. They were so very microscopic that they induced journalists to believe them the product of the imagination; but the outside world, having perfect faith in their accuracy and trustworthiness, read them with avidity.

The correspondent who had written the letter to the *Herald* had his home in Chicago; but, being in Cairo about a year later, he boasted of his exploit to several of his brethren of the quill. He told them how ingeniously he had contrived to get into the sick chamber of the Senator, after hearing that his hours were numbered; how he secretly took notes in his hat of everything that occurred; how he wrote them out immediately after Douglas had expired, and sent them by the first mail to New York. Some skepticism was expressed of the verity of his tale, but he protested that it was true in every particular, and referred to several prominent gentlemen in your city for corroboration. One of those gentlemen, being afterward questioned on the subject, declared that he knew the *Herald* man, and knew, at the very time, he pretended to be at the bedside of Douglas, that he was not even in the State of Illinois.

I am not aware what has become of the imaginative reporter of the Little Giant's closing hours; but I should think he might have reappeared for the sake of writing up the Walworth tragedy in detail, for the simple reason that he had no knowledge of the facts.

It is rumored, by the by, that

CHEVALIER WYKOFF

is to come over from London, where he has been residing for some time, and be the managing editor of the *Herald*. I question the truth of this report; for I fancy Wykoff can serve the paper better where he is than in the capacity mentioned. A very mysterious person is the Chevalier,—this is the title the *Herald* gave him long ago,—very little more being known of him than that he has been for years in the service of that journal. English by birth, he crossed the Atlantic thirty-odd years since, with a view to seeking his fortune as best he might. Not long after his arrival, he determined to set up a newspaper, hoping to be able in due season to extinguish the *Herald*. Instead of this, he extinguished not far from $100,000; but, as the money was not his, the loss did not hurt him. Subsequently, he grew very intimate with the late James Gordon Bennett, and was made one of the appendages of his journal. It is supposed that the Chevalier is a species of confidential agent, and that he keeps the *Herald* advised of what it is anxious to know. He is a very amiable, pleasant, and genial man, and, though beyond 60, he does not look over 40.

You remember what a sensation he created years ago, in his matrimonial pursuit of Miss Gamble, an English heiress, all over the Continent. Nobody ever understood the relation between them, or the object he had in running after her. The *Herald* was the principal advertiser of the singular romance; and it has been asserted that its sole object was to render Wykoff notorious. If such were the purpose, it was accomplished. Recently the Chevalier has not been prominent, but he always seems occupied with important business of the *Herald*. Sometimes he is in Washington; sometimes he is in London; and then again in Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg. No one can tell exactly what he is doing, though he is remarkably active, energetic, pushing, and appears to understand his own affairs. He may be safely set down as an adventurer, and a prosperous one. He seems to have the entree of good society, hob-nobbing with prominent bankers, railway-magnates, politicians, and statesmen, both at home and abroad. He used to be an intimate friend of the elder Bennett, and is now of young Bennett.

A NEW ACT TO "OTHELLO."

Senator Nye, of Nevada, speaking, the other day, of the intense Southern feeling during the Rebellion, mentioned an example of it in 1863. He was in San Juan, and, visiting the theatre, one night, found "Othello" was to be represented. The house was full of miners, many of them Southerners, and they enjoyed the tragedy immensely, though it was evident they looked with marked disfavor on the Moor, who, as usual at rustic theatres, was made to resemble a negro. In the last act, when *Othello* moves toward the bed to smother *Desdemona*, a gaunt and sallow Arkansan jumped upon the stage, and, drawing a revolver upon the actor, pronounced him, with much profanity, an infernal "nigger," whom he would blow through if he hurt a hair of that white woman's head. *Othello*, alarmed at the wild appearance and murderous threat of the Arkansan, retired precipitately, and *Desdemona* rose suddenly from her couch, and retreated after her husband, and the manager dawned upon the scene, backed by half-a-dozen supernumeraries, and exhausted his eloquence to induce the excited Southerner to withdraw. A general hubbub ensued; the theatre was filled with shouts and cries, and the remainder of the tragedy indefinitely postponed.

LAUDABLE ACTION OF THE CLUBS.

Five or six of the clubs in town recently determined, not only to be more careful hereafter in regard to the quality of the men they admit, but also of the members themselves. They have decided that any conduct of a member which can be construed, by a rigid interpretation, as inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, shall be deemed sufficient cause for expulsion. This rule is not new; but it has been very lax, and not a few persons have been taken into the clubs who had no right to be there. Within a few months, a number of such fellows have been "allowed to resign," for the reason that they did not pay their debts, that they were dishonorable in their relations to women, and that they were guilty of social misdemeanors.

This is a step in the right direction. If clubs could be made conducive to refinement of manners, purity of speech, and honorable dealing with one's fellows, they would soon become sources of power and influence in the land, and go far toward elevation of mind and improvement of morals.

SALMAGUNDI.

The latest story touching the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton scandal is, that Bowen will print a pamphlet, designed to exculpate him from all the charges that have been brought against him. His friends say he has been represented as a base vilifier, and that it is his duty to prove he is nothing of the kind. So it seems the end is not yet.

Thomas Nast, it is asserted, has had a very liberal offer from the publishers of the *Graphic* to connect himself with that paper as soon as he returns home. The Harpers are very unwilling to lose him, and they will, therefore, in all probability, advance his salary. Then the *Graphic* will increase its terms, and the Harpers will add something thereto. Thus, between the two, Nast may be enabled to secure the very handsome salary to which his ability entitles him.

A number of fashionable women have entered into a league against men who part their hair in the middle,—solemnly asseverating that they will not have any such in their train of admirers, or in their list of friends. Parting the hair in the middle is a silly fashion; but if men wish to be silly, they should have the same privilege to be that women have. The men, I suppose, will now meet in conclave, and declare that they will not countenance the women who wear chignons.

It is estimated that 200,000 to 250,000 persons will be out of town this summer. They do not seem inclined to go the noted watering-places so much as to quiet nooks on the beach and among the mountains, or in rustic haunts.

It is said that Alexander T. Stewart, having been warned by his recent illness, will not devote more than half as many hours as he has been in the habit of doing to the transaction of his business.

Over $100,000,000, it is calculated, will be required to erect suitable stone-docks around this island. Even this enormous sum would be a good investment, for the present shabby wooden docks are a disgrace to the great commercial city of the Union.

There are at present in this city, it is said, more than 100 persons who are centenarians, and one-third of them are of the African race.

COLSTOUN.

Butter.

From the New York Sun.

A company has been organized in this city with a capital of $500,000 for the manufacture of butter. It is claimed that the butter is genuine, the means of producing it being alone artificial; in other words, the discoverer affirms that the article is not merely butyrous, but in every respect the complete and perfect thing, as agreeable, nutritious, and usable as the best Orange County butter. A gentleman of recognized ability as a chemist is the fortunate introducer of this new wonder. Several persons of wealth have bought stock, and in a week or two the manufacture will be conducted on a very large scale. The temporary offices of the Oleo-Margarine Manufacturing Company, as the corporation is called, are at No. 40 Broadway, and their manufactory in Forty-fifth street. Arrangements have been made for securing better accommodations in Fiftieth street, and very soon the market will be fully supplied with the new product. At present the demand for the article is so great that it is beyond the capacity of the company to supply it. the profits are expected to be over 100 per cent.

As this city-made Orange County butter is used in many of the most fashionable hotels and restaurants, both for cooking and for the table, it may be interesting to the readers of the *Sun* to learn something of the method in which it is made. In the first place, agents are employed to visit the slaughter-houses and to buy up all the beef fat usually styled suet. This suet is carted to the butter factory and cleansed. Then it is put into ordinary meat-choppers and minced fine. It is afterward placed in a boiler with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of suet, and they are melted. The refuse or membrane goes to the bottom of the water, the oily substance floats and is removed. This latter consists of butter-matter and stearine. A temperature of eighty degrees melts the former and leaves the stearine at the bottom. The butter-matter, or cream, is drawn off; then about 13 per cent of fresh milk is added and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for ten or fifteen minutes. The result is Orange County butter at about one-half the usual cost.

The stearine is sold at 12 cents per pound to the candle-maker, and the refuse at 7 cents a pound to the manufacturer of food for cattle.

All the leading steamship lines between here and Europe are to be supplied this summer with the newly-invented butter. In taste and appearance it is precisely similar to the finest country butter, made from the milk of live cows. Several of the leading men in the butter trade have purchased stock, as have also many of the Presidents of the steamship lines, and the proprietors of the leading city hotels. Prof. Ogden Doremus has testified to the success of the new method of butter manufacture, and prophesies great prosperity for the new corporation. Prof. Paraff, the discoverer, expects that the new product will drive live-cow butter out of the market altogether. The few unscientific outsiders who are acquainted with the facts now first made public regard the whole thing with amazement. It seems extremely odd to them that the same carcass which furnishes fresh steak for breakfast should supply the Orange County butter which they spread upon their accompanying hot rolls.

Life in the South African Diamond Fields.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following extracts from a private letter received in that city from the Diamond Fields in South Africa, and dated March 29:

"There is so much sameness with life on the fields that it is almost impossible for one to content himself. I am still engaged in digging for the little charmers, and have moderate success. If half the diamonds I find were perfect in shape and color, I could return from the fields in a short time. The proportion of bad stuff and off color is about ninety-nine in one hundred. I have found a great many stones within the last four months, but not one in the lot was perfect. On Monday last, I found one of thirty carats, good water, but it was shattered all through, so in reality it is not of much value. Small mixed chips up to ten carats bring 7s per carat. I sold, last evening, for a friend, a stone of twenty-three carats, deep off color, at 45s. 6d. per carat. Good octohedron white, from four to ten carats, bring good prices, say from £6 to £10 sterling, gold, per carat. Few of these, however, are found. A few months ago I found a beauty, octohedron in shape, of eight carats. It had a slight, smoky tinge. I had it out of the ground only two days when it flew all to bits. The chips I sold for six shillings per carat. The loss for me, of course, was great. Still, we have to take our chances. The cost of working a claim is so much that there is no more money in it. Perhaps there are not ten claims in 1,800 on this field that are much more than paying working expenses. Men stick to the work with the hope of finding a good-sized diamond which would give them a lift out of this region; but these perfect big stones don't lie about loose. The work is getting to be very tedious. I am taking our ground at the depth of eighty feet. It all has to be broken with sticks in the hands of Kaffirs. With sixteen boys I can take out and sort eight cart-loads a day. I have many times sorted 100 loads and not found a chip. At other times I have found ten in a wheel-barrow full of ground. One, to make it pay, wants to find one or two diamonds to each cart-load of ground, that is, taking them as they come, chips and stones, large and small. The rush, instead of coming to the fields, is turning from them. I can see great changes in the camp every day. The majority of the diggers are from Cape Colony or that of Natal. They come with their oxen, and, of course, can leave any day, while with Europeans or Americans the case is different. They don't come to leave till they have replenished their empty pockets. Very few do it, however. The longer the majority stay the poorer they get.

Merchant-Navies.

A report, presented to the German Reichstag, gives statistics of the development of the merchant-navies of the most considerable maritime States. The following tabular statement is taken from this official document:

	Number of vessels.	Tonnage in tons (of 1,000 kilos.)	Average size of a vessel (in tons)
England	26,367	5,690,789	[illegible]
Germany	5,110	1,344,770	[illegible]
France	15,778	1,574,656	[illegible]
Italy	18,822	1,013,038	[illegible]
Norway	6,833	631,662	[illegible]
Netherlands	1,985	528,578	[illegible]
Austro-Hungary	3,114	361,223	[illegible]
Sweden	3,357	342,588	[illegible]
Greece	3,512	328,319	[illegible]
Spain	1,414	272,399	[illegible]
Russia	2,648	230,229	[illegible]
Denmark	2,853	183,394	[illegible]
Turkey	2,209	182,008	[illegible]
Portugal	817	88,392	[illegible]
United States	26,398	2,744,219	[illegible]

THE CHURCH.

Present Aspect of the Celebrated Cheney Case.

Some New and Important Developments.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson on "Our Indian Policy."

Interesting Extracts from the Religious Press.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendars for the Week.

A Variety of Interesting Religious Reading Matter.

The Cheney matter has recently come again to the surface under circumstances of more than ordinary interest. In May, 1872, Messrs. Calkins, Jameson, and Cleaveland, who owned pews or parts of pews in Christ Church, filed a bill in chancery against the Rev. Dr. Cheney and his wardens and vestrymen, praying an injunction against the further ministrations of the former in that church, because, as they alleged, Dr. Cheney had been deposed "from the ministry of the Church of God." The defendants filed answers, denying, among other things, the legality of the alleged deposition. Upon the issue raised on this branch of the case, the proceedings of the ecclesiastical tribunals are liable to be reviewed by the civil courts for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was ever any ecclesiastical tribunal at all, and, if so, whether it had jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person. The complainants' counsel proposed to cut off this branch of the investigation, by establishing the proposition that, in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, a Bishop possesses the power, inherent in his office, of deposing and suspending his presbyters, and that therefore no matter whether Dr. Cheney had been canonically tried or not, nay, even if he had not been tried at all, the validity of the sentence could not be inquired into by the civil court. On the other hand, defendants' counsel insists that if a presbyter has had no trial, or if it transpires that the reverend gentlemen who undertake to try him, do not constitute a court, which is equivalent to no trial at all, the proceeding is wholly void, and so is any sentence based thereon. Upon the question of inherent authority, the complainants have already adduced much testimony, and the defendants expect to do the same. Bishop Whitehouse testifies strongly in favor of the possession by Bishops of power *jure divino* to bind and loose—to depose and suspend; and with him, the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., substantially concurs. As the Bishop set the prosecution in motion, and Dr. Chase was one of the presbyters who insisted on acting as a court, after one of the panel of five originally selected on behalf of the accused failed to appear, the complainants naturally sought additional evidence, and have taken the depositions of Bishop Whittingham, Bishop Odenheimer, the Hon. Murray Hoffman, Dr. Fulton, Dr. Seymour, and the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr. (better known as the "perpetual curate"), who was for some years editor of the *Church Journal*. Of these witnesses, Bishop Whittingham declines to answer the questions, on the ground of failure of memory and the mental strain which *he would* be necessarily subjected to; Judge Hoffman declares the sentence of a Bishop, pronounced upon a presbyter who had not upon trial been found guilty of any offence, would be absolutely void, but Hopkins is confident that whatever a Bishop does is decisive, whether canonical or not. Bishop Odenheimer, upon cross-examination, states that the Church of England, in the colonies of Great Britain having a constitutional Government, is situated substantially as the Episcopal Church in this country, and where in such colonies it is not attempted by the letters patent appointing a Bishop to impart coercive jurisdiction, such Bishop has the same authority as a Bishop in the United States, and the latter no more than the former.

Judge Hoffman says he has not examined the subject sufficiently to form or state an opinion. John Henry Hopkins insists that it is no matter how that is.

The importance of this point to the defendants is obvious. A long series of decisions has settled the law, so far as the Church of England is concerned, that a Bishop cannot exercise coercive jurisdiction except as empowered so to do by the laws of the State, or the agreement of the parties; that in such respects he does not act *totalo officii*. A sentence of suspension or deposition cannot therefore be inflicted except in accordance with the provisions of the law or the agreement, and that in all cases the presbyter must receive a legal or canonical trial.

Among the questions propounded by Mr. Fuller in cross-examination of Bishop Whitehouse and Judge Hoffman, was one as to the effect it would have upon a sentence of deposition unlawfully pronounced upon a presbyter if a Bishop were himself deposed for pronouncing such a sentence. Dr. Whitehouse insists that the sentence upon the presbyter would remain unchanged, while Judge Hoffman testifies that the sentence upon the Bishop would operate as a remission or vacation of the other sentence.

The investigation is calculated to thoroughly clear up and define the status of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The complainant's witnesses generally admit a serious difference of opinion in the Church upon the subject of the powers of the Episcopate, and the depositions show there is such difference in opinion between the witnesses themselves.

The defendants have taken no evidence as yet, but they believe they can prove that the coercive jurisdiction exercised by Bishops does not flow from the power of order, but is derived from grant by State or canon law or consent of parties, and must be exercised accordingly, and that the sentence of a Bishop not pronounced according to the prescriptions of the governing canons is utterly void.

They propose to take the testimony of a vast body of divines and learned men to establish this.

The original controversy involves the question of the doctrine of the Church upon the vexed subject of baptismal regeneration. The offense for which the Rev. Dr. Cheney was first under discipline was the alleged omission of the word "regenerate" from the positive declaration in the office of infant baptism that the child is, by the performance of the rite, made "regenerate." That it is thereby "grafted into the body of Christ's Church," all admit, and Dr. Cheney so pronounces in the administration of the sacrament, but he dislikes to positively affirm, as if it were dogmatically declared and "not to be doubted," that regeneration has actually taken place. The defendants seem to concede that, if the positive declaration in question is to be taken as declaratory of doctrine, then Dr. Cheney committed an offense, but if it is not to be so taken, then what he neglected to do is not in itself presentable, as the very words of the services are never always used, and usage permits the clergy to modify or omit in very many cases.

The suit now pending involves fundamentally the question of deviation. Can it be contended that the parish of Christ Church is deviating from the Protestant Episcopal Church in regard to infant baptism?

In England it is the settled law that the positive affirmation as to the regeneration of the infant is to be taken in a charitable or hypothetical sense. It is the expression of a hope, not the assertion of a certainty. It is not dogmatical or expressive of doctrine.

It is also there well settled that the 39 Articles constitute the code of doctrine; that when they are ambiguous the rubrics and formularies of the prayer-book are to be resorted to; and if the question is still left in doubt, that it was intended to be left to private judgment.

If it should turn out that the Rev. Mr. Cheney professes and practices the true doctrine of the Church, and has been disciplined for so doing, then the inquiry naturally presents itself, whether Chief Justice Williams proposes to take away their own property from the members of this parish for adherence to the same views which they have always held, and from which they have never deviated, and which upon the proof turn out to be the true doctrine?

The complainants come into court as pew-owners. At the time the bill was filed one of them had not been in the church edifice for years, another had long before rented his pew, and the third was high in office in another parish, and refused to sell his pew in this one, though offered its cost and interest. The sufferings of these complainants, in view of the Rev. Dr. Cheney's ministrations, must have been of an exceedingly severe character. They are certainly likely to be protracted. They have never sought relief in any of the meetings of the parish of Christ Church. On the contrary, the wardens and vestrymen have been, by a *unanimous* vote, directed to employ Dr. Cheney. The query is again inevitable, whether the usufructory right of a pew-owner gives him a standing in a court of equity to enjoin an entire congregation from listening to the clergyman of their choice, such pew-owner never having objected by voice or vote to such action on their part. The defendants must necessarily obey the corporation of which they are officers, and it is for any "shareholder" in the enterprise to object at the proper time and place before he comes into court to complain. The case having been set for a hearing on the 2d of June, Mr. Fuller, of counsel for the defendants, applied for further time, and filed an affidavit in support of his application, in which he set forth the vast range of inquiry opened up by the complainants, and the fact that his time had been substantially occupied in dancing attendance on the getting in of the complainants' proof. This statement was very long, and wound up with the assertion that the deponent had not elaborated to any further extent for want of time. As it was, we should think it would fill, if printed, about two columns of this paper.

Mr. Judd urgently resisted the motion. He intimated that it was essential to the peace of the Church that the controversy should come to an end. He insisted that the affidavit was insufficient.

Chief Justice Williams thought the statement made out good grounds for an extension of time. Counsel for defendants had shown reasonable diligence. The case had passed into a wide, and to him unexpected, field of litigation. The cause was worthy of careful preparation and consideration.

The Court (Judge Williams being a rigid disciplinarian of the orthodox type, had been ruling against the defendants up to this time) had not heretofore fully understood the scope of the case, and had supposed the issue an exceedingly narrow one, but it seemed from the action of the complainants that this was not so. The importance to the Church of a speedy decision was not as great as that such decision should be correct in itself whenever arrived at. It was then suggested that perhaps counsel might agree to a stipulation embodying what the defendants expected to prove by their witnesses, and the matter stood over to the 9th instant, when Mr. Fuller appeared with twenty closely written pages of foolscap, which he said was about half the stipulation he desired Mr. Judd to sign. To this request the latter gentleman found himself unable to accede, and the case accordingly went over to the first Monday in October. The urgency of the complainants just at this particular juncture arose from the fact that the Supreme Court meets but once a year in this division, and that in September. If, therefore, this case is decided in favor of the defendants, another year must roll round before the matter can be heard in the highest tribunal, and probably eighteen months before a decision is reached. If the complainants win, and the defendants appeal, the Rev. Dr. Cheney will still continue to officiate for at least that period of time, and the pangs of the complainants remain unassuaged.

Upon the whole, the result is rather evenly balanced, both sides being thoroughly confident of success. It is impossible at this stage to predict the outcome of the struggle, but it begins to be now evident that the counsel for the Rev. Dr. Cheney have more solid legal ground to stand on than has been generally suspected.

It is entirely clear that if the reverend gentleman has never been lawfully tried, that is to say, by any ecclesiastical court, canonically constituted, this case is at an end. It should also be remembered that none of the questions now raised were passed upon by the Supreme Court in the former case, or, if at all, not in their present shape. Nor has Judge Williams as yet adjudicated upon them,—counsel for defendant having refrained from arguing them upon the demurrer before that gentleman.

In fact, the cases are entirely different, and the one now on the carpet may receive an entirely different solution.

It is one thing for civil courts to decline to interfere with disciplinary proceedings against a clergyman. It is quite another when the courts are called on to decide upon the property rights of third persons, not parties to such alleged ecclesiastical action.

Taken in every aspect, this case is perhaps as important in its bearings as any that has ever been brought into court in this country.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson, the former pastor of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, pronounces upon "Our Indian Policy" to the extent of three long columns in the current number of the *Interior*. The subject is treated in an original and independent manner. He does not impeach either of the two great political parties. He thinks they alike deserve whatever praise or censure belongs to sincere and earnest attempts to raise figs from thistles; to civilize and Christianize savages on heathen principles. Nothing is more remarkable in our public affairs than the exceptional treatment of the Indians. We regard all other men as equal before the law, and command their obedience to the laws, but never dream of beseeching and soliciting the good behavior of the Indian. He says:

> The best and most virtuous white citizen, the soldier who has fought the battles of his country, can only pre-empt two quarter sections (320 acres) of the public domain; but even the red Indian has pre-empted for him, by solemn act of Congress, many thousands of acres in the vast reservations, solemnly declared perpetual. Can any good reason be given why we do not set apart the valley of the Hudson as an Irish reservation, and appoint an Irish bureau, and an Irish agent, and make an annual payment of 10,000 barrels of whisky to our Irish brethren? Or, suppose the grand prairie set apart as a perpetual reservation for our German tribes, and an annual tribute of lager beer and tobacco voted them by Congress! Would not equal justice to John Chinaman require that we secure his good behavior by setting apart the Santa Clara Valley as a Chinese reservation, and taxing the nation for opium, and stale eggs, and tripang so long as he consented to keep off the war-path? Can anybody tell why, after making Jews and Gentiles, negroes and Chinese, German and French, and Spanish and Yankees, all equal before the law, and bidding Congress to secure to all our people a republican form of government, we erect the Indians into a privileged class, and protect their chiefs in inflicting upon them the evils of a most tyrannical oligarchy? Or, that we punish polygamy in white or black men, and protect the Indians in the practice of the most degrading polygamy and vile abuse of their women?

He has great respect for William Pann, but none whatever for Quaker principles in a world of sinful men that cannot be governed one year by them. The treaties that purport to recognize and perpetuate rights which never had any existence are of no more value than the commission of the Governor of Barataria. He adds:

> But let us ask: How did the Indians obtain any such ownership to America? Did they make it, or did they lease it from the Maker? The earth is the Lord's. If the Indians have any title to any part of it, they must show their title-deeds.
>
> Now, the only title-deed from Almighty God which any nation can show is the original charter: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion." Occupation and cultivation are the only moral title-deeds to land. Americans acknowledge no other. . . . The Indian can claim no other title to any more land than he occupies, and needs for his family, than any other man. He cannot sell to others what he never owned nor possessed himself. The so-called Indian title is a gross swindle; and the treaties purporting to convey it to the United States are as worthless as certificates of Arizona diamond stock.

In his allusion to Indian Communism he says:

> But to the Indians alone we refuse the operation of this primeval Law of God, supporting amongst them the very worst form of Communism. The Red Republicans of Paris demand that every male shall work eight hours a day before he becomes entitled to a share of the public meals. But our Indian Communism makes no such requirement. It places the lazy, drunken loafer on a level with his industrious squaw, and compels the industrious hunter to give him his belly full of the fish or game he has toiled to procure, while the other was drinking and gambling away his children's last blanket. It is monstrous, that such a system of Communism, slavery, polygamy, barbarism, and rapine should be tolerated in a Christian nation, much more that it should be sustained by tribute from a civilized people.

The article closes with these words, which may be considered the writer's "Indian Policy":

> "What, then, would you have us do?"
>
> Break up the whole tribal system, disarm the warriors, and compel them, at any cost, to submit to the laws, as other citizens do. Give each of them his homestead, and protect him in the possession of the fruits of his labors from landsharks and liquor dealers. Establish common schools, and compel the attendance of the Indian children. It is much cheaper to school Indians than to shoot them. We can school an Indian child for $1,000; but it costs us over $10,000 apiece to shoot them.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The religious press, in common this week, condemn in unmeasured terms the massacre of the Modoc captives. They also speak of the volcanic eruption of last week, otherwise known as the Jubilee, after the manner of the dailies.

The *Advance* opens with a two-column reply to the interrogation "Is Universalism Evangelical?" stating that it can hardly be claimed that usually their spirit and methods accord with those of evangelical churches, and admitting that there are individuals of Christian character among them, and that the denomination is beyond question raised above that epoch in its history when the arrival of a Universalist preacher in a village brought to his public services all the sceptics, topers, hard cases, etc.

The spirit of the article is liberal. It opens as follows:

> A somewhat determined effort is now being made to secure a recognition of Universalism as evangelical. This is owing partly to the growing kindliness of all theological disputants toward each other, in these days of free thought and increased charity, and partly to the desire to relieve individuals from unpleasant difficulties, who hold Universalist ideas and yet desire orthodox fellowship and association. We have no objection to a careful review of our Congregational practice on this point, in the interest of a broader communion, provided any reasonable and Scriptural ground can be indicated.

The same paper contains a pungent criticism on the union action of the Presbyterian Assembly at Baltimore, closing as follows:

> It is not the best way to command the confidence and win the fraternal esteem of the Southern brethren, for the churches at the North to unanimously unsay what a little while ago they unanimously affirmed and probably still believe. The late war is an ugly fact, but it is a part of history, and any attempts at reunion based on ignoring instead of accepting it are a mistake. Think of trying to blot out of remembrance Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg for the sake of political concord!

The *New Covenant* discusses the "Orthodox policy," in which it is declared that the Orthodox preaching of forty years ago is not exactly the same as that of to-day. He says:

> We will not say that the liberal preaching of the present day, in the Orthodox churches, is to be attributed altogether to policy. We doubt not the popular faith of the past is giving way to the better faith of the present. But that there is with many of the leading clergy a motive of interest at the bottom of their liberal preaching, we do not doubt. And we firmly believe that there is a design among them that looks to an ultimate swallowing up of the liberal element, and so blotting out all the organizations that are built on that element.

The *Advocate* manfully defends the Rev. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, against the late attacks in the *Daily Jubilee*. It asks:

> Who edited, or rather failed to edit, the *Daily Jubilee* last week? That paper said:
>
> "A certain Episcopal minister of Chicago lately refused to preach a sermon while a reporter for the *Times* was present. It is unnecessary to state that that clergyman had just received a call from the godless inter-church pedestrian of the paper in question. It was a desperate attempt upon the part of the wearer of the surplice to obtain a first-class crown of martyrdom. He expected that by offering this insult direct to a representative of that paper, the contents of seven times seven vials of wrath would be emptied upon him. He supposed that he would be raked fore and aft; flayed mentally, and drawn, and quartered morally. But he fooled himself. The *Times* absolutely refused to accept his cheap bid for immortality."
>
> It was absolutely mean for the responsible men in that Jubilee to thus mislead the thousands who read the above on their programme sheets. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan turned out of his church a *Times* reporter because that reporter represented a paper that had insulted all the churches of the city. More, the *Times*, day after day, did try to flay Mr. Sullivan, and did squirm manifestly under the smarting and deserved rebuke. The Jubilee programme therefore indorsed the *Times* antecedent outrage on public opinion, misrepresented Mr. Sullivan's manly procedure, and falsified the facts in the case. The Jubilee managers yet owe reparation to the public for the above paragraph. People who understand only a part of the facts will divide the responsibility between Henry M. Smith, Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon, and Messrs. Lyon and Healy. Whose is the responsible pen?

FATHER DAMEN'S LECTURE.

A large audience assembled in the new St. Mary's Catholic Church last Wednesday evening, to hear the Rev. Father Damen's lecture on "Popular Objections Against the Catholic Church."

The objections occupied the speaker for two hours in delivery, and their publication in the *Western Catholic* fills nine columns. The following is an extract:

> But, even in this country, where we enjoy liberty of conscience—even in this country, the prophecy of the Savior is fulfilled; even here we are calumniated, we are slandered, and we are misrepresented. Even in this land of freedom—even in this glorious Republic, under a free Constitution, than which we desire nothing better—even here, I say, we are slandered, calumniated, and misrepresented as Catholics. It is, of course, through ignorance. Our Protestant friends do not know any better; for they have been brought up with their own one-sided ideas of the Catholic religion; their reading and their education are against our Holy Faith. Were they only to know the Catholic religion as it is, why the American people—who are an independent people, and a people that love the truth—if, I say, our American people did only know the Catholic religion as it is—why, my dear friends, they would be in love with it. And in saying, truly, that it is the most rational religion, the most natural religion, I say it is also a Scriptural religion; for, my dear people, reason, nature, the Bible, and true religion come from God. There can be no contradiction in the works of God. God cannot contradict himself. Hence the true religion must be the religion of reason, the religion of nature, and the religion of the Bible; for these three things—reason, nature, and the Bible—come from God, as well as the true religion comes from God. Hence there can be no contradiction in the works of God. There must be union, there must be harmony, there must be concord between these things.

NOTES.

The *Christian Union* of this week is quite complimentary on Robert Collyer's newspaper sermon recently delivered in Unity Church and published in THE TRIBUNE. It says:

> Robert Collyer, of Chicago (rather let us say of the whole United States), lately delivered a discourse on newspapers, as full of wit and wisdom as an egg is of meat. If all the journals of the United States could only be brought up to his standard, we might look for the speedy advent of the millennium.

Another compliment in the same direction:

> Mr. George William Curtis reads a sermon by Robert Collyer in a church at New Brighton, Staten Island, every Sunday during the absence of Mr. Mellen, who has gone to California.

The Third Conference of the Universalist Mission Union took place at the Jewish Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, occupied by St. Paul's Church, last Sunday, the Hon. Willard Woodard presiding. The following officers were elected:

> President, J. E. Chadwick; first Vice-President, J. H. Swan; second Vice-President, W. Woodard; Secretary, S. S. Willard; Executive Committee, M. R. M. Wallace, S. P. Brooks, B. F. Monro.
>
> It was resolved that these officers be a Board of Directors, to transact all the necessary business of the Union.

The Rev. Charles Morton, of the Bethel Mission, Brooklyn, has been preaching in the North Side Tabernacle, for the past two weeks, to very large and interested audiences. He will occupy the sacred desk in the same church for several weeks to come. Meantime, Mr. Moody, according to the programme, at this writing must be nearing the "other shore," that is, about arriving at Liverpool.

The United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. J. G. Carson, of Xenia, O., the acceptance of which is not yet known. This society has an elegant church building, eligibly located, and its is hoped will not be long without a pastor.

The Rev. Grover Clark, of Chicago, has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Wyanet, made by the removal of the Rev. J. B. McGuffin, to Mendota.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

METHODIST.

The Rev. P. Hinners will preach this morning and evening in Immanuel Church.

—The Rev. J. McChesney preaches as usual in Trinity Church.

—The Rev. W. F. Stewart preaches this morning in the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. R. D. Sheppard preaches this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church. There will be a general praise-meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck preaches as usual at Centenary Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Raymond, of Evanston, preaches this morning, and the Rev. J. S. Band this evening, at the First Church.

—The Rev. T. R. Strowbridge will preach, this morning and evening, at the Ada Street Church. The audience-room will be dedicated two weeks from to-day by Bishop Bowman, the Revs. C. H. Fowler and B. J. Ives, of New York.

—The Rev. C. E. Mandeville, of Galena, preaches, this morning and evening at Oakland Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach, this morning and evening, at the Ashland Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach, this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker preaches, as usual, at Reunion Church.

—Prof. Patton, of the Theological Seminary, will preach this morning in the American Reformed Church. There is no evening service.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlin will preach, as usual, in the First Scotch Church. Worship will be conducted according to the practice of the Church of Scotland.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach, as usual, at the Third Church.

—The Rev. Dr. McKaig will preach, this morning and evening, at the Ninth Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's this morning.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. J. H. Farnsworth, of Des Moines, officiates to-day at Murray Chapel. There will be children's Sunday services in the morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach to the congregation of St. Paul's Church, this morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester preaches this evening at the Church of the Redeemer, on "Does God Answer Prayer, and How?" There will be a special service for Sunday school children in the morning.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning on "The Sweet Reasonableness of Jesus."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church. There will be a Sunday-school concert in the evening.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this morning and evening at Unity Church, and at the Third Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry preaches as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate, this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney officiates as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson officiates, to-day, at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan preaches, this morning, at Trinity Church on "Fallen Angels," and this evening on "Fallen Men."

—The Rev. J. F. Walker preaches this morning at Calvary Church, on "Lazarus and Dives," and this evening on "The Teachings of Light."

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will officiate as usual at the Church of the Ascension.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Patton preaches this morning and evening at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. G. D. Helmer preaches as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett preaches this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—Oscar Hugo, an Hungarian exile, preaches to-day in the First Church on "Romanism and the Bible in the Public Schools."

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening in the New England Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches as usual at the Union Park Church. The evening subject is "Baptismal Salvation."

—The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed preaches this morning at the Second Church on "A Call to Worship," and this evening on "Lament for the Loss of Life's Great End."

—The Rev. J. B. Thomas will preach this morning, at the Michigan Avenue Church, on the "Lost Opportunity," and this evening on "Follow Me."

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach as usual at the Fifth Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dr. Carpenter will deliver an inspirational poem, entitled "The Emancipation of Woman," at Grow's Opera Hall this evening, before the Iconoclastic Association of Social Science.

—The Friends' meeting will be held this morning in the prayer-meeting room in the Methodist Church Block. Samuel S. Levick will attend the meeting.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets this afternoon in Grow's Hall.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble preaches this afternoon in Plymouth Church to the Swedenborgian Society, on "A Summer Lesson."

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach this morning and evening at No. 619 Lake street, and this afternoon in the grove near Lincoln Park.

—Elder R. M. Lord preaches this afternoon in the Hall of the Washingtonian Home to the West Side Mission of the Christian Church.

—The Christians meet this afternoon in Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street.

—Thomas Wilson preaches this afternoon at the corner of Lake and Wood streets to the Brethren of the One Faith, on the "Rich Man and Lazarus."

—N. Frank White will speak this morning and evening to the First Society of Spiritualists at Jackson's Hall.

—The Rev. J. B. McClure preaches this morning in the English Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach as usual at the Christian Church. The evening subject is "The Church without the Creed."

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches as usual at the Church of God. The morning subject is "Casting the First Stone."

—The Christadelphians meet, this morning, at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. The subject is, "The Kingdom of God to Be Established on This Earth to the Downfall of the Kingdoms of Men."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

June 15—First Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

June 15—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi.

June 16—St. John Francis Regis, C.

June 18—SS. Marcus and Marcellianus, MM.

June 19—Octave of Corpus Christi; SS. Gervase and Protase, MM.

June 20—Sacred Heart of Jesus; St. Silverius, P. M.

June 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C.

ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. Newman Hall, expects to visit America soon.

The Old Catholics at Cologne have elected Prof Reiken, Bishop.

The American Unitarian Society has sold its old house on Chauncey street, Boston, for $37,500.

Twenty years ago there was not a Baptist Minister in Sweden; now there are 220 Baptist churches.

The Rev. Mr. Sims, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to accept a call to the Congregational Church in Nevada.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Boston has called the Rev. John H. Munroe, of Newry, Ireland, who has accepted.

The *Church Work* (Episcopal), of Baltimore, urges the appointment of a Bishop for the freedmen.

Mr. Jaeger, the Jewish Rabbi of Mobile, who was converted to Christianity about a year ago, has joined the Southern Baptists.

The United Brethren propose to follow in the wake of the Methodists, and admit laymen as delegates in their Church Conferences.

The historic portion of Boston is now almost without a church edifice, only three remaining there—one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist.

The *New Era Magazine* is devoted to "humanity, Judaism, and literature," and its motto is, "The voice of reason is the voice of God."

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the Evangelist, who has been laboring in the West during the winter, is soon to return to his home at Vernon, Conn.

Baltimore's "Evangelical" Sunday-schools number 178, comprising 4,340 teachers and 940 pupils, representing fifteen distinct denominations.

The members in all the various Sunday-schools in the State of Illinois number about 410,000, of whom 10,957 were added to the Church during the year.

Another Life of *Jesus* is put forth in Germany, this time by Dr. Keim, a professor at Giessen University. The book attracts much attention in theological circles abroad.

The Virginia Baptist State Convention held its annual session last week at Alexandria. A large proportion of the pastors and delegates were slaves previous to the war.

The new Methodist church to be erected on the corner of Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia, will surpass, it is said, in architectural magnificence any Methodist Episcopal church in the city or elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Waite, of the American Chapel in Rome, has not only succeeded with others in starting an Italian Young Men's Christian Association, but has also organized a small Church of Roman soldiers.

The corner-stone of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle, at Brooklyn, to be built on the site of the one burned last winter, was laid June 7. The building will cost about $90,000.

The Rev. Anthony Graybill, of the Southern Presbyterian Church, has gone to Western Texas and Eastern Mexico for the purpose of exploring that region, with a view to the organization of missionary work.

Two Brooklyn churches, one a Methodist and the other a Reformed, have raised very generous collections to help the Lee Avenue Baptist Church redeem their house of worship, lately sold under the hammer.

The Southern Presbyterians have more churches than ministers. The Reformed Church in America has more ministers than churches. They propose to equalize by uniting the two denominations, to form one strong body.

At St. Paul, Minn., a Baptist church is being built, which, with the grounds, will cost about $100,000. It is said to be the wealthiest Baptist church west of the Mississippi River.

The Catholic Bishops of England will assemble in council in the month of July. One of the principal subjects for deliberation will be the inspection of primary schools and the adoption of a uniformity of methods for religious instruction in all the dioceses.

The ministerial obituary for 1872-'73, prepared by Dr. Hatfield, shows the average age of the Presbyterian ministers who died during the past year to have been a little over 58 years. Nine of them were over 80.

The Boston *Transcript* says the Rev. Dr. Paddock will probably be consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts in his own church in Brooklyn. It will be recalled that the Rev. Dr. Huntington was consecrated Bishop of Central New York in his own church in Boston.

The selection of Constance—the city where Huss was burned, and the laity were deprived of half of the holy communion—for the great September convention of Old Catholics, is mentioned by Moravian journals as "the Nemesis of History."

The recent Spiritualists' Convention in Cincinnati succeeded in keeping the great secret of Spiritualism to itself. One of the speakers, an authority, apparently, defined their faith thus: "Our religion, then, is this: The grand ultimate of all thought to bring all to a higher ultimate. Hence we are brothers."

The disendowed Presbyterian ministers of Ireland, it appears, receive larger salaries under the voluntary principle than they did before. The sustentation fund for the year just closed amounted to $125,000, gold, which gave to each minister a supplemental dividend of $100, gold, above the old sum.

—"St. Children's Day" in Brooklyn was this year celebrated with the customary grand muster of about 50,000 Sunday-school scholars, from the schools of all the denominations. Dr. Cuyler exclaims: "Oh, that Robert Raikes had been there, to see what his mustard-seed of the Sunday-school had grown to!"

The Rev. O. H. Pentecost, of the Baptist Church, Rockville Centre, L. I., brother of the late pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has resigned his position because his congregation refused to allow "open communion" in the church. This is the same reason for which his brother resigned from the Hanson Place Church.

An idea of the scarcity of foreign missionaries in India may be gained from the estimate of the Rev. Thomas Evans, of the London Baptist Missionary Society, that, if the same proportions were maintained in Great Britain, there would be but sixteen ministers for all of England, eight for Scotland, four for Ireland, and two for Wales.

The Rev. T. Noble is the boast of some Manchester (Eng.) Christians, as "the smallest preacher in the world." The Manchester *Guardian* reporter took some time to find the devout dwarf in the pulpit before he spoke, and afterward discovered that Mr. Noble has "more fervor than grammar, and more unction than argument."

A new problem of discipline has arisen in Kansas, where there are several parishes in which the communicants are all women, who are, nevertheless, refused representation in the councils. The matter was brought for discussion at the recent Diocesan Convention, and occasioned a lively debate, eventuating, however, in the defeat of the motion to admit women to the vestry.

In West Tennessee there is a sect of professing Christians known as Thomasites, whose distinguishing belief is the annihilation of the wicked after Christ shall make his second personal advent to reign over the earth a thousand years. This second coming they suppose will take place in about seven years from this date. This sect is an offshoot from the Campbellites or Christian Disciples.

FASHION.

Latest Chicago and New York Modes.

The High Ruffs and Close-Fitting Skirts—Normandy Caps.

The Perils of Long Skirts on Wooden Sidewalks—Summer Dress-Goods and Costumes.

What to Wear on Journeys—Head and Foot-Coverings—Comfort Preferable to Appearance, on the Road.

CHICAGO.

If the woman who is to the manner born is distinguishable from her less favored sister, the difference is nowhere more perceptible than in the fact that she is never astonished, or at least never seems so; and, being thoroughly posted in the on-dit of coming fashion, is quite prepared for the first sign of its advent; if she is not herself the one to introduce it. Not so those less favored by fortune. Craning necks; heads looking as if, through some freak of Nature, they had been affixed to the body in a decidedly opposite direction to that ordained in the original plan; even outspoken wonder following the first gape of surprise,—is the manner in which ces autres gens greet the first individual who dons a new and to them singular fashion. Such has been noticeably the case in this city recently, in respect to a certain proportion of the people who are not prepared to see the

HIGH RUFFS AND CLOSE-FITTING SKIRTS,

guiltless of pannier, which have obtained in Eastern cities until they are almost becoming obsolete and yielding to newer innovations. Fashion-writers tell us of them, but the public in general have not seen them, and the lady who first ventures upon the street thus arrayed attracts as much attention as a first-class circus.

New York has an opportunity to air all her imported novelties on the promenade, so that the most vulgar eye soon becomes accustomed to the most outre fancies in dress, and the girl-gamin who sweeps the crossing not infrequently makes herself an animated caricature of Madame Haut-ton, in her desire to emulate that fastidious lady's elegant, but novel, attire. Then the Jerome-Park races afford another opportunity for all the world to see the last most costly and recherche importation from "la belle France." Here a seat in the Grand Stand is quite as desirable as a seat at the Grand Opera, and Mamma, with marriageable daughters, seeks it eagerly, in direct ratio to her anxiety for eligible partis for her fair daughters. Worth toilettes predominate, and, if Papa possibly groans as he pays the bills, he consoles himself, or Mamma consoles him, with the hope that some other fellow will do it before long, if Arabella or Araminta are only properly brought forward. En route to the Park, in all sorts of vehicles, these fair dames are visible in all their glory to their less-favored fellow-mortals who go a-foot. New Yorkers are not easily astonished; and if, as the Danbury man remarks, "They like fresh oranges, but soon suck them dry," it is not of literary matters alone that this is true, but equally so in respect to any new fashion. Miss Exclusive wears the Medici ruff to-day; Miss Upper-Ten-Thousand sees and adopts it to-morrow; and, before the end of the week, it has gone down through every grade, losing caste and quality as it falls, until it disappears through the general condemnation of public disgust and satiety. Slowly it creeps from the eastern to the western borders, and she is venturesome indeed who first makes her appearance on the street in the long-heralded, but scarcely-recognized novelty.

A FEW OF THESE RUFFS

have been visible here, but mostly with evening-dresses; and those who have added them to street-costumes are few and far between,—a sort of compromise being made, and the width diminished, or, in some cases, a complete bouleversement is observable, from the fact of the wearers turning these plaited arrangements upside down. The pannier also still holds its own, and the great proportion of the feminine community still go humped like a camel. It is useless to say that they are out of date, for ladies so rarely walk here that, even if they recognize and accept the change, it is not patent to the great mass of the feminine community; and, until one's eyes grow accustomed to the change through a veritable vision, it is of little use to chronicle it.

The autumn will probably find us quite differently attired, no doubt, from what we are at present, for the traveling community will bring back with them the prevailing costume of the European capitals, and of those cities which lie nearer them on the Atlantic coast.

We also hear much of a greater simplicity in dress; but, so far, it is hardly recognizable in prevailing costumes. The greatest innovation is in

NORMANDY CAPS,

which are no longer confined to the little ones, but have also been assumed by their elder sisters.

"A $30-bonnet, with a flower-garden on it,'s may answer for Mamma, but it is by no means the highest style of art for Mademoiselle. The high-crowned cap, familiar to us through thy fashionable French nurse, and more recently be its being adopted and elaborated for her little charges, is now *the* thing. It is made of simple white Swiss, or organdy, over a silk lining, or the lace frame provided by the milliners; has a band of velvet ribbon around it; a large bow on top; a knot of flowers at the side; and long ends, knotted behind and falling below the waist. It forms the most charming and unique head-dress that has yet appeared, and is an immense relief to the eye that has grown weary of the high steeples, overloaded with trimming, which have so long prevailed. It should be very popular, but its simplicity will make that improbable, as the great proportion of the American people seem to have caught the barbaric tastes of the aborigines, and revel in bright colors and profuse ornament. However, let us hope that the Normandy cap may be a success, for it gives a piquant look to the fair young faces which it adorns.

Next, let our fashionable ladies beware how they let dress-makers at home

CUT UP RICH MATERIALS

into innumerable ruffles, plaitings, puffs, scallops, etc. Thirty or forty yards of silk made into trimmings can never be restored to its pristine state; and, before many months, those who cannot afford to throw away a handsome dress because it is out of style, will lament the woeful extravagance and lack of taste which has overloaded it with trimming. This cannot be taken off, because the marks of its application will be too plainly visible. It would be wise, then, for those who are not yet ready to accept simpler outlines to use cheap, thin fabrics for the elaborate ones.

Skirts may be said to be about the juste milieu for street wear—neither too long nor too short; but woe to the Chicago woman whose dress

TOUCHES THE WOODEN WALKS

that grace or disgrace this city! To be anchored every few steps is her certain fate, and the fresh dress with which she starts out from home, so neat around the hem, is torn, frayed, and spoiled before she gets back. A projecting nail catches it, and, before she can pause, an ugly rent is made. She releases herself, to find the rent enlarged, before she has gone many steps further, by a second spike or a broken plank. On the broad stone pavements of older cities, this is avoided, and we hope to live to see the day when the wooden sidewalks of Chicago will be a thing of the past, while, ad interim, we very much fear Chicago ladies, when they walk, will be obliged to cling to the

SHORT DRESS-SKIRT;

it is not graceful, only tolerable when all the world is thus attired, and in summer is certainly out of place. In these delicious evenings, those of the fair sex who are city-bound, and have dressed themselves for dinner and the evening at home, in flowing drapery, find a saunter to a friend's house in the delicious moonlight, rather a serious undertaking. The drapery must be gathered in the hand, so as to clear the ground, or the fair wearer stands a chance to look like a very slovenly person, "all tattered and torn," combining the characteristics of both man and maid in that celebrated story of the house that Jack built, for she certainly will also be "all forlorn" when she contemplates her rent garments. Not like the patriarch of old does she rend them for grief, but she certainly grieves that they are rent. If Chicago must have wooden sidewalks until that much-talked of grade is raised all over the city, couldn't they be kept in proper repair? In the name of all the ruined dresses of the feminine portion of Chicago, we pause for a reply. Think well of it, oh ye who are happy in the privileged bifurcations, for it would be much cheaper to keep the walks in proper repair than it is to replace the mutilated skirts. As for home wear, even Dio Lewis, that Apostle of Hygiene for women, advocated

LONG AND FLOWING SKIRTS,

and this, too, at the anniversary of the Boston Women's Club. He evidently loves to see a beautiful woman, makes health a criterion, and then prefers to see her robed in a manner becoming her sex, rather than after the style of Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker. With all his predilection for the gymnasium, he does not care to make the dress suitable for that occupation or amusement a necessity for the drawing-room.

To those who still are wanting something to complete their summer outfit, the dry-goods houses are offering at a very low price the softest of

CRETONNES AND CASHMERES,

in exquisite neutral tints. These, made in polonaises, or the long, loose-fitting redingote, and worn over a demi-trained skirt of silk of a darker shade, make a graceful and elegant costume. The skirt may be perfectly plain, while the polonaise should have a fold of the skirt-material for trimming; cuffs and English collar, with large buttons, also of the silk. One of these costumes, with the above-named Normandy cap, parasol, gloves, and fan to match the dress, with small pouch at the side, if liked, is really the perfection of good taste for any young lady. Add to these the white dresses for the broiling days when the world seems a furnace seven times heated, and we long for the immunity from suffering shared by the three historic children, or the Salamander, and we have the principal articles necessary for a summer campaign.

There are full white suits; but the prevailing fancy is for a

SWISS DOLMAN AND OVER-SKIRT,

to be worn over black or colored silk skirts. The sleeves of the dolman are formed by tying the long, pointed side-pieces together with ribbons. Some are elaborately trimmed with puffs and insertion, while others are quite plain. A puff laid over colored ribbon, and finished with an edge of Valenciennes, is a simple and pretty style of ornamentation. These invariably have the high lace ruff or fraise. Fichus, old-time pelerines, and scarfs are also imported, and the tambour-work and Mechlin lace of our grandmothers' days are seen upon them.

For the matrons, the day of

GRENADINE

has arrived, and it is the costume for street-wear. Some of these are trimmed with puffs over ribbon, like the Swiss muslins; but the most elegant of them are all black, with a soupcon of jet embroidery. Imported costumes are trimmed very prettily with French lace; but it does not meet with favor in the eyes of the exclusive classes here, and, although no doubt cheaper in the first place, soon grows irredeemably rusty. To those who can afford it, then, it is better, if lace is used, to buy English thread or real Chantilly, for it is available for a second dress after the first has become passe. With a good stock of real lace, any lady can keep her wardrobe looking elegantly, for, whatever may be the popular freak of the moment, handsome lace is always a desirable trimming. If lace, then, is not obtainable, it is better to trim simply with the grenadine, or, perhaps, a little fringe or straw cord might be added. Add to this dress for the street a bonnet all black, with thread-lace for trimming, and a handsome barbe for a neck-tie, pearl-colored gloves, white or black parasol, and black lace-mounted fan, and Madame has her visiting or church toilette complete. Solitaire diamond buttons in the ears, a high fraise around the neck, with velvet bands on throat and wrists, fastened by diamond buckles or slides, and, voila-tout. For

ORDINARY STREET-DRESS,

a camel's hair polonaise or redingote over a black silk skirt, quite plain, straw hat, black kid gloves, black parasol and fan, and again we have the quintessence of good taste. Glaring colors are universally left to the vulgar many, and even they find their tastes tempered by habitually seeing ladies quietly dressed.

In our own city, large as it is, away from the business streets there is a certain approximation to rural quiet which makes it quite possible to wear on the less-frequented streets any simple

LAWN OR CAMBRIC HOUSE-DRESS,

providing it is not a wrapper proper; but the woman who will persist in wearing the latter costume out of doors is certainly wanting in good taste, to say the least. While the high-heeled shoes of the past few years have made nearly all of us fit subjects for the chiropodist, and there may be a relief in dropping the outer covering for the feet, it does not look particularly well to do so when one is employed in beautifying the court-yard to her house by engaging in amateur gardening. Could not some enterprising cordonnier revive

THE ROMAN SANDAL,

and make it a fashionable foot-covering, for the benefit of such of us who have corns, and bunions, and deformed toes, caused by our martyrdom to Louis Quatorze heels? There is danger in standing on the damp ground in cotton hose; but the sandal would protect the sole as well as the body, and not interfere with those little inconvenient pedal developments of an extraneous kind, with which Nature has revenged herself for our rebellion against her prescribed forms. We await the sandal, then, as a means of salvation to the sole, and hope soon to see it in the windows of our leading shoe-dealers, and generally adopted for morning-wear by those to whom even the slipper of the present day is a torture.

NEW YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1873.

Weather-complainers and thermometric croakers generally will be banished from society, if these present perfect days last another week. Not a lisp will be allowed at the expense of this atmosphere. Never, within my recollection, have we had so many days with which one could find absolutely no fault, either under foot or overhead, as since this month came in. June is almost invariably charming in Manhattan; but this year she has surpassed herself. With noon-tides that demand muslins, and midnights that make a blanket a delightful necessity,—if one be so fortunate as to be in bed at that hour,—one has really nothing to ask of "Old Probabilities," who has practically taken the place of the late Mr. Merriam, of Springfield, as Clerk of the Weather.

The city,—that is to say, the buildings, the parks, the avenues,—is looking its very best at this moment; but the city, socially speaking, is almost at its dullest. With the slight exception of some hundreds of thousands of people, whose longest summer excursion is a sail to Staten Island or an afternoon in Central Park, there are, comparatively, few persons in town. The usual exodus, setting in with the ocean-crossing pleasure-seekers early in April, began to thin fashionable ranks six weeks earlier than in ordinary seasons. The impetus given to travel by the hordes that have departed Expositionward started the other recreators on their warm-weather wanderings weeks before they generally leave home.

So trunks are brought up from dust and cobwebs; the last pieces come up from the laundry; the final garments are wrung from modistes' unwilling fingers; and away they go in every boat and train that leaves the Metropolis.

TRAVELING DRESSES

are one of the chief topics of discussion, just at present, in dressmakers' drawing-rooms. Is it best to have a skirt and polonaise, or two skirts and basque, or a cross, of one skirt and very deep basque? Is it safe to start with an entire gown of linen, or with only a duster? These questions, simple though they seem, vex the cleverest modiste and her patrons. The decision has been generally given in favor of two skirts and basque, and it is wise. In this style it is easy to put the upper skirt and waist into a valise, don a cambric-skirt, hide the want of proper drapery by a long duster be comfortably clad, and have a fresh waist and over-dress to refresh one's toilette with at the end of the journey. In a certain way, the same thing can be done with a polonaise; but that garment takes up much more room in a bag, frequently looks tumbled after such close folding, and seems warmer in this season than does the other mode. Very few suits for journeying are made with a skirt like the upper part. A black or very dark petticoat is almost always the basis for the costume, and this is extremely sensible as well as pretty. The lower portion of the dress must, of necessity, get more or less soiled in the mud and dust of a long trip, and, the darker and plainer it is, the better. A black silk or brilliantine petticoat, with flat folds for trimming, and a gray de boge or camel's hair redingote, is a very trite and very satisfactory combination. (Isn't it a misfortune that the things one particularly likes, everybody else particularly likes also?) The favor which the redingote has found proves conclusively the growing desire for simple, unornamented garments; since nothing can excel it in its plainness, amounting almost to masculine severity. Camel's hair cloth, or what is called such, is a favorite fabric for traveling dresses; de boge is another; and these are the best the market affords, for they will not shrink or curl in the dampness,—most necessary virtues in anything which must be subjected to all states of atmosphere. But best of all attires for feminine tourists is an old black silk. I say *old*, for the woman doesn't exist who would so lightly regard a new one as to devote it to car-wear. A new black silk has virtues many; but an old one, if not too old, has them innumerable.

A WANT UNSUPPLIED.

It is a great pity that a few of the dear, old, low, skull-clasping turbans, of half-a-dozen years ago, were not left us, to be used solely for traveling. There has never been a style since which would endure sleeping in, and leaning against window-frames, and bangs, and jams, as it would. It needed no trimming. A velvet binding edged it; a veil covered it; and it was cool, and light, and comfortable every way. We shall never have anything like it, or to approach it again. Nothing new ever seems to resemble our ancient treasures till the new itself becomes a thing of the past. Then, if it have any charm at all, we grow aware of it through its absence. However, the fact is, that there is positively not a single shape in hats fit to wear for journeying; in other words, there is no shape which will admit of laying one's head down. We women know that it is by no means always convenient to take off our hat when we want to rest our weary caput on the back of the seat, or the side of the window. Our hair, as like as not, has been done up with the express purpose of keeping our hat on,—not to mention the chance of our crimps being still on pins, snugly tucked up in the crown. We don't want to be obliged to remove our head-covering; but we do want a covering that will take a few pokes and knocks without serious detriment; and we have it not. There is a somewhat nearer approach to the particular need in the lowered crowns and rolling rims of many of the new hats, so that there is hope for the future. But, if the shape is at fault, the trimming is likewise. Who can take comfort on a dusty railway or damp steamboat, with a yard or two of delicate flowers and lace streaming down one's back? A plain band of silk-folds or ribbon, and, if one must have streamers, long ends of simple ribbon, is much the most suitable and satisfactory ornamentation for hack-hats; and, could an oxydized ornament be tolerated anywhere, it would be there.

WRAPS ON THE ROAD.

When the subject of traveling-wraps comes up, it is difficult to tell what not to carry. One does not really require any extra garment in these warm days. Still, it is not safe to set forth without a water-proof, and a heavy shawl adds much to the comfort, even though it should not once be needed to cover the shoulders. And yet, with both these, a light wrap, like a cashmere-dolman, is almost indispensable. If the three can be carried without serious inconvenience, good; take them. But, if one has to be dispensed with, it must be the shawl; for to go away from home any length of time without a water-proof is a good deal like setting forth in slippers and leaving high boots behind. We are getting to be almost as bad as our trans-Atlantic relatives in regard to water-proofs and umbrellas, and with some degree of reason, too, judged from the character of the past winter and spring.

DRESSING THE FEET

for traveling is a matter in which care should be used. It is infinitely wiser to wear slightly-rubbed boots that are thoroughly fitted to the foot, than to start in those perfectly new, even though they appear more elegant. The tiniest feet will expand a trifle in a hot summer-day; and then the torture which even a well-shaped, but entirely new, gaiter will inflict on the extremities, is beyond description. The suspicion of a hole in an old shoe is better than the certainty of pain in a new. The former only hurts our vanity; while the latter injures our toes, and indirectly our temper and our manners. It is positively impossible to smile and smile, and be murdered while you smile, if murder begins with your tenderest joint or your unacknowledged corn. Should it be possible to crowd a pair of Oxford ties into your hand-bag, to wear during two or three days of continuous railway riding, they will be found a great relief from the warmth and stiffness of Polish boots. And, above all, don't wear rubbers. If the streets are flooded when you start, and you must encase your unlucky feet in those inventions of the enemy in order to reach the station in dryness, remove them as soon as you are seated, or you will have only yourself to thank for corns, bunions, and blisters unnumbered. My own impression is, that rubbers were the device of some protecting imp of chiropodists, in the interest of such calling. They are responsible for more tender feet than all the paper-soled shoes in the universe. Such overshoes prevent the natural moisture from escaping, at the same time increasing it, and, from continued wearing, get the feet into a sort of parboiled state, which lays the foundation for every pedal disease. To my mind, a moderately wet shoe is preferable to an overshoe.

GLOVES, COLLARS, AND CUFFS.

There are people so reckless of money as to buy new gloves to go junketing in. When they do so, they choose the long, straight-wristed chamois with three buttons, or the gauntlets of the same material, or the new Lisle-thread gloves, finished to resemble kid, which come this year for the first time out with some reference to the shape of the hand. The fingers no longer reach but little above the second joint, leaving the other inch or so to be concealed by the hand of the glove. This season, the digital coverings fit like kid, close up to the knuckles, and do not spread out in the old flat, flabby manner. They are really very pretty and nice, if one wishes gloves of the kind. But there are those of us who, when we are ready to leave on our summer-campaign, mend all the rips in our old kids, and, with a dozen or more pairs of them, feel well-equipped for any expedition. Put one pair on, and the rest in the bag. When the pair you have on becomes moist inside, or too dingy outside for polite society, pull them off, throw them aside, and replenish. This is really an excellent way to manage; for every woman has plenty of slightly-soiled or ripped gloves, sufficiently fresh for the dust and stain of travel, that are not fresh enough to be seen on the promenade or on a round of calls.

One word more about traveling gear. If your journey is to be long, or you are going to stop only a day or two in a place, it is convenient and comfortable to wear paper collars and cuffs by the way,—leaving your supply of linen for hotel use. Ladies' collars and cuffs in paper are now made pretty and pliable, and are especially satisfactory in warm weather, when, upon the least sign of wilting, they can be renewed without the extraneous aid of the laundry.

FURBELOW.

THINK OF ME.

Not when thy heart with mirth is light,
And friends around thee smile;
When on thy path the sun beams bright,
And earthly joys beguile.

Not when thou'st yielded to the spell
Of music's soothing power;
Nor when the chilling word, "Farewell,"
Bespeaks the parting hour.

But when thy heart is weary, love,
And all seems dark to thee,
O, let one sunbeam pierce the gloom,
And that my memory.

When hearts you trust a mask unfold
It chills thine own to see,
Then nestle closer to mine own,
For I'll be true to thee.

And when the world is cold and stern,
And darkly frowns on thee,
Then from its heartlessness, O turn,
And cherish, cherish me.

PEARL.

The Monsters' Table.

There now exists in Paris a cheap table d'hote for the reception of strange guests. It goes by the name of the Monsters' Table. All those unfortunate persons who live by the display of their physical infirmities come here to dine together, and avoid the attention they would attract elsewhere. The skeleton man pours out the "vin a quat 'sous" for the bearded woman, the great Norman giantess flirts with Riquet a la houppe, and the Sugar Loaf, whose pointed head is more than 18 inches from the crown to the chin, sits smoking with the King of the Animals, so called from his coating of fur. Made-up monsters are excluded from this symposium; so are strangers, and it is said that intruders have met with such a warm reception from the hideous shapes assembled around the board, that they felt, on making their escape, as though they had just been released from one of the circles of Dante's "Inferno." The French journal which describes the dreary assembly adds some information "not generally known." These monstrosities, it observes, are seldom natural, but are the work of "English specialists," who turn out these sad spectacles to order at the bidding of mercenary parents. This revelation ought to produce national humiliation, mortification, and prostration, if anything will. This is what comes of reading "L'Homme Qui Rit."

HUMBOLDT.

A Memoir of the Author of "Kosmos."

Incidents in the Life of the Great Savant.

From the London News.

Nearly four years have passed since the centenary of the birth of the author of "Kosmos" was kept, yet it is only now, and in commemoration of that centenary, that a complete memoir of him has been published.* A life of Humboldt involves the survey of the scientific history of a whole century. Born in the same year with Napoleon and Wellington, with Cuvier, Chateaubriand, and Canning, he lived to be a contemporary of Napoleon the Third and Prince Bismarck, to welcome the Princess Royal of England to Berlin, and, in his own words, to torment himself with the new mechanical theory of heat as advocated by Joule, Grove, and Rankine. He was the younger son of Maj. von Humboldt, and was two years the junior of his almost equally illustrious brother, William, who was born at Potsdam in 1767. Alexander was born at Berlin in 1769. In April, 1789, he entered the University of Gottingen, then at the height of its glory as a school of science. Here he lived in the same house as the young Count, afterwards Prince Metternich; and had as fellow-students Earnest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover; and Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, as well as De Broglie and Saint Simon. His brother William was already on terms of friendly intercourse with all the most distinguished men in the University; and Alexander received a cordial welcome to their society. The French Revolution was then attracting the eyes of the whole world, and William von Humboldt set off to Paris, "to assist at the obsequies of French despotism," while Alexander already exhibited a devotion to science which made him comparatively careless as to political events. The most valuable result of his stay at Gottingen was the friendship formed with George Forster, Heyne's son-in-law, of whom Humboldt speaks as his "distinguished teacher and friend." Forster was fifteen years older than Humboldt, he had been round the world with Capt. Cook in his second voyage, he was a man of almost universal genius, and, Humboldt says, introduced the modern book of travels and the new era of scientific journeying. Humboldt's first journey was with Forster, and it included France and England. Soon after his return he was appointed Assessor of Mines and afterwards Counsellor of Mines under the Prussian Government, and in the ardor of his love of science risked his life in studying and analyzing the gases which are found beneath the surface of the earth. Writing to Blumenbach in 1795, he describes some galvanic experiments which had been made on his own back. Wounds were made by blisters, and then galvanized to see the effect—with results which are necessarily painful, and on one occasion alarming. With this enthusiasm for science, it is hardly surprising to find Goethe writing in 1794 that "the long expected arrival of Alexander von Humboldt from Bayreuth was the signal for turning our thoughts exclusively to science." Loder was then lecturing to empty benches on the connection between the bones and the muscles, and Goethe, speaking of the brothers Humboldt, says: "We three, in company with our friend Meyer, used to wade of a morning through the deepest snow to hear at an almost empty lecture-room this portion of physical structure lucidly explained." Goethe's Osteology was the result of Humboldt's influence on his mind. One day Eckerman called on Goethe, and as he advanced to welcome him Goethe exclaimed, "Alexander von Humboldt has been with me for some hours this morning—what an extraordinary man he is! Though I have known him so long I am always struck with fresh amazement in his company," and went on in the same strain to praise his wonderful versatility, concluding, "He will remain here a few days, and I already feel that I shall have lived through years in the time." At this time the quarrel of the Neptunists and Vulcanists, as they were called, was in full force. Humboldt listened to Vulcanism, especially after his American journey, when he had seen the effects of volcanic action; Goethe was strongly Neptunist, and said that if the other side incensed him too much he would expose them to obloquy. But, in 1831, Goethe gave in. He wrote that his cerebral system would have to be reorganized before he could believe that the Himalayas could have been raised 25,000 feet, and still point inflexibly toward Heaven as though nothing had happened; to him such a thought lay in the misty regions of transubstantiation; yet he saw, he said, with perfect astonishment, that what he could not receive was logically apprehended by Humboldt, and would owe its preservation to him. But Goethe was imbued with the antique spirit; Humboldt with the modern temper. Schiller wrote of Humboldt that he was the "impersonation of keen, cold reason, which would have all nature shamelessly exposed to scrutiny; with no power of imagination, no tender sympathy, no sentimental interest." These two great men were both among Humboldt's nearest friends; but their dislike of the scientific method only shows how late the triumph of that method is, and how hard it is for poetic and scientific genius to understand each other.

Humboldt's privilege was to bridge over the historic interval between these scientific methods. He belonged to two centuries; he studied the science of the eighteenth century, and in "Kosmos" he tried to draw a complete picture of its condition in the middle of the nineteenth century. It was at the end of the last century that he resolved on setting out on that celebrated transatlantic journey which has been called the re-discovery of America. The Spanish colonies then included all Central America, with the territory which now forms the States of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, and California; reaching, in fact, from 38 degrees north latitude to 42 degrees south latitude. It is impossible to follow him in his years of travel in this then almost unknown region. Five years were occupied in the journey, and the splendid regions of equatorial America were literally added to our knowledge. Somewhat later in life, Humboldt made a similar journey into Asiatic Russia, with results which, if smaller, were still of considerable value and importance. Meanwhile, we find him visiting Paris with King Frederick William III., in 1814, and afterwards accompanying that monarch on his journey to Aix, to London, to Rome, and Naples. The Revolution of July found him at Berlin, where he had been giving the lectures which formed the basis of "Kosmos." At this time Arago wrote from Metz that if the lectures were not to be translated into French he must learn German to read them. Between the July revolution and the death of the King, Humboldt accepted several temporary diplomatic missions to Paris, and Karl Vogt describes his life in the French capital:

> The early morning hours, from 8 till 11, are his garret hours, spent in poking about the nooks and corners of Paris, climbing into all the attics of the Quartier Latin, searching out half-starved enthusiasts, or young students of science occupied with some special investigation. . . . At 11 he breakfasts in the Cafe Procope, near the Odeon, at the left-hand corner, by the window . . . . around him cluster an admiring crowd. The afternoon he spends in Mignet's study at the Bibliotheque Richelieu. As Mignet never works at all, and Humboldt works a great deal, the former vacates his study during Humboldt's visit. Both the library and the attendants are entirely at his disposal. None but academicians enter unannounced; others only by appointment. . . . He dines at a different place every day, but always with friends, and never at an hotel or restaurant. Between ourselves, he is a great talker. He tells a story well, discourses with much wit and intelligence, so that it is a pleasure to listen to him. No Frenchman has more esprit. He never sits long after dinner—half an hour at the most—and then he takes his leave. He goes at least to five receptions every evening, and on each occasion relates the same incidents with variations. After he has talked for about half an hour, he rises, makes a bow, and then retiring with some one into a recess for a few minutes' whispered conversation, he slips away quietly to the door. His carriage waits below. At midnight he drives home.

When Frederick William the Fourth came to the throne, Humboldt became his almost constant companion. The King was a man of susceptible temperament, a master of words, with a living interest in all that went on around him, but without the art of a ruler. He was unstable as water—a born dilettante, full of schemes and impulses, but vacillating and weak. Humboldt, who was a born courtier, and who once said of himself, "I seek to please everybody," was his chief companion. He kept the King informed on all scientific and literary subjects. After a day spent with Humboldt the King would find his way to his room again in the evening, and when, late at night, he took his leave, would talk all down-stairs and to the foot of his own staircase, whither Humboldt accompanied him. In Humboldt's pecuniary difficulties help was always near; and when he was confined to his bed by illness the King would go and read to him at his bedside. Humboldt indeed spoke of himself as a slave. "The evening of my life," he said to Varnhagen, "is most sad and oppressive." The perpetual questions of the King were an intolerable burden. He was, in fact, obliged to do his literary work by taking time from sleep. In this period of his life "Kosmos" was published; and he could say of the work: "In collecting material I have taken down notes from the lips of Laplace, Arago, Davy, and Wollaston; and in latter times from Bessel Encke, Argelander, and Melloni. Thanks to my love of knowledge, few men have reaped so largely from intercourse with their illustrious cotemporaries in the space of 62 years; for so long it is since, through George Forster, I was led to make acquaintance with the giants of a former age, Sir Joseph Banks, Cavendish, and William Herschel." Yet this great work is now valuable only in an historical sense. As a record of the progress of science it has no superior; as a picture of the state of science our scientific progress has made it obsolete. Humboldt died in 1859; within our own immediate times, yet he told Bayard Taylor, in 1856, that he belonged to the age of Jefferson, and heard of the death of Washington when traveling in America. "You have traveled much and seen many ruins," said he, as with a smile on his broad face he gave his hand to the traveler; "now you have seen one more." "Not a ruin," answered Mr. Taylor, "but a pyramid." The answer was as true as it was courteous. Humboldt is a pyramid, set up to mark scientific progress. We have only to say of this great memoir of him, that were its plan less large and its historic continuity greater it would be more pleasant and instructive than it now is.

*Life of Alexander von Humboldt: compiled in commemoration of the centenary of his birth, by J. Lowenberg, Robert Ave-Lallemant, and Alfred Dove. Edited by Prof. Karl Bruhns, of Leipsic. Translated from the German by Jane and Caroline Lassell.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

Letter to a Young Gentleman of Intellectual Tastes, Who, Without Having as yet any Particular Lady in View, Had Expressed, in a General Way, His Determination to Get Married.

The subject of marriage is one, concerning which neither I nor anybody else can have more than an infinitesimally small atom of knowledge. Each of us knows how his or her own marriage has turned out; but that, in comparison with a knowledge of marriage generally, is like a single plant in comparison with the flora of the globe. The utmost experience on this subject to be found in this country extends to about three trials or experiments. A man may become twice a widower, and then marry a third time, but it may be easily shown that the variety of his experience is more than counterbalanced by its incompleteness in each instance. For the experiment to be conclusive even as to the wisdom of one decision, it must extend over half a lifetime. A true marriage is not a mere temporary arrangement, and, although a young couple are said to be married as soon as the lady has changed her name, the truth is, that the real marriage is a long, slow intergrowth, like that of two trees planted quite close together in the forest.

The subject of marriage generally is one of which men know less than they know of any other subject of universal interest. People are almost always wrong in their estimates of the marriages of others, and the best proof how little we know the real tastes and needs of those with whom we have been most intimate, is our unfailing surprise at the marriages they make. Very old and experienced people fancy they know a great deal about younger couples, but their guesses, there is good reason to believe, never *exactly* hit the mark.

Ever since this idea, that marriage is a subject we are all very ignorant about, had taken root in my own mind, many little incidents were perpetually occurring to confirm it; they proved to me, on the one hand, how often I had been mistaken about other people, and, on the other hand, how mistaken other people were concerning the only marriage I profess to know anything about, namely, my own.

Our ignorance is all the darker that few men tell us the little that they know, that little being too closely bound up with that innermost privacy of life which every man of right feeling respects in his own case as in the case of another. The only instances which are laid bare to the public view are the unhappy marriages, which are really not marriages at all. An unhappy alliance bears exactly the same relation to a true marriage that disease does to health, and the quarrels and misery of it are the crisis by which nature tries to bring about either the recovery of happiness, or the endurable peace of a settled separation.

All that we really know about marriage, is that it is based upon the most powerful of all our instincts, and that it shows its own justification in its fruits, especially in the prolonged and watchful care of children. But marriage is very complex in its effects, and there is one set of effects, resulting from it, to which remarkably little attention has been paid hitherto—I mean its effects upon the intellectual life. Surely they deserve consideration by all who value culture.

I believe that, for an intellectual man, only two courses are open: either he ought to marry some simple, dutiful woman, who will bear him children, and see to the household matters, and love him in a trustful spirit, without jealousy of his occupations; or else, on the other hand, he ought to marry some highly-intelligent lady, able to carry her education far beyond school experiences, and willing to become his companion in the arduous paths of intellectual labor. The danger in the first of the two cases is that pointed out by Wordsworth, in some verses addressed to lake-tourists who might feel inclined to buy a peasant's cottage in Westmoreland. The tourist would spoil the little romantic spot if he bought it; the charm of it is subtly dependent upon the poetry of a simple life, and would be brushed away by the influence of the things that are necessary to people in the middle class. I remember dining in a country inn with an English officer, whose ideas were singularly unconventional. We were waited upon by our host's daughter, a beautiful girl, whose manners were remarkable for their natural elegance and distinction. It seemed to us both that no lady of rank could be more distinguished than she was; and my companion said that he thought a gentleman might do worse than ask that girl to marry him, and settle down quietly in that mountain village, far from the cares and vanities of the world. That is a sort of a dream which has occurred, no doubt, to many an honorable man. Some men have gone so far as to try to make the dream a reality, and have married the beautiful peasant. But the difficulty is, that she does not remain what she was; she becomes a sort of make-believe lady, and then her ignorance, which, in her natural condition, was a charming naivete, becomes an irritating defect. If, however, it were possible for an intellectual man to marry some simple-hearted peasant-girl, and keep her carefully in her original condition, I seriously believe that the venture would be less perilous to his culture than an alliance with some woman of our Philistine classes, equally incapable of comprehending his pursuits, but much more likely to interfere with them. I once had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished artist, who is now a widower, and who is certainly not likely to be prejudiced against marriage by his own experience, which had been an unusually happy one. His view was, that a man devoted to art might marry either a plain-minded woman, who would occupy herself exclusively with household matters and shield his peace by taking these cares upon herself, or else a woman quite capable of entering into his artistic life; but he was convinced that a marriage which exposed him to unintelligent criticism and interference would be dangerous in the highest degree. And, of the two kinds of marriage which he considered possible, he preferred the former—that with the entirely ignorant and simple person from whom no interference was to be apprehended. He considered the first Madame Ingres the true model of an artist's wife, because she did all in her power to guard her husband's peace against the daily cares of life, and never herself disturbed it, acting the part of a breakwater which protects a space of calm, and never destroys the peace that it has made. This may be true for artists whose occupation is rather æsthetic than intellectual, and does not get much help or benefit from talk; but the ideal marriage of a man of great literary culture would be one permitting some equality of companionship, or, if not equality, at least interest. That this ideal is not a mere dream, but may consolidate into a happy reality, several examples prove; yet these examples are not so numerous as to relieve me from anxiety about your chances of finding such companionship. The different education of the two sexes separates them widely at the beginning, and to meet on any common ground of culture a second education has to be gone through. It rarely happens that there is resolution enough for this.

The want of thoroughness and reality in the education of both sexes, but especially that of women, may be attributed to a sort of policy which is not very favorable to companionship in married life. It appears to be thought wise to teach boys things which women do not learn, in order to give women a degree of respect for men's attainments, which they would not be so likely to feel if they were prepared to estimate them critically; while girls are taught arts and languages which, until recently, were all but excluded from our public schools, and won no rank at our universities. Men and women had consequently scarcely any common ground to meet upon, and the absence of serious mental discipline in the training of women made them indisposed to submit to the irksomeness of that earnest intellectual labor which might have remedied the deficiency. The total lack of accuracy in their mental habits was then, and is still for the immense majority of women, the least easily surmountable impediments to culture. The history of many marriages which have failed to realize intellectual companionship is comprised in a sentence which was actually uttered by one of the most accomplished of my friends: "She knew nothing when I married her. I tried to teach her something; it made her angry, and I gave it up."—"*The Intellectual Life*," *by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.*

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Some Royal Love-Stories.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Morganatic marriages are a peculiar institution in Germany. When a royal personage falls in love with a lady of lower rank, he marries her morganatically—that is, with the stipulation that the bride and her children shall not enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of the husband. The name is said to have originated in the fact that the morgen gift, or morning gift, or dowry, was given in lieu of all other dowry and inheritance. The Princess Augusta, of Liegnitz, who has just died, in her 73d year, was the morganatic wife of Frederick William III. of Prussia, whom she married in 1824. She was, therefore, the stepmother of the Emperor William, and of his brother, the late King, Frederick William IV., though several years younger than both.

The offspring of morganatic marriages are sometimes raised to royal rank. This was the case with the Prince of Teck, who married into the English royal family a few years ago. His father, the Duke Alexander, of Wurtemberg, married morganatically the Countess of Hohenstein. In 1863 the Prince and an older sister were raised to royal rank, while a younger sister, who had just before married a simple Baron, was left in her old social position. In Germany, and especially in Austria, a noble descent is a passport to privileges to which no amount of money or even dazzling title than secure admission. When candidates for a responsible office are advertised for, it is sometimes mentioned that they must have a certain number of quarterings on their coat of arms. One of the Esterhazy Princes married a daughter of the English Earl of Jersey. She was beautiful and accomplished, but then one of her ancestors was the daughter of a banker. Consequently the aristocrats of Vienna turned up their noses at her, and disputed over her claims to precedence.

Many of these sticklers for "blue blood" are poorer than a fairly well-off American merchant or lawyer, but they are the exponents of a system, and are sharp-eyed and sharp-tongued enough to make one sigh over the shortcomings of his pedigree. Prince Christian, of Schleswig Holstein, whom Queen Victoria married to one of her daughters, though there were ugly rumors of his having a wife or mistress and half a dozen children, supported his high rank on about $1,300 per annum, and there are others of his class as poor, or even worse off. In 1864 the uncle of Christian, Prince Frederic, then a widower 64 years old, fell in love with Mary Lee, a pretty and wealthy young lady from New York. She would not consent to a morganatic marriage, and the head of the house would not allow one of its members to wed a plebeian bride. Consequently the Prince laid down his royalty and was given the non-royal title of Prince of Noer, under which he was espoused to Miss Lee a few weeks later. The union was not of long continuance. The happy pair traveled in Syria, and, while at Beyrout, the husband fell sick, and died on the 2d of July, 1865, about eight months after the marriage. He left no issue, but had a son by his first marriage eight years older than his stepmother.

All readers of Carlyle's Frederick the Great will remember Prince Leopold, of Anhalt Dessau, called by the author "the Dessauer." He was one of Frederick's ablest Generals, a brave soldier, and little more, one of whose chief claims on the public recollection was the invention of iron ramrods for muskets. Yet this pugnacious old fellow, who was happy only in camp or on the battlefield, made a most romantic marriage. When quite young he fell desperately in love with the pretty daughter of Herr Fos, an apothecary of Dessau. To break him of his passion, his family sent him away, and tried all the arts of persuasion, but in vain. He remained faithful to his love, and was magnanimous enough to raise her to princely rank as soon as he was able, the original marriage being morganatic. His bride was worthy of him. She accompanied him on all his marches and shared all his hardships for many years. When she died, the old man showed more grief than could be produced by any other misfortune. The crust of German conservatism has rarely been broken as completely or as pleasantly as in the case of this rough warrior.

From the Springfield Republican.

The death of Prince Adalbert of Prussia is interesting as removing another of the Princes contemporary with the Emperor. He was born in 1801, and was the Emperor's cousin. He was a sailor by education, of rather more character than the average Hohenzollern, and enjoyed no end of affection from the people, as the "Prince Admiral." His personal appearance was strikingly similar to Admiral Farragut's. He voyaged much about the world, enjoyed nothing better than a dash of excitement and adventure, and published several works, including a diary of travels and a thesis on the formation of a German navy. But the oddest streak in his life was his marriage with Theresa Ellsler, sister of Fanny Ellsler, both ballet girls, who had grown wealthy by their trade and retired from it. Prince Adalbert having announced the determination of his love, the Prussian King had to ennoble her, and gave her the title of Baroness Von Barnim. This was in 1850, when the bridegroom had reached the age of 49 and the bride 44. The only issue of this marriage lost his life in Egypt, a few years ago, by fever.

But this was not the first love affair of the sailor boy, as appears by the following dispatch published in the recent memoir of Baron Stockmar, long Private Secretary to Princess and Queen Victoria, of England. It is dated about six weeks before the accession of that lady to the throne, and was addressed by the then Minister of England at Berlin, to the Duchess of Kent:

> BERLIN, May 3, 1837.
>
> MADAME: Would it be agreeable to your Royal Highness that Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the son of Prince William, should place himself on the list of those who pretend to the hand of H. R. H., the Princess Victoria? Your consent, madame, would give great satisfaction to the Court of Berlin. I have the honor to be your Royal Highness' obedient, humble servant, WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The Duchess of Kent replied to this, that Miss Victoria was still somewhat too young, only 18, to think of marriage—especially, we may suppose her to add mentally, to a man of 36. The business-like note of Lord Russell flashes vividly upon us the cold heartlessness of royal match-making, and the existence of a time when these crowned heads, now aging and decrepit, were boys and girls together. It also opens a wonderful abyss of "might have beens." Had Adalbert, instead of Albert, been the successful suiter, who would have been the present Prince of Wales, and the Baroness von Barnim?

The cable also announces the death of the widow of Frederick William III., Princess of Liegnitz. This recalls a most painful epoch in the history of a man otherwise much revered. This is the King who well-nigh lost his life and kingdom by Napoleon, but who had for his first wife as good a Queen as often falls to the lot of unhappy Kingship. Queen Louise (who was the mother of the present Emperor) was a rare woman, as the meanest peasant woman in Prussia will to this day declare. The Napoleonic misfortunes beat the life out of her, and her husband was left a widower at the age of 40. One of the finest works of modern sculpture is that tomb at Potsdam, where the hand of Rauch has wrought in purest marble the counterfeit presentments of the revered monarch and his queen, lying side by side in the sweet repose of death. These are the King and Queen, husband and wife, whom Prussia remembers with the greatest pleasure. She would fain forget, if she has not indeed forgotten, that the King in his old age took another woman to wife, ennobling her and putting her at the head of his table. For sixteen years the court and kingdom sniffed at the old man's graceless infatuation. When he died, the Princess of Liegnitz disappeared from Berlin life. Now, after the lapse of a third of a century, she reappears, to die.

Here is a contemporary picture of this fine lady in her exaltation which leaves a not unpleasant impression of her. The writer was Henry E. Dwight, of New Haven, who saw Berlin in 1825, and who wrote a book brim-full of information bearing on the condition of Germany at that time:

> The Princess of Liegnitz is now about 25 years of age, and, although not distinguished for her beauty, has a better face than most of her sex. She is apparently very modest, and is far from being elated by this sudden transition from the daughter of a poor Count to the wife of a King of twelve millions of subjects. With the inhabitants of the city she is popular, but they will never cease to feel that their monarch, who once could boast of Louise for his wife, has lessened his dignity by his left-handed marriage with a mere Countess. I have seen her at several balls, where she took the third or fourth place. When the Duke of Wellington was here, a few days ago, after he had polonaised with the Crown Princess and the Duchess of Mecklenburg, he presented his hand to the Princess of Liegnitz. At the time of her marriage in November, 1824, nobody knew of the event beforehand. The Crown-Prince was requested by the King to come to the palace at Charlottenburg, and was there introduced to her as his future mother-in-law. The communication fell like a clap of thunder on the royal family and the nation. The King's daughters, who were all here, nearly cried their eyes out. The Berliners say that Charlotte, now the wife of Nicholas, wept for sorrow; that *Louise*, wife of Prince William of Holland, wept for pride, and that Alexandrine, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, wept from stupidity.

A COCKNEY WAIL.

From the London Figaro.

The great Pacific journey I have done,
In many a town and tent I've found a lodgment,
I think I've traveled to the setting sun,
And very nearly reached the Day of Judgment.
Like Launcelot, in quest of Holy Grail,
From Western Beersheba to Yankee Dan
I've been a seeker, yet I sadly fail
To find the genuine type American.

Where is the object of my youthful wonder,
Who met me in the pages of Sam Slick?
Who opened every sentence with *By thunder*,
And whittled always on a bit of stick.
The more the crowd of friends around me thickens,
The less my chance to meet him seems to be;
Why did he freely show himself to Dickens,
To Dixon, Sala, Trollope, not to me?

No one accosts me with the words, *Wa'al stranger!*
Greets me as *Festive Cuss*, or shouts *Old Hoss!*
No grim six-shooter threatens me with danger,
If I don't quickly pass the butter, boss.
Round friendly boards no cocktail ever passes,
No brandy smash my morning hour besets,
And petticoats are worn by all the lasses,
And the pianos don't wear pantalettes.

The ladies, when you offer chicken salad,
Don't say, *I'm pretty crowded now, I guess;*
They don't sing Mrs. Barney Williams' ballads
Of "Bobbing Round," nor add *Sir-ee* to yes.
I, too, have sat, like every other fellow,
In many a railway, omnibus, street car;
No girl has spiked me with a fierce umbrella,
And said, *You git, I mean to sit right thar.*

Gone are the Yankees of my early readings!
Faded the Yankee land of eager guests!
I meet with culture, courtesy, good breeding,
Art, letters, men and women of the best.
Oh! fellow Britons, all my hopes are undone!
Take counsel of a disappointed man!
Don't come out here, but stay at home in London,
And seek in books the true American.

Monkey Sagacity.

"It was in a wild and dreary part of the country," says a writer in a late London magazine, "in the plains of India, while journeying, that, one day, a friend and self sat down under the shade of an umbrageous banyan tree; and we were enjoying a meal of various edibles, to be washed down with a glass of Bass' best, when we were disturbed by the arrival and the noise of a troop of large black-faced monkeys. The branches overhead literally swarmed with them. They looked on us as interlopers, no doubt; and for some time their gestures were so menacing that we were apprehensive they would dispute the ground with us. But after a time things seemed to settle down, and we went on with our repast in peace. We had just risen from our meal, and were strolling from under the shade, when, to our surprise, one of the monkeys—a young one—fell down from a high branch at our feet. It was quite dead. The clamor that arose above us on the occurrence of this calamity was deafening. The whole assembly of monkeys clustered together for a confab. Long and loud were the chatterings and varied the grimances of the tribe, each individual vieing with the other in the loudness of his tongue. Their looks and gestures made it apparent that they suspected us as being the cause of the death of their juvenile comrade; and, had we had guns in our hands, or any other murderous weapons, we would no doubt have been set upon and maltreated. But we were unarmed, and the good sense of the monkeys seemed to tell them that there must be some other culprit. Having come to this conclusion, one monkey, apparently the senior and leader of the whole tribe, separated himself from the rest, ran to the spot on the branch whence the young monkey had fallen, examined it carefully, smelled the branch, and then glided nimbly down one of the pillars or pendent roots with which the banyan tree is so richly furnished, and came to the corpse of the monkey, took it up, examined it minutely, particularly the shoulder, where there was a wound—not a gunshot, but one somewhat smaller. Instinct immediately turned suspicion into certainty. He placed the corpse on the ground again, and, turning his gaze in every direction, endeavored to pierce the foliage in search of the murderer. After a little while something seemed to rivet his attention. It was but for a moment. The next instant he had mounted the tree, sprung to the spot, and with one hand had seized a long whip-snake, with which he hastened to the ground. Now occurred a most curious scene. The whole monkey rabble, following their leader in his rapid movement, were on the ground almost as soon as he; and then as many as could ranged themselves on each side of the snake, each monkey putting his hand on the reptile, clutching hold of the skin of the back tightly. At a given signal the executioners dragged the body of the writhing snake backward and forward on the ground till nothing was left of the murderer but the backbone. The mode of execution was at once summary and effectual; and in the way in which it was carried out was manifested the clear understanding which the monkey language conveys. It reminds me of the lingo of some of the Paharee tribes of Himalayas, which consists of a string or succession of sounds like *ha-ha-hoo-hoo-hin-hin*—equally unintelligible to us as the chatterings of the monkey, but very well understood by the 'hoonoomans' by whom it is used, even as the monkeys can comprehend one another."

Prompt Dealing with a Savage.

In the Oregon Indian war of 1855 and 1856, Ouhi, the most conspicuous Chief of the Yakimas, a large and powerful tribe in Washington Territory, was one of the principal leaders. After several months of fighting, seeing the hopelessness of the contest, he came in and delivered himself up. The officer to whom he surrendered was Capt. Dent, of the Ninth Infantry, the brother-in-law of President Grant. Gen. Wright, who commanded the troops then in the field, as soon as the fact of the capture of Ouhi was announced to him, directed the prisoner to be brought before him. He then said:

"You have seen the sun for the last time. I am going to hang you. Not that you have fought against us in battle, but because, before the war broke out you murdered Indian Agent Bolen. He was your friend; but you followed him from the Yakima Agency on his journey to the Dalles, and, when at noon he was resting, you and two other Indians killed him, and yet the moment before you had been smoking with him. This was not war—it was the act of a dog, and you shall die a dog's death. Capt. Dent, as Officer of the Day, you will detail a Sergeant and a proper number of men, and hang this man as soon as the preparations can be made."

It took very few minutes to carry these orders out. Young Ouhi was stretched up as a warning to other Indian Chiefs that murderers would be punished. General Wright, then in command of the Department of Oregon, by this act, did much to bring the war then pending to an end. Capt. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, who was killed by the Modocs at the same time with Capt. Thomas, was a son of this old Indian fighter.

A Roll-Vender.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Imagine a handsome young fellow, an Alsatian Frenchman, with a pair of purple-velvet knee-breeches, a pair of snow-white stockings coming to his knees, at which they are trimmed with lace; a pair of low shoes with silver buckles, a white linen jacket, a four-cornered hat of white linen, and carrying a large light basket filled with those delicious rolls which are made for the Sunday breakfast-table in some of the towns of France. I am not describing a circus performer, or a grotesque humbug perambulating the street for boys to laugh at. I saw him, and more than one of his kind, in the bright early hours of last Sunday morning, going round from house to house in the upper part of the town, supplying his customers with the bread-rolls in question. This style of thing is comparatively new here, and has been introduced by Alsatian exiles. The young man's costume looks entirely appropriate in its purity, tastefulness, and gayety. He seems like a vision and reminiscence of the far-gone times. His fleecy rolls brought back to one's imagination the ages when as yet Biddy was not, and when the various craftsmen carried on their labors as though they meant to please and delight those whom it was their privilege to serve. The French are the only civilized people, the only people who can give color and charm to the arts of daily life.

A MODERN CONVENIENCE.

A Philadelphian Relates How It Works.

"Aleph B. Gimmel" relates in the last issue of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* his marvelous experience with a district telegraph box, that his wife had coaxed him into purchasing. He says:

The Modern Convenience came to hand. It was put up in my absence; Mrs. Gimmel had fathomed its mysteries to the lowest depths, and she explained them to me—how to push a little white handle to the left and pull a ring, when a messenger would pop up out of the floor; thrust it to the left, give the ring a tug, and a policeman comes rattling down the chimney; jerk at the ring as if you wanted a shower-bath, and the fire department would come locomotive speed for our domicile, supposed to be in flames.

On the second day of the domestication of the Latest Modern Convenience in our abode my first-born summoned four messengers. That inquisitive boy went supperless to bed on the evening of the eventful day. His mother paid the messengers, and economized by saving the child's evening meal.

But the crowning triumph of the Convenience was yet to come; and it came on a dark, rainy night.

I was sleeping the sleep of innocence, when Mrs. G. aroused me with the old news that there were robbers trying to get into the house. Having received this information so often in the still watches of the night, I disregarded it, and dozed on; but only to be jostled again by wife, who was wrought up to a high degree of excitement. She insisted on my harkening. I harkened. I did hear a noise of some kind, and proposed to investigate.

"Oh, don't!" screamed Mrs. G.; "you'll be killed! Think of Foster—Probst! I'll save you, Gimmel! I'll save us both from the bloodthirsty wretches!" She rushed to her telegraph-box, and pushed and pulled. "Pshaw!" said she, "I have made a mistake!" And she pushed and pulled some more.

"Oh, dear!" she cried pettishly, "I was right at first!" Then there was a noise in the back-yard again. Then my wife tugged with might and main, screaming hysterically the while.

"Now, you see, Aleph—what a jewel of a wife you have got! Our Latest Modern Convenience—will save our lives—the life of our perrecious cheyild!"

Here there was a terrific ringing at our door-bell.

"Run down, Gimmel! It's the needed succor!" said my wife.

I obeyed. No sooner had I opened the door than a policeman grasped me.

"Ah? You are the burglar, are you? New dodge, eh! Rigged up in a night-shirt with a candle in your hand! Cunning lady; but I am too old a bird to be caught with such chaff!"

He shook my night garment as though it concealed burglars in every stitch, and was about to drag me out of my own house—out into the rain—when three dripping, sturdy boys came trudging over the household, followed by more hurrying men.

"We be the messengers, sir!" bawled all three in chorus.

"I brought a doctor!" said the first. "He is coming up the steps."

"I fetched a midwife!" screamed the second.

"I want to know as to where I am to go!" bellowed the third.

And, while I stared in speechless wonder, a fifth lunatic came tearing up the steps with a metallic knapsack on his back and a hose and pipe in his hand.

"Tell me!—where's the fire?" said he. Then snuffing the air, he shouted; "I smell it here!" burst open the parlor door, and played a stream of stale soda-water on the piano from his knapsack.

The policeman began to regard me with speechless wonder, and would have demanded an explanation or an apology, had not more policemen arrived with handcuffs and revolvers. My neighbors to the right and left of me came in armed with bed-posts, in the hurry of alarm wrenched off. Four men who dwell across the street came with shot-guns, base-ball clubs, billiard-cues, and a feather-brush; and, to heighten the din, a steam fire-engine came thundering up to the door, screeching like a locomotive with a bad cold; and close behind clattered the insurance patrol wagon, which vehicle had no sooner come to a halt than two men leaped from it with a great roll of tarpaulin, with which they ran into the parlor and unrolled over the sofas and centre-table.

Surrounded on every side, my house rendered a bedlam, I sought out the sergeant of the police, and humbly asked what it all meant.

"Why, you see, Mr. Gimmel," said he, "your district alarm-box struck so fierce for police, messengers, and fire, that, in duty bound, we all came to see what could be done in the premises."

"My wife set the machine a-going," said I, and then proceeded in my airy wardrobe to seek my spouse, whom I found leaning out of our back chamber window, intently regarding the yard. She was supported in flank and rear by my neighbors, armed with guns, bats, and cues.

"I tell you the robbers are down there, and I didn't ring for fire; at least I did not intend to."

"Madam!" shouted a policeman from the back stoop, in a voice not to be contradicted, "there are no robbers here!"

"But I heard them with my own ears," persisted my undaunted wife—"I heard them trying to climb up the tin water-spout."

"That was it, was it?" asked the cerulean guardian of the peace.

"Yes, just!" determinedly snapped out Mrs. G.

Loud and long and hearty laughed that policeman, and between his resonant guffaws he gulped out—

"It was—ha! ha! ha!—a—he! he! he!—a cat—ho! ho! ho!—a-playing with—ha! ha! ha!—a empty tin tomato-can—ha! ha! ha!—which it are rolling around this here blessed yard for you all to see! Ha! ha! ha!"

My wife began to weep, the neighbors to laugh, the patrolmen to condemn their own eyes, the firemen to smell the bottle, and the three messengers to dance a triple-jig in the hallway.

Did I comfort my solitary wife? No; I left her to the tender mercies of the Police-Sergeant, and consoled the crowd with the amber-colored contents of a decanter.

Fabulous Prices Paid for Pictures.

The Paris correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes as follows regarding the great prices paid for pictures in Paris:

The fabulous prices given here recently for pictures have not only astonished the rest of Europe, but Paris itself, which is given to do extravagant things. These prices, however, were due, in a great measure, to tricks of the trade, and in no way represented the real and quiet value of the paintings disposed of. The room where the Wilson, Papin, Laurent-Ricard, and other collections were knocked down in quick succession, was crowded to suffocation by excited bidders, and each time that a work gave rise to an animated contest, and rose to an absurd sum, the purchaser was hailed with several rounds of applause—the clapping of hands and stamping of feet. The Papin collection is reported to have fetched enormous prices through the jealousy of two stockbrokers, one of whom had run away with the mistress of the other; the fortunate lover desired some of Papin's pictures, which the betrayed one, in a spirit of revenge, ran up for him.

By the way, not many years ago Papin gave 10,000 francs, or £400, for a Ruysdael, and was considered so insane for paying such a price that his relatives were on the point of demanding a "family council" to deprive him of the management of his property. And yet the other day this same work was sold at nearly four times the figure given by Papin; but perhaps this was owing to the bitter feud stirred up by the modern Helen between the two above mentioned agents de change. M. Laurent-Ricard, the tailor, sold the works he really parted with at extravagant prices, but a good many pictures appear to have been brought in so as to run in others up, on the good old system of the sacred books. Many of the painters whose labors were disposed of for such goodly prices are still living, and were probably present at the sales where their works were sold for five or six times what they received. Among other representatives of French art may be mentioned Meissonier, whose microscopic performances always fetch high prices; Fromentin, whose animals are always drawn with dash and vigor; and Corot, whose works, admirable enough, rather weary one with their sameness. With Corot it is always the same cold early morning light and smudgy looking trees; but, if you step back a little, there is no denying the effect.

The pictures sold at the sales which I have mentioned, and at several other ones, are for the most part French (with a fair sprinkling of the Dutch school), and were disposed of, as far as I could learn, to Frenchmen. More auctions are coming on, and at one of these several English works will be put up, and we shall have an opportunity of seeing how Reynolds' Gainsborough and Lawrence are appreciated. The English school is almost unknown here, except to a few amateurs. Every time a French collector dies, the works he has carefully amassed are brought to the hammer, and these sales, together with private ones, give French artists what may be termed a good airing. In England a good modern picture may be exhibited once; it is brought and thenceforward disappears from the public eye forever, and is of little use to the artists as an advertisement, as compared with French pictures, which change hands rapidly, and over which the big drum is furiously beaten.

AMERICA AT VIENNA.

The Wigwam—Nondescript Flags.

Vienna Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I finally fell in with a friend who knew the way to the American Wigwam, a feature of which I had already heard the Austrians speak with great interest. The way led through a bit of the old Prater forest, which has been left standing on the eastern side of the South Portal. We pushed on, under the tall trees, until a veritable Wigmam, tall enough and grand enough for Blister-Feet or Hole-in-the-Day, loomed upon our vision. It stands in a hollow, with the rough, neglected grove encircling it on all sides. A hundred feet in circumference by about 35 feet in height, covered with canvas painted to imitate the ornamented buffalo hides of the tribes beyond the Missouri, it is really a very picturesque object. The imitation is excellent, and there are no other buildings near enough to interfere seriously with the momentary illusion. But for the numbers of chairs and tables scattered in front of the entrance, and the wondering and excited Viennese, who for the first time drew the sherry-cobbler through the miraculous straw, one might have expected to find red-skins in wait behind those painted scalps. It was our mild colored brother, however, who issued from the chief's lodge, and, after rapidly scanning us from head to foot, addressed us in the accents of New York: "Cock-tail?" "Brandy smash?" "All American drinks here, sir?" Truly enough, the Wigwam is a bar, and nothing else. There is an "American Bar" outside the grounds; another and more gorgeous pavilion-like affair is going up inside; but Mr. Wiehle had heard of the German popularity of the Song of Hiawatha, and his tent, to the native mind, imparts a weird, aboriginal flavor to the strange compounds. While I was examining the pictures of scalps, serpents, and buffaloes which cover it, one of the Imperial Archdukes took his seat at a table and called for a good specimen of American wine. I did not ascertain with what he was served, nor how he liked it.

Over the American pavilion of the Exhibition building there is a a singular, nondescript flag which is obviously intended for the national standard of the United States. The like of it was never before seen by any American. It has the stripes, but the blue field is singularity destitute of stars; and in the centre of the flag, interfering with the stripes, is another blue field with an eagle emblazoned upon it. Near by, and surmounting the high wooden barricade which encloses the grounds, there are three or four smaller pieces of bunting of a different description, which are also doing duty as American colors. They have about fifty stripes of the width of half an inch each, and in the lower right-hand corner a square of plain blue. An uglier flag than this streaked thing could scarcely be devised. I don't know who is responsible for these burlesques of our beautiful Stars and Stripes. Perhaps some of our Exhibition officials have been so long away from home that they have forgotten what their country's flag is like, or perhaps some of the new-made Americans who abound here, and who never lived long enough in the United States to learn much about our flag, have put them up. In either case there is no excuse for the Commissioners, who have allowed them to remain for a fortnight.

THE WHALE'S REVENGE.

[It is melancholy to read that the last of the whalers of Nantucket has just been sold. Gas and kerosene have made the whale of no account in commerce.—*Morning paper.*]

Ye whales that in the Arctic seas
Have long by cruel man been worried,
Lay by the shore, and take your ease,
No longer need your hearts be flurried.

The whalers of Nantucket's isle
No more your "ile" will seek to try out,
Gas, kerosene, inventions vile,
Have knocked Nantucket's brightest eye out.

Wail not for Nan, ye lightsome whales,
To you her troubles should be pleasure,
Then slap the billows with your tails,
And blithely dance a joyful measure.

Revenge is yours; for man, the lubber,
Whose cheerful sport it was, for ages,
To drive his harpoon in your blubber,
Now blubbers over his lost wages.

And, worse than all, his oil run out,
In darkness, now, he forced to topple is,
The victim of bad imps that flout
His aching eyes with gas monopolies.

—*New York Graphic.*

"Cording" Your Mother-in-Law's Bedstead.

It is a little singular why your wife's mother will persist in sleeping on a cord bedstead. But she does. You don't think so much of this until you are called upon to put it up, which event generally takes place in the evening. The bedstead has been cleaned in the afternoon, and, having been soaked through with hot water, is now ready for putting up. Your wife holds the lamp and takes charge of the conversation. The rope has been under water seven times in the course of the cleaning, and, having swollen to a diameter greater than the holes in the rails, has also got into a fit of coiling up into mysterious and very intricate forms. You at first wonder at this, but pretty soon wonder ceases to be a virtue, and then you scold. The thread which has been wound around the end of the rope to facilitate its introduction in the holes has come off, and you have to roll it up again. Then, after you have pulled it through eight holes, your wife makes the discovery that you have started wrong. The way that rope comes out of those holes again, makes your wife get closer to the door. Then you try it again, and get it tangled in your legs. By this time you notice that it is the smallest bed-room in the house, and you call the attention of your wife to the fact by observing: "Why on earth don't you open the door? Do you want to smother me?" She opens the door, and you start again, and she helps you with the lamp. First she puts it on the wrong side of the rail, then she moves it so the heat comes up the chimney and scorches your nose. Just as you need it the worst you lose sight of it entirely, and, turning around, find her examining the wall to see how that man has put on the whitewash. This excites you, and brings out the perspiration in greater profusion, and you declare you will kick the bedstead out of doors if she doesn't come around with that light. Then she comes around. Finally the cord is laid all right, and you proceed to execute the very delicate job of tightening it. The lower ropes are first walked over. This is done by stepping on the first one and sinking it down, hanging to the head-board with the clutch of death. Then you step with the other foot on the next line, spring that down, lose your balance, grab for the head-board, miss it, and come down in a heap. This is repeated more or less times across the length of the bed, the only variety being the new places you bruise. The top cords are tightened in another way, and you now proceed to that. You first put one foot on each rail, which spreads you some, and as you do it the frightful thought strikes you that, if one of those feet should slip ever, nothing on earth would prevent you from being split through to the chin. Then you pull up the first rope until your eyes seem to be on the point of rolling out of their sockets, and the blood in your veins fairly groans, and, on being convinced that you can't pull it any further without crippling yourself for life, you catch hold of the next rope and draw that up, and grunt. Then you move along to the next, and pull that up, and grunt again. Just as you have got to the middle, and commence to think that you are about through, even if your joints will never again set as they did before, you some way or other miss the connection, and find that you have got to go back and do it all over. Here you pause for a few minutes of oracular refreshment, and then slowly and carefully work your way back. You don't jump down and walk back, because you are afraid to spread out in that way again. You sort of waddle back, working the way inch by inch, and with consummate patience. A man thus stretched across a bedstead never becomes so excited as to lose his presence of mind. It would be instant death if he did. Then he goes over it again, waddling and pulling, groaning and grunting, while his wife moves around with the lamp, and tells him to take it easy, and not scratch the bedstead any more than he can help, and she can't tell which creaks the most, he or the bedstead. And after he gets through she has the audacity to ask him to bring in the feather beds. In the dead of night that man will steal up to that room and look at that bedstead, and swear.—*Danbury News.*

A Funny Man.

Detroit has what it calls a funny man. An old man named Gregg, who mends furniture for a living, was sitting in his shop recently, when a stranger entered and asked the loan of a dollar. Gregg bounded at the impudence of the request, and the stranger began laughing uproariously, and shut and bolted the door. The stranger then took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and stepped up and seized Gregg by the hair and lifted him up a foot or so. Gregg attempted to call in the police, but the funny man seized him by the throat and nearly choked him to death. "Why don't you laugh?" said the stranger, saying which he began to twig his nose. A stair-rod then came into requisition, Gregg being constantly requested to laugh. Seeing that his life was in danger he did laugh, but it was not a hearty laugh, and accordingly the stranger began hitting at his feet with a hatchet. A pair of shears was then procured, and the man began cutting off his hair until his victim was left bald. He then cut off the man's whiskers and tickled his feet with an old curry-comb, threatening to stab Gregg if he made any alarm. Growing tired at last, the stranger said he guessed he would go. He was not in need of any money, he said, but he liked to meet a man who could appreciate fun, and he went out. The carpenter was alive at last accounts, but the funny man is still at large. It is thought that the case is one of emotional insanity.

POETRY AND PROPER NAMES.

[*The former assisting you to pronounce the latter.*]

There dwelt an old cobbler at Bromley,
And he had a daughter so comely,
That, though he was poor,
And Snooks for name bore,
That name she relinquished for Cholmondeley.

A small barber shaved for a penny;
His shop was the pride of Kilkenny.
He hung out his pole
Along with a scroll,
Whereon was inscribed Abergavenny.

A school was for boys kept at E'sham,
By one who knew not how to teach 'em;
Yet his line he could trace
To a generous race,
This poor pedagogue called himself Beauchamp.

There is choice of a great many large banks,
For those with their money who charge banks.
And one I could trust
With the whole of my "dust,"
Need I say, it is yours, Messrs. Marjoribanks.

A soldier may genius or dunce be;
But either can slain only once be,
As one was whose name
Is worthy of fame;
That hero of Waterloo, Ponsonby.

—*Punch.*

Arab Women—Their Picturesque Costumes—Arab Usages—A Tough Story to Tell.

I have only yet alluded slightly to that which makes one of the great charms of Algiers. I mean the picturesqueness and variety of the costumes, especially in the old town. At first it was impossible to distinguish the different nationalities of the wearers. But by degrees we learned to tell them almost at first sight. The most picturesque are the Arabs *pur et simple*, with their tall, erect figures, straight features, magnificent carriage, and dark eyes. There is one peculiarity about them, and that is that they always have their heads covered, the whole head-dress or capote of their burnouses being bound round the head with a thick cord of camel's hair wound round six or seven times. Their wives are shrouded from head to foot in white haiks and burnouses, the only sign of difference of rank being shown in the exceeding fineness of the stuff worn by the ladies, which covers them completely, only one eye being allowed to be shown.

These door women are looked upon as beasts of burden in the tents and among the lower classes; while among the upper they are simply pampered slaves, whose one idea in life is to minister to the pleasure of their lords. Various attempts have been made by the French to emancipate them from this unhappy condition, but as yet in vain. On this subject, E. Charbonneau (the head of the Arabic French school and a learned archæologist, with whose labors we afterward became better acquainted at Constantine) tells the following anecdote, which was related to him by the famous Mussulman lawyer, Si Chadli: A chief of the tribe of Harscta, between Ain-Beida and Tebessa, went on some business to Constantine. A few days later he returned to his tribe, and, calling his wife, desired her to fetch four posts and some cord. She obeyed, when, to her horror, the chief threw her down on the ground, lashed her to the four Stakes, and, taking a stick, commenced beating her with all his might.

Her cries brought all the inhabitants of the tents to their doors, and endeavored, though in vain, to stop her husband's arm. "But what has she done?" they exclaimed. "She is the pearl of the tribe, the best of mothers, the model of wives!" "What has she done?" retorted the monster. "Nothing. I am only relieving my mind." At last, being exhausted by his own fury, he condescended to stop, and explain that, at Constantine, he had seen an Arab woman, backed up by the French authorities, drag her husband before the court to complain of his ill-usage, and the kadi had actually given judgment in her favor! So monstrous an infraction of Arab usages had infuriated the chief to such a degree that he had forgotten the object of his journey, and only hurried home to wreak his vengeance, for the insult offered to the male sex, on the body of his unhappy wife!—*Lady Herbert's "Algeria."*

The Profitableness of Bird-Nesting in North Scotland.

The north of Scotland drives a flourishing trade in birds' eggs with the fancy collectors of London. The prices of some varieties are thus quoted: Golden eagle eggs, $6.25 each; merlin, long-eared owl and tawny owls' eggs 40 cents each; wagtail and goldfinch eggs, 12 cents each; siskin's eggs, 65 cents; northern diver's eggs, $2.50 each; and common snipe's eggs, 12 cents each. These prices being so remunerative, in many places, and especially on the breeding-grounds in the north, people find it worth their while to occupy themselves all the breeding season in getting eggs for the London collectors, and the President of a naturalist society says that while in the north isles of Shetland, some years ago, he visited a school-master there, who showed him a lot of eggs collected by himself on commission for a London agent, all most beautifully and scientifically blown,—a boring instrument and sucker being used for the purpose,—and in one box alone were 800 snipe's eggs, equal at 12 cents each to $96. Any person who is fortunate enough to possess a golden eagle hen that is a regular daily layer, might easily make, at this rate, $2,000 a year. Such a bird would be a fortune to a small family.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New Trick of the Heathen Chinee.

From the San Francisco Alta.

It is a singular fact that only two or three cases of small-pox are found on the steamers arriving from China, though there have been from 600 to 1,000 passengers, and the disease has not spread after the arrival of a vessel. Either the Chinese are far ahead of us in knowledge of a preventive, or they have a way of producing a perfect simulation of the horrible disease to carry out some smuggling operations. A vessel is quarantined for a few days (in which time it has been easy to get rid of a few thousand dollars' worth of opium), and then the passengers are released. It is an easy matter, by the use of tartar-emetic, to produce ordinary pustules, but how to counterfeit the fever accompanying the small-pox, and the peculiar odor, without having the genuine disease, is far beyond anything known in our materia medica. The Chinese have been known to practice such deceptions as this to aid them in carrying out smuggling operations, and the unvarying uniformity of the small number of affected passengers gives rise to the belief that they are at their old tricks.

A Geyser Wash-Tub.

One evening Messrs. Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their boiling waters. After carefully soaping the garment they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when, to their astonishment, the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and spluttering of the water, and the ominous intonations from beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, amid a column of water and vapor, to the hight of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous silicious projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered.—"*The Ascent of Mount Hayden," in Scribner's for June.*

Siberian Monks.

A peculiarly Siberian story is reported from the southern shores of Lake Baikal. In that pleasing neighborhood, a spacious Russian monastery was erected not long ago, the monks being destined to devote their leisure hours to the conversion of the Mongols thereabouts. This being accounted a comparatively easy task by the convicts and exiles in the province, a good many offered to take the vow, on condition of having their term of punishment remitted. In consideration of the religious object, their prayers, it appears, were granted. To cut a long story short, the new monks were no sooner installed than they began forging paper money, an enormous quantity of which they are said to have manufactured under cover of the cowl. At last the matter oozed out. Prompt action being necessary, and the venerable inmates being all men of tried nerve, they immediately burned the convent and took to their heels.

HYGIENE OF THE EAR.

Why Children's Ears Should Never Be Boxed.

The Ear Often Impaired by the Attempt to Clean It.

From the People's Magazine.

Children's ears ought never to be boxed. We have seen that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. And far too often it does give way, especially if from any previous disease it has been weakened. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way. Nor is this the only way: if there is one thing which does the nerve of hearing more harm than another, it is a sudden jar or shock. Children and grown persons alike may be entirely deafened by falls or heavy blows upon the head. And boxing the ears produces a similar effect, though more slowly and in less degree. It tends to dull the sensibility of the nerve, even if it does not hurt the membrane. I knew a pitiful case, once, of a poor youth who died from a terrible disease of the ear. He had had a discharge from it since he was a child. Of course his hearing had been dull: and what had happened was that his father had often boxed his ear for inattention! Most likely that boxing on the ear, diseased as it was, had much to do with his dying. And this brings me to the second point. Children should never be blamed for being inattentive, until it has been found out whether they are not a little deaf. This is easily done by placing them at a few yard's distance, and trying whether they can understand what is said to them in a rather low tone of voice. Each ear should be tried, while the other is stopped by the finger. I do not say that children are never guilty of inattention, especially to that which they do not particularly wish to hear; but I do say that very many children are blamed and punished for inattention when they really do not hear. And there is nothing at once more cruel and more hurtful to the character of children than to be found fault with for what is really their misfortune. Three things should be remembered here: 1. That slight degrees of deafness, often lasting only for a time, are very common among children, especially during or after colds. 2. That a slight deafness, which does not prevent a person from hearing when he is expecting to be spoken to, will make him very dull to what he is not expecting; and, 3. That there is a kind of deafness in which a person can hear pretty well while listening, but is really very hard of hearing when not listening.

Among the causes of injury to the ear must unfortunately be reckoned bathing. Not that this most healthful and important pleasure need, therefore, be in the least discouraged; but it should be wisely regulated. Staying too long in the water certainly tends to produce deafness as well as other evils; and it is a practice against which young persons of both sexes should be carefully on their guard. But, independently of this, swimming and floating are attended with a certain danger from the difficulty of preventing the entrance of water into the ear in these positions. Now, no *cold* fluid should ever enter the ear; cold water is always more or less irritating, and, if used for syringing, rapidly produces giddiness. In the case of warm water its entrance into the ear is less objectionable, but even this is not free from disadvantage. Often the water lodges in the ears and produces an uncomfortable sensation till it is removed; this should always be taken as a sign of danger. That the risk to hearing from unwise bathing is not a fancy, is proved by the fact, well known to lovers of dogs, that those animals, if in the habit of jumping or being thrown into the water, so their heads are covered, frequently become deaf. A knowledge of the danger is a sufficient guard. To be safe it is only necessary to keep the water from entering the ear. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, the head may be covered. It should be added, however, that wet hair, whether from bathing or washing, may be a cause of deafness, if it be suffered to dry by itself. Whenever wetted, the hair should be wiped till it is fairly dry. Nor ought the practice of moistening the hair with water to make it curl, to pass without remonstrance. To leave wet hair about the ears is to run great risk of injuring them. In the washing of children, too, care should be taken that all the little folds of the outer ear are carefully and gently dried with a soft towel.

Probably the most frequent way in which the ear is impaired is by the attempt to clean it. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and, in the healthy state, fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is *the wax*. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin fine scales, and these peel off, one by one, from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty: but, if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel, screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane, much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try to get it out with a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up, and become extremely hard, and these also are pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased, and worse may follow. The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed-up corner of a towel. Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.

Ear-picks, again, are bad. If there is any desire to use them, it shows that the ear is unhealthy; and it wants soothing, not picking. And there is another danger from introducing any solid thing into the ear. The hand may get a push, and it may go too far. Many is the membrane that has thus been broken by a bodkin. Sportsmen sometimes have their membrane pierced by turning suddenly while getting through a hedge. And it even happens that a boy at school may put a pen close to another's ear, in play, and call to him to make him turn his head; and the pen pierces the membrane. Very loud sounds may cause deafness, too. Artillerymen, and also eager sportsmen, and very zealous volunteers, incur a danger from this cause. It is well to stop the ears when exposed to loud sounds, if possible; also to avoid belfries when the bells are about to ring. A man who was once shut up in one became stone-deaf before the peal was done. The sound of guns is more injurious to those who are in a confined space with them, and also if the mouth be open. Injury from loud sounds, also, is much more likely to occur if they are unexpected; for, if they are anticipated, the membrane is prepared for them, without our knowledge, by its muscles. At certain points on the Rhine, it is, or was, the custom of the captain of the steamboat to fire a small cannon, to exhibit the echo. When this has been done without due warning, it has proved more than once a cause of lasting deafness. Sometimes these loud sounds rupture the membrane, sometimes they deaden the nerve: the former is the least evil.

It is a bad practice, also, to put cotton-wool soaked in laudanum or chloroform into the ear for the relief of toothache. It may be sometimes effectual, for the nervous connection between the teeth and the ear is very close. But the ear is far too delicate and valuable an organ to be used as a medium for the application of strong remedies for disorders of other and less important parts; and laudanum, and more especially chloroform, is a powerful irritant. The teeth should be looked after in and for themselves, and, if toothache spreads to the ear, that is the more reason for taking them thoroughly in hand; for prolonged pain in the head, arising from the teeth, may itself injure the hearing. When a child's ear becomes painful, as it often does, everything should be done to soothe it, and all strong, irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of hot fig or onion should not be put in; but warm flannels should be applied, with poppy-fomentation, if the pain does not soon subside. How much children suffer from their ears, unpitied because unknown, it would probably wring the hearts of those who love them suddenly to discover. It is often very hard, even for medical men, to ascertain that the cause of a young child's distress is seated in the ear, and frequently a sudden discharge from it, with a cessation of pain, first reveals the secret of a mysterious attack which has really been an inflammation of the drum. The watchfulness of a parent, however, would probably suffice to detect the cause of suffering, if directed to this point, as well as to others. If children cry habitually when their ears are washed, that should not be neglected; there is, most likely, some cause of pain. Many membranes are destroyed from discharges which take place during "teething." Whenever there is a discharge of matter from the ear, it would be right to pour in warm water night and morning, and so at least to try and keep it clean. But into the treatment of diseases of the ear it would not be suitable to enter here.

GERMAN NOVELISTS.

Spielhagen, Auerbach, Freytag, Heyse.

From St. Paul's Magazine.

I know no modern author who has laid human nature so universally under contribution, and with such uniform success, as Spielhagen. His canvas is crowded with figures all true to nature, but all more or less typical. The inheritor of ancestral imbecility, whose talk is of dogs and horses, and whose virtue consists in a constant readiness to stake his own valueless, against some fellow-creature's valuable life—the professor whose seathing brain boils over at last in a madness replete with strange and startling wisdom—the young girl who, possessed of physical desire, tempts to a love whose fruit is bitterness of sorrow—the beauteous matron who, also loving, sheds the charm of holy self-denial over an intercourse that else had passed the bounds of friendship—above all, the poor, perplexed nature, which, full of noble impulses and lofty aspirations, is yet the thrall of self and indecision—these are but a few of the characters which, drawn with realistic hand, yet reveal to us an idealist who aims at something higher than the reproduction of mere externalism, who is ever conscious of the mystery of life and the surpassing interest of psychological development.

That Spielhagen has many faults it is impossible to gainsay. His novels are too long and too loosely put together. In this respect he might learn much from his English rivals. In spite of the flowing beauty of his style, they leave an impression of clumsiness and want of finish. His genius is in fact too rubust and imperious to descend to petty technicalities. He pursues an ideal with gigantic strides, but without much attention to grace of movement. But in spite of these and other faults, he contests at this moment the literary supremacy of Germany with Auerbach and Freytag, and in many important qualities is superior to either.

In Auerbach, again, the same strong conviction of the superiority of mind over matter, of the invisible over the visible, of psychology over incident, confronts one at every turn. Take, for example, the "Villa on the Rhine." In what does the real interest of the book consist? Not assured in its "action," for of this there is but little, and that little tame, and, except at the very end, commonplace. It is interesting solely as a study of character—as a minute analysis of psychical development; and, viewed in this way, it is a work of marvelous capacity. In almost every character in which such development is possible, there is a gradual growth and expansion of the inner nature traced with a subtlety and a vigor positively astounding. In reading it we become at once aware that all of life which is external—its so-called adventures—the moving accidents by flood and field, are indeed, in the strictest logical sense of the term, but accidents—not bound up with its essence—not even endued with the inseparability of properties—in no wise constituting its truest and deepest interest. It is in the region of the spirit, in the subtle play of emotion, in the gradual development of character, in the dexterous unraveling of the tangled skein of human motives, that Auerbach, like every true romancist, alone can find a congenial sphere for his abilities.

That such a work should find small acceptance in England, I can well believe. In the first place, Auerbach's type is inimitable in its massive simplicity and child-like originality. It is the purest and most pellucid medium—with the single exception of the style of Goethe in his "Sorrows of Werther"—through which German romancist ever transmitted the rays of human thought and feeling. And all this is lost in a translation. But there are other reasons going far deeper to account for the fact that, whilst a sensational novel runs through manifold editions, this grand work of the German noveilist has, in England, remained comparatively unread. I do not refer to the fact that there are a certain number of people in England who could and would read it in the original; this number is small, indeed; for the parrot-like knowledge of German acquired by an English school-girl, and the ponderous misapprehension of it attained by the academician in the infructuous seclusion of his study, are alike insufficient for the proper understanding of such a work. The root of the matter lies far deeper. There is in the English nature of the present day a disrelish for aught but the sensational, the morbid, the artificial; and it is simply impossible that the lover of mere external incident should read such a work with interest. It is written for men and women of the nobler type, not for puling clerks and lackadaisical soubrettes.

Spite of Freytag's enormous popularity, the highest place among German writers of fiction cannot be assigned to him. His creations are manly and objective, but they lack those finer touches which reveal the insight into souls. This is very evident if we contrast his "Debit and Credit" with Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine." In each alike the interest centres in the history of two young people. But in Auerbach's work the interest is internal and physical; in Freytag's it is external and physical. The latter is true to the Horatian maxim, which itself is so often untrue to nature that a character should remain to the end as it stood in the beginning. His Anton Wohlfahrt and Veitel Itzig, though we are introduced to them both at an age when character is seldom formed, undergo in the whole course of the story no other change than such as is inevitable to physical growth and larger intercourse with men. The fact is, Freytag has perception but no instinct. He paints marvelously well what he sees, but has no power to feel toward the invisible.

There is, however, another well-known name in modern German literature which is attached to works at once distinctly German and extraordinarily beautiful. I mean, of course, Heyse. It is true that a celebrated German critic has said, comparing him with Spielhagen: "Spielhagen is like a grand antique statue, lacking, perhaps, this or that interior member, but never without that which gives expression and majesty to the whole—the head. Heyse, on the contrary, is a modern statuette, exquisitely finished in other respects, but unfortunately without the head." But I venture to think that, in passing this severe judgment, the critic has been unconsciously influenced by the fact that all Heyse's works are diminutive. They are miniatures, and possess all the elaborate grace and finish which we associate with such productions. But they are not headless and meaningless images; on the contrary, every one of them is a perfect psychological study. I know of nothing in any literature more beautiful than some of these short stories so full of a tender grace and an inimitable pathos. Alas! that it should be so impossible to convey any adequate idea of them to the English reader. Not only has Heyse's style a peculiar and delicate aroma which absolutely defies translation, but, in the whole range of English literature, there is no author with whom he could be compared in such a manner as to enable the English reader to form an intelligent estimate of his genius. He does not exclude himself from his writings—you see him ever standing in the midst of his creations, with the same pensive brow and calm, deep-watching eyes, and, for the most part (for he is by nature hopeful and joyous), the same placid smile upon his lips. So he stands, the very embodiment of human sympathy, never rising to the angels or sinking to the devils, but always on the just level of average humanity; prepared to see and welcome all that there is around of good and noble; prepared to pity, yea, shocking as it may sound, even sometimes to pardon, much of error and of sin.

Such is Heyse. Perhaps, in strictest justice, one has no right to place him on the majestic elevation of Spielhagen or Auerbach. But who can be absolutely impartial in judging of such an author? He creeps into one's heart and storms it with his tender force of sympathy, whether we will or no. And few works, indeed, have such a directly softening and humanising influence as these little tales of helpless passion or requited love. Their perfection of structure and delicacy of mental analysis are simply perfect. I have already said that it might be too much to assert that Heyse is an artist of the very highest type, but never assuredly has there breathed a human being more intimately penetrated with the art-instinct. His sensibility to artistic impressions, whether physical or psychical, is unsurpassed. He moves from land to land, and character to character, reflecting the changed scenery of the one and the altered passions of the other with equal facility and truth. In reading him, I become anxious to know if there is anything in this wide earth which, to his eyes, has not in its inmost kernel some lurking soul of good; if there is any variety of man's mysterious nature, any passion of his suffering heart, with which he cannot sympathize.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

THE FRENCH SALONS OF TO-DAY.

Paris Correspondence of the Nation.

Among the most brilliant receptions of the winter have been, for instance, those of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Remusat, and nobody was better placed to form a connecting link between the various elements of society. Madame de Remusat, by her connections, is united to the oldest families of France, but the blood of Lafayette is in her veins—she is a Liberal as well as her husband; and though they have both belonged till the present time to the Orleanist party, they are quite at home in the Republic of M. Thiers. Besides the diplomatic body, which naturally is always a great centre of attraction, there may be seen in Madame de Remusat's rooms the representatives of all the old parties, as well as Republicans even of the deepest dye. Count Arnim, with his high forehead and his inquisitive eye, will be near some Deputy of Gambetta's party; an Arago will be announced immediately after a Clermont-Tonnerre; people look at each other with some curiosity. The scene is very much like a premiere (a first representation) at some theatre, where the ladies of society turn their glasses on the ladies of the half-world, and where the young dandies stare at such men as Dumas the younger, About, or the most famous critics and dramatic authors. It may also be compared to the short truce of two armies, when the officers are allowed to mix and exchange newspapers and cigars. A deep feeling of hostility is felt running under the soft manifestations of worldly politeness. I saw a lady, the other day, shudder when she heard the servant announcing M. Challemel-Lacour, the Deputy who wrote at Lyons the famous note, "Shoot all these men," on the margin of a report. But M. Challemel-Lacour has been a Professor in the university, he is a scholar, and is quite capable of playing his part in a salon.

At M. de Remusat's receptions, as well as at all the official receptions, only one element is missing,—the Bonapartists are not invited by the Ministers of M. Thiers. But the Empire had lasted so long that they had become quite an important element in French society. The diplomats, who for years have been in relation with them, cannot drop them completely; but it is only in their houses that they are to be met. Princess Orloff, who lives in the heart of the Faubourg St. Germain, receives more than any other member of the diplomatic body; and I saw, a few days ago, at one of her routs, the too famous Duc de Gramont, for the first time since the war. All eyes were directed on him—on the tall and majestic form of the man who had played with the destinies of France with a levity worthy of the younger days of his famous ancestor. Not far from him was Marshal Canrobert, so long an intimate friend of the Emperor, still respected for the great courage he displayed at the battles before Metz. You can hardly take a step in one of these reunions without meeting some suggestive name or person. Here is the Comte de Paris talking to some Deputy on the book he has just published on the condition of the working-men in America; not far from him glides the Duchesse de Mouchy, who is a Murat, and who regrets in her heart the glories of the Imperial court. That young officer yonder, Count Beugnot, was with Gen. Lecompte in the Rue des Rosiers, on the 10th of March, when the old General was shot; he himself barely escaped, and came back to Versailles with his uniform in rags. The old General with the white beard is the silent Governor of Paris, Ladmirault, who is answerable for the maintenance of order in the Communistic Capital. These gentlemen, covered with crosses and ribands of all colors, are quite unknown; and they are seen bowing to their Ministers, who have not even the little riband of the Legion of Honor. The other night, at the new Prefecture of police, I glanced a moment through the window, and saw the ruins of all the palaces and houses which have been burnt round the Sainte Chapelle, and wondered how the noble spire had been saved. Was it possible! all these flowers, and this music, and this quiet urbanity—was it only the dream of an hour? In this palace of the police, I could not help remembering a day when I was riding on the plateau of Chatillon, and met a poor woman who was crying hysterically. She was the wife of a policeman, had run away from Paris, and was finding her way to Versailles, ignorant of the fate of her husband. How distant all these memories seem already, and, if it were not for the awful skeletons of our palaces, how unreal all this seems now! We have all heard of the bals des victimes after the terror; we also have our balls, where the victims of yesterday meet the victims of to-morrow.

One of the finest and most hospitable houses in Paris is the hotel of the Countess Duchatel, widow of one of the last Ministers of Louis Philippe. The magnificent collection of pictures would be enough to attract any body; and besides, this salon has the privilege of uniting the Orleanist and the Legitimist society. It is in such places that you can better understand the difficulties of the Orleanist party, which, by its principles, is almost drawn to the Republican side, while socially it has always been drawn toward the Legitimists. And the Legitimists, unfortunately, have the most untractable leader in the person of the Comte de Chambord. For many months the hope of a complete fusion between the two branches of the royal family was naturally the occasion of the most cordial fusion of two societies which before had little in common. The young Duchess and Marchioness of the noble faubourg were only too glad to abandon the solitary and gloomy salons where their mothers had cherished for years the fires of hatred against modern France, modern ideas, and 1830; the handsome Duchesse de Larochefoucault-Bisaccia opened her house, which was once guarded like the paradise of legitimacy, to the colleagues of her husband in the Chamber. The Legitimists are, socially speaking, such an important element in French society that this fusion was quite an event in itself. The Liberals, to their great delight, found that there were many men in the Legitimist camp who were very open to progressive ideas; the Legitimists, in their turn, found that the Liberals were not all of the school of the Commune; but this happy union did not last long, and the letters of the Comte de Chambord have again disunited the ranks of the monarchical army. The connections which have been formed will, however, not be broken immediately.

For Nut-Crackers.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

A correspondent in Lyon County, who appears to be agitated, sends us the following, which he clips from a paper published in his village. We judge him to be the author of the story, and allow to it whatever credit the reader may give:

"In the house of one of the oldest citizens of this county is a maple dining table, which has been in use for thirty years. Recently, while the daughter was working about the table, she noticed a small heap of saw-dust, as she supposed, near one corner, and brushed it off, when, to her astonishment, it soon reappeared. On examination, a large wood-worm, with a head half an inch wide, was found working in the table-top. All efforts to get him out proved abortive, and a considerable quantity of hot water was poured into the hole. Supposing the worm to be scalded, the hole was plugged up, and nothing more was thought of the matter for several months. One day, not long since, another heap of sawdust was piled upon the table near the former opening. Efforts were again made to capture the denizen, and a knife-blade was thrust through his head, but he drew back and has not since been seen. It is not known how long he was, but the hole is over half an inch wide. Investigation proved the table-top to be eaten all along one side.

"The question arises: How long may he have been there? Could the egg have been deposited in the bark of the tree, and lain dormant over thirty years? If not, how else could he have got there?"

A Famous Female Climber.

We will next turn to one who was famous long before the Alpine Club existed, as having made the ascent of twenty-five Swiss mountains. This was Mlle. d'Angeville, who was born in 1794, and was early seized with "the climbing monomania," for which her vigorous health and strong will early prepared her. Her first attempt, leading her in the end to try the ascent of Mont Blanc, was to the Mer de Glace and the Jardin. After more than twelve hours' stiff walking, she returned without fatigue to Chamouni. Looking up to the summit, then illuminated by the setting sun, and transported with admiration, she said: "I shall go there." A few months after, her desire was fulfilled; the Grand Plateau was reached without difficulty; but the pulsation of the heart, owing to the rarefied air, amounting to 140 beats in a minute, rendered the latter part painful; but once seated on her snowy throne, she could enjoy the view, wrote several letters to her friends, and drank the health of the newly-born Prince, the son of the Duchess of Orleans. Passing over many other ascents she made, here is one of the latest. At the age of 69, accompanied by a single guide, she climbed the Oldenhorn in ten hours from the Hotel des Diablerets. The night overtook them, and the guide declared he had lost his road. Mlle. d'Angeville decided to wait on the spot until the break of day, so as to incur no risk; but this the guide said would be too dangerous, on account of the cold. They separated, and he went in search of the nearest chalet, for a lantern; in two hours he returned, and then the courageous lady saw, not without emotion, that her resting-place was but a few yards from a tremendous precipice. Happily, they soon descended into a place of safety.

During her travels, she made a large collection of plants, minerals, autographs, and the portraits of those she met. She was an excellent mimic, and one of her amusements was to dress up in character and act a part. Thus, borrowing that of an old beggar, she started on the tramp; the cottages treated her liberally; the cure's servant shut the door in her face; but in the course of three hours she found how good a trade it was, having received between four and five francs.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MIND-PICTURES.

The world is asleep and in dreams, love;
I, only, have wakened to tears,
For I dreamed of the beautiful past, love,
Of the past with its rose-crowned years,
When we had no thought of the morrow,—
No vision o'erclouded with fears.

You remember the house on the hill, love,
With the swallows' nests up in the eaves;
And the poplar-trees down by the gate, love,
That whispered with restless leaves;
And the fields, where the harvesters gathered
The wheat into golden sheaves?

There were gables, and pointed chimneys,
Cool rooms, and the wide old hall;
They are desolate now; only Echo
Speaks back when the wind-voices call;
No dear forms are under the hemlocks,—
Those sentinels grim and tall.

In the shady path down through the forest,
The brambles are growing to-day;
The rustic chair under the cedar
Is broken and gone to decay;
While the mill, where the great wheel was turning,
Has been swept by the freshet away.

Under an old oak, century-crowned,
I sit on a rock that is mossy and gray,
And turn from watching the clouds above,
To watch the waterfall's tossing spray,
That falls down into the basin below,—
Just as we watched it, one other day.

As I think of the promise you made me then,
And think of the fate that stepped between,—
The hearts that through life should have beat as one,—
I trace out the future that "might have been,"
And tears fall fast o'er its ashes cold,
For there are but ashes left, I ween.

My darling! my darling! it all comes back;
Bitter indeed is the cup I drink;
Yet, if I might but dash it away from your lips,
I could bear it better alone, I think;
But I see you live on with your broken heart,
And I fly lest you know how my own will sink.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

A Dog Chases a Railroad Train for Fourteen Miles, and Keeps Up With It.

From the St. Paul Press.

Wednesday last was "a good day for the race"—the canine race is referred to—as the following true tale of a Minnesota dog, related by a reliable eye-witness, shall prove. On that day, as one of the trains on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad stopped at Centreville, a few miles beyond White Bear Lake, a lady took a seat in one of the passenger coaches, and the train started. When it stopped at White Bear Station a dog of medium size, and with rather a shaggy coat, came alongside upon the platform, and was noticed to be very warm, and panting heavily; again a few miles further on, a halt was made to take water, and Conductor Bond called the attention of some of the passengers to the fact that that dog had followed them from White Bear Lake, as he supposed. The train was going off, and shortly doggy was seen close behind. Passengers became interested, and crowded to the rear of the car to watch the race. Occasionally, at some pool beside the track, doggy would dash down, take a few drops of the cooling fluid, varying this sometimes with a bath, and then, with a sharp yelp or two, as if in pain at the idea of being left behind, dash on. In this way an even race was maintained until a down grade was reached, when the train made a long swift dash to gain impetus for a rising grade beyond. Doggy now fell behind; he tried hard, but it was too much for him; his little body was, however, just full of pluck and perseverance, and to the delight of the passengers, whose sympathy was fully aroused for the canine hero, when the up grade was reached doggy made good his loss and caught up with the train. Conductor Bond said that he would stop and take up the weary runner, now showing signs of exhaustion, but there was no one to take care of him or to deliver him to at the journey's end. By this time the lady passenger from Centreville became interested to know what it was which so excited the passengers, and as she saw the little racer, she immediately recognized him as the pet of the friends with whom she had been visiting at Centreville. He had followed her to the depot, and gallantly attended her on foot on her journey, until within about four miles of St. Paul. Conductor Bond seized the bell-rope, the train was quickly stopped, and doggy was taken on board, where he was given first-class quarters and a free ride, which he had amply earned, by fairly running a fourteen-mile race with a passenger train making its usual time. It is needless to add that doggy was as delighted as his weary little body would allow, to regain sight of the friend he had followed, and that he was the hero of the hour with all on board the train.

Kaiser William's Present to a German Church in Pennsylvania.

The Titusville (Pa.) Germans are wild with patriotic excitement over the arrival of the cannon, presented to the German Protestant Church of that city for bell-metal, by the Emperor William of Germany. It is a bronze 18-pounder field-piece, 7 feet 8 inches in length, 5 inches bore, and weighs 1,944 pounds. It cost when new about $4,000, and is worth at least $2,000 for old metal. On the breech is engraved, "Bourges, July 27, 1869," indicating the place and date of its manufacture. In front of the touch-hole is the letter "N," surrounded by a floral wreath and surmounted by the imperial crown of France. The name of the gun, "Le Mauvais," or the Fiend, is carved on the muzzle. The battle of Sedan was the first service into which the gun was brought, but it was not fired during the battle. It is certainly one of the finest pieces of ordnance ever brought to this country, and it is well worth inspection. Early in the day the gun was removed to Corinthian Hall, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Feundling, pastor of St. Paul's Church. Theodore Hartz and William Hartz, two of King William's soldiers, who served at the battle of Sedan in the Nineteenth Fusiliers, under Maj.-Gen. Berger, handled the gun with the greatest ease, and, after polishing it, mounted it on a miniature carriage in the centre of the hall. These men stated that the gun was removed on the second day after the capitulation of Sedan, from the eastern intrenchments. The Mayor has granted the privilege of firing the gun on some of the surrounding hills, which will be done by a company of experienced artillerists, selected for the purpose, before it leaves the city. Four fine lithographs accompany the gun; the first is a copy of King William's reply to Napoleon's declaration of war, on the margin of which are representations of the principal battles of the war, also pictures of the heroes of Germany. The other three pictures represent the battle of Gravelotte, the battle of Sedan, and the Crown Prince at Weisenburg, all of which are framed and executed in the highest style of art.

Keble's Christian Year.

On the 29th of March last the copyright of Keble's famous *Christian Year* expired, and within the five weeks following no less than ten different editions appeared from those London publishing houses who concern themselves chiefly with expiring copyrights. Of course these reprints are not from the author's latest and most improved copies, but have been taken from the first editions issued by the Messrs. Parker, at Oxford, in 1827, and it is a curious fact that, but for a careful facsimile reprint which the Oxford publishers recently issued as a literary curiosity, it is very doubtful if even one of the ten unauthorized reprints could have appeared, for the genuine original, in two volumes, is among the rarest of modern books—almost as much prized by collectors as the first edition of Mr. Tennyson's poems.

A second edition of *The Christian Year* was called for five months after the first appeared, and from 1827 to the present time one or more editions have appeared each year, and now we believe the Oxford publishers are selling the 155th edition! It was to the third edition, which appeared in 1828, that the poems were added for "Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea," "Gunpowder Treason," "King Charles the Martyr," "The Restoration of the Royal Family," "The Accession," and "For Ordination."

The emendations which the author made from time to time add materially to the value of later editions, and it is interesting to note, as each issue appeared, with what care the poet regarded every word which in the slightest manner shadowed forth the settled convictions of his faith. It was only in the later editions, we may remark, that pronouns, etc., having relation to the Almighty, were printed with a capital initial letter.

As an authorized edition may now be had for sixpence, and as there is a rumor in Paternoster-row that an enterprising publisher contemplates issuing a reprint of the original edition at a penny, we may conclude that henceforth Keble's *Christian Year* will rank with those works which are usually heralded in advertising columns as "marvels of cheapness."—*The Athenæum.*

HUMOR.

The body politic of Spain needs spring diet—Dux and peace.

—A Boston firm of clothiers have got out patent trousers for boys, with copper rivets and steel knee-plates.

—The man most likely to make his mark in the world—one who cannot write his own name.

—There is more flattery in an egg than in anything else. Nothing is so given to addleation.

—A little boy asked a lady who made her teeth. "My Creator," she replied. "Well," said the youngster, "Dr. —— made my ma's, and they beat your'n clean out o' sight."

—"The bride wasn't remarkably handsome," speaking of a Kentucky wedding, "but her father threw in seven mules, and the husband was satisfied."

—"First Law of Nature" at Fault—In opening a case of sardines, one sees plainly that little fishes are not endowed with the instinct of self-preservation; sardinely not!

—Business—"Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, stone-mason. This monument was put up out of respect for her memory and as a specimen of his workmanship. Tombs in the same style, $250."

—"What is the difference between you and my old doll?" asked a little girl of her sister's snobbish beau. "Aw—weally, my little deah, I can't say—aw." "Well, you have an eye-glass, and my old doll has a glass-eye," said the triumphant urchin.

—Mrs. Thaxter, in her "Reminiscences Among the Isles of Shoals," tells of a primitive and unlettered Shoalsman who went to the mainland, and, discovering a frog for the first time, triumphantly asked: "What kind of a d—d bug do you call that?"

—One of the bluest of Bostonians, on being requested, by a rich and vulgar young fellow, for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer, the waitress or the cook?"

—An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

—A Southern editor, who had written what he conceived to be some very stirring verses, called "The King of Terrors," was horrified when he found them printed with the head, "The King of the Tuscaroras."

—The hornet is beautifully defined to be the red-hot child of nature.

—The reader will remember the ostler spoken of by Sam Weller, who wrote his last will and testament upon a stable door. A Tennessee man has published and declared his testamentary intentions upon a paper collar, which passed probate well enough, though it was found a little unhandy for filing.

—The advocates of capital punishment answer their opponents by saying: "You must draw the line somewhere."

—A Peoria gentleman has a valuable library of over a thousand volumes, and he got it cheap. He took agricultural reports which were sent to him, and had the backs tastefully labeled as the works of the great authors.

—"Most extra-ordinary," said Sergeant Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," who was always boasting of his visits at great houses; "dined at the Duke of Northumberland's on Monday, and there was no fish for dinner." "No," cried Douglas Jerrold, "they had eaten it *up-stairs.*"

—The Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. The New York *Times* suggests that they should also retain the originals.

—Teetotalers who felicitate themselves on the progress of their cause will do well to digest the following: An old stager was compelled by his worthy spouse to "join the cold-water army," which he did, promising never to touch a drop of anything else, except in sickness. So far the story is excellent. But now for the moral. The reformed individual has never been well since.

—Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn has just made a joke. A Mrs. Jury being examined as a witness in the Tichborne case, stated that she had had eleven children, whereupon His Honor observed he had always understood it took twelve to make a jury. England is still echoing the laugh which convulsed the court.

—"Arrah, Pat, and why did I marry ye? Jist tell me that; for it's meself that's had to maintain ye iver since the blessed day that Father O'Flanigan sint me hum to yer house." "Swate jewel," replied Pat, not relishing the charge, "an' it's meself that hopes I may live to see the day you're a widow waping over the cowld sod that kivers me—thin, by St. Patrick, I'll see how you get along without me, honey."

—The local editor of one of our exchanges has a bursting paragraph, as follows: "Delinquent subscribers should not permit their daughters to wear this paper for a bustle. There being so much due on it, there is danger of taking a cold."

—"Got any medicine?" asked a boy entering a drug store the other day. "Yes, lots of it. What do you want?" inquired the clerk. "Oh, it don't make any difference, so it something lively. Dad is fearful bad." "What ails him?" asked the clerk. "Dunno," said the boy; "but he's run down awful. He just sits around the stove all day and mopes; he hasn't wallopped mother since Christmas. I guess he's going to die."

—A bridegroom seldom renders his mother-in-law speechless, but here is an interesting case: A self-possessed young man called at a house in Atlanta, Ga., a few mornings ago, and asked to see his wife. "She is not here," replied the mistress of the house. "There is none here but the members of my own family." "Well," he replied, "it's one of them I want to see. I married your eldest daughter last night."

—A man in Cincinnati owned a pet panther. Last week he went off with his wife and family for a visit of a couple of days, leaving the pet panther and his mother-in-law to keep house. On his return his grief can be imagined on discovery that it was the panther that was dead, not the mother-in-law. The old lady had talked the poor animal to death.

—An unfortunate culprit was recently brought before an Iowa Justice charged with assaulting and battering a maiden. Investigation showed that the defendant had merely saluted the damsel against her will. She was in court, and gave her testimony looking so very beautifully that the Judge was compelled to make a special ruling. He could not, he said, in conscience fine the man for doing what was done; "For," said His Honor, "I have been obliged to hold on to the arms of my chair to keep from kissing the complainant myself."

—A Cincinnati drummer who, with the aid of his feet, filled two seats on the morning train of the I., C. & L. Road, a few days since, and who was too ugly to move, though the car was crowded, was completely upset when the conductor quietly took out his foot-rule, and after deliberately taking the measure of his feet, announced, in a loud tone, "Eighteen and three quarter inches!" the great roar of laughter all through the car which followed causing the fellows' feet to come down in a hurry, as he made himself as small as possible in the one seat that he had paid for.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Sydney Smith,—so Lord Houghton in his "Monographs" tells us,—has written depreciatingly of all playing upon words, but his rapid apprehension could not altogether exclude a kind of wit which in its best forms takes fast hold of the memory, besides the momentary amusement it excites. His objection to the superiority of a city feast: "I cannot wholly value a dinner by the test you do;" his proposal to settle the question of the wood pavement round St. Paul's: "Let the Canons once lay their heads together, and the thing will be done;" his pretty compliment to his friends, Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuff: "Ah! there you are: the cuff that every one would wear, the tie that no one would loose"—may be cited as perfect in their way.

—The Austrian greed for money at the Exposition has drawn out the following carricatures at Vienna: A stranger stalking naked from a restaurant where he has left purse and garments in payment for a dinner; a waiter bringing a bill about ten feet long, and the guest, in despair, jumping out the window; another, a waiter—an exquisite picture of supercilious condescension—saying: "Here's a glass of water sir!" while the alarmed and embarrassed stranger replies: "I'd like to have one, but—really—I'm afraid I can't afford it." Some of the dialogues represent the waiter as adding five or ten kreuzers after every dish, in order to "round off," or make even sums, while another, after counting a small piece of boiled beef at one florin, asks the guest: "Was it good?" and when the latter answers "Yes," adds: "One florin more!"

A SUPPER WITH RACHEL.

The French at least seem disposed to give Alfred de Musset the place that properly belongs to him in their literature.

This is scarcely less than a debt of honor they owe his memory, for he has till now been frequently, if not generally, misunderstood and falsely judged. The reason may be found in the fact that he differed widely from the majority of modern French authors. His romantic, dreamy turn of mind made him more German, perhaps, than French in his nature, although Heide, in his undue love of ridicule and satire, wholly misunderstood him. Of late, his works and his genius have been favorite themes with the French literary journals; they seem determined to do full justice at last to the memory of their gifted countryman, who died May 1, 1857.

His posthumous works consist of a small volume containing "Faustine," a dramatic fragment, "L'Ane et le Ruisseau," and a collection of his letters. In one of the latter we find an exceedingly graphic account of a supper with the renowned tragedienne, which will aid us materially in appreciating the development and understanding the character of the greatest actress France, and perhaps the world, has ever produced. The poet requested the lady, who received the letter, to preserve it, in order that the remembrance of the evening might not be lost. Fortunately, his wish was complied with.

It was one night after a representation of "Tancred." In the fifth act Rachel had drawn floods of tears from her auditors, and she scarcely had strength to go through the last scene. After the representation she walked leisurely through the arcades of the Palais Royal, in company with a number of her colleagues of both sexes, toward home, when she met our young poet, whom she invited to join the party. They directed their steps toward the residence of the tragedienne, which was near by, and where they expected to find a sumptuous repast in waiting. They were disappointed. No preparation whatever had been been made for their entertainment, and, to make matters worse, Rachel was compelled to send her only servant back to the theatre for some jewelry she had negligently left in her dressing-room. Now, there was no one to prepare the supper, except Rachel herself. She withdrew for a minute, and returned in a "modest muslin gown," a little white cap a la bonne, a white apron, and a neckerchief. De Musset says she was as beautiful as an angel in this costume, but it would be hard to imagine an angel of the Rachel description. In her hands she carried a platter, on which there were three large beefsteaks, which she had herself prepared. She placed the dish on the table, and cried out: "Fall to, everybody!" then back she went to the kitchen for a terrine of soup and a dish of spinach. This was all she could find, and was, consequently, all she had to offer her guests. There were no plates or spoons, as the servant had the keys in her keeping. Rachel went on another tour of discovery, and found a bowl of salad. Sans ceremonie she took the spoon and began to eat her soup with it.

"But, child," said the mother, "there are some tin plates in the kitchen."

Out went Rachel again, and soon came back with a handful of tin plates, which she distributed among her guests.

"Child," began the mother again, "these beefsteaks are too much done."

"That's very true, mother," returned Rachel. "When I was in practice, I cooked better. But, Sarah," turning suddenly to her sister, "what's the matter with you? Why don't you eat?"

"I would sooner go hungry than eat off tin-plates," replied Sarah, sullenly.

"Humph! It won't be long till you will want a servant at each elbow," returned Rachel. Then, turning to De Musset, she continued: "Would you believe that, when I played at the Theatre Moliere, I had only two pair of stockings, and every morning—"

Here Sarah began to speak German in order to prevent her sister being heard; but Rachel was not to be interrupted. "Ah! stop speaking German! I am not ashamed to tell how poor we were. I had only two pairs of stockings, and was, therefore, compelled to wash one pair every morning, in order to have a clean pair for the stage in the evening. And then I had to do nearly all our housework. I rose every morning at 6, and by 8 I had all the chamber-work done. Then I went to market. I was an economical and honest cook—was I not, mother?"

"Yes, that you were. I never had any fault to find with you," said the mother.

"Only once," continued Rachel, "was I guilty of pilfering. What I paid four sous for, I reckoned at five, and continued to do so until I had three francs."

"And what did you do with your money?" asked the poet.

"She bought a Moliere with it," interrupted the mother.

"Yes," continued Rachel; "I already had Racine's and Corneille's works, and wanted Moliere's. I bought it with my three francs, and then confessed my crime."

In the meantime the servant returned with the jewelry that had been left behind, and some of the guests took leave. Sarah still persisted in continuing her fast, and in speaking German, but without succeeding in preventing Rachel from narrating anecdotes of her youth and poverty. Finally, she took into her head to make some punch, which she set on fire, and then put the candles under the table, in order that the blue flame of the burning liquor could be better seen. But only a casual word was necessary to put a stop to this merrymaking, and bring art and poetry on the tapis.

"How beautifully you read the letter in the fifth act this evening!" observed De Musset. "You seemed to be very deeply moved."

"Yes," replied Rachel, "I felt as though I were dissolved into atoms. Nevertheless, I don't care much for the tragedy of 'Tancred,'—it is so unnatural!"

"You prefer the tragedies of Corneille and Racine," said the poet.

"I love Corneille," she answered, "although he is sometimes trivial and bombastic, and then he is not always true to nature. The verse in 'Les Horaces,' for example, 'The mistress, yes, but not the consort, can we change,' always seemed to me course and commonplace."

"But true, notwithstanding," observed De Musset.

"Perhaps—that, however, does not prevent its being unworthy the poet, which it surely is. Compare him with Racine, noble, sublime Racine! Oh, how I worship him! And do you know that I have resolved to play Phædra?" As she made this declaration she brought her fist down heavily on the table. "They tell me I am not old enough, have not strength enough. I won't listen to such nonsense! Phædra is Racine's greatest creation, and I am going to play it. They shall see whether I am old enough and have strength enough or not!"

"If you fail, you will be sorry you did not listen to advice," interposed Sarah.

"Mind your own affairs!" cried Rachel. "Try it I am determined to. Not equal to the part?—well, we shall see! A woman, being devoured by a criminal passion, and yet prefers death to dishonor,—a woman, who is being consumed by an inward fire,—it is impossible that such a woman can be round and fat like Madame Paradol. It would be contrary to Nature. I have gone through the part at least a dozen times within the last few days. I don't know yet just how I shall play her, but I do know that I shall not fail. Let the critics write what they please, they cannot and shall not turn me from my purpose. They say everything they can think of to injure and discourage me. Never mind, let them. I'm determined to play Phædra, if there are not six people in the house."

Her ill-will toward the critics was evinced by several other remarks of a similar nature.

"My child," interposed the mother, after a time, "you talk too much. You were up this morning at 6 o'clock, and your tongue has hardly been still all day. You will talk yourself sick."

"Never fear, mother; it's only when I am talking that I feel thoroughly well," replied Rachel; and then, turning to De Musset: "Shall I get the book? Shall we go through the tragedy together?"

"If you like—yes, certainly," said the poet.

Sarah observed that it was already half-past 11.

"Well, suppose it is? If you want to go to bed, you know the way, don't you?" replied Rachel.

Sarah, acting upon the suggestion, retired, and Rachel went into an adjoining room for a volume of Racine. When she returned, her whole being seemed to have changed—there was something grand and sublime in her bearing. She looked like a heathen goddess about to perform a sacred rite. The mother had fallen into a doze. Rachel took a seat beside the poet, and, bending over the book as she opened it, said:

"Oh, how I love Racine! I could read him day in and day out, and never think of eating, drinking, or sleeping!"

They now read together, holding the book between them.

"At first," says De Musset, "she read in a monotonous tone, as though she were repeating a litany, but gradually she became more animated. We exchanged ideas over every passage. Finally, she came to the declaration-scene, and, although she used only half her voice, still she seemed to surrender herself entirely to her author; his genius transfigured her. Never have I beheld anything so beautiful, so thrilling; never on the stage has she made so deep an impression on me. The fatigue, a slight hoarseness, the punch, the lateness of the hour, the almost feverish excitement she betrayed, lent to this young face an irresistible charm. Add to all this the disorder on the table before us, the trembling flames of our two candles, and the sleeping mother, who sat in the corner back of us,—all this would make a picture worthy of a Rembrandt, or a chapter in a romance worthy of a 'Wilhelm Meister.'"

It was long after midnight when Rachel's father came home from the opera. He had hardly entered the room when he began to scold her for sitting up so late, and commanded her to stop reading. She closed the book violently, and cried:

"It is not to be endured! I'll buy myself some candles and read alone in bed!" And the big tears that rolled down her cheeks seem to have touched the poet's heart. He says he felt for her in his inmost soul, although it would be difficult to see, as it seems to us, from his own representing, that the young lady was so very badly treated.

After playing ten or twelve of the greatest female characters in the French drama with unparalleled success, she finally, on the 21st of January, 1843, just one month before completing her twenty-second year, essayed the character of Phædra. The result showed that she had not over-estimated her powers. On that memorable night in the history of the Theatre Francais she achieved, perhaps, her most brilliant triumph. From this moment to the time of her death she was without a rival, it being universally conceded that she was the greatest actress of her age, if not of any age. She excelled, however, in the classic rather than in modern drama. She was Greek from head to foot—in her walk, in all her movements, in her entire person. She had received everything from Nature that was necessary to the personation of those characters in which she particularly excelled—largeness of gesture, majesty of mien, nobility of expression, and resonance and flexibility of voice.

But the great tragedienne, the incomparable Phædra, was not without her weaknesses, and one of the greatest of these was her inordinate love of gold. She was a genuine worshipper of Mammon. Her first appearance at the Theatre Francais was in June, 1838, when her salary was fixed at four thousand francs; this sum was increased from time to time, until she received forty-five thousand francs for playing twice a week for six months. For extra performances she received five hundred francs each. She spent the remainder of the year in "starring," earning from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand francs each season, which then, in Europe, was about equal to as many dollars now in the United States. Despite this enormous income, it never occurred to her that she should provide for the indigent members of her numerous family; she chose rather to make them pensioners of the theatre. Her brother and all her sisters evinced a desire to enter the dramatic profession; the consequence was, that the director of the theatre was compelled to engage them at very respectable salaries. Sarah, Rebecca, Raphael, and even the youngest sister, Dina, were all on the salary-list at the same time, and drew very handsome sums. This gave rise to many a bon mot, and the theatre came to be known as the Asylum for the Felix family. The Parisians no longer said, "Let us go to the Comedie Francaise;" but, "Let us go to the synagogue."

What even those of her own faith thought of Rachel's avarice was illustrated by a clever and forcible remark of Mademoiselle Judith, also a very talented actress of the Comedie Francaise, who, however, in everything else, was quite unlike Rachel. They were always on bad terms.

"You should try to get on more harmoniously with Mademoiselle Rachel," said the director one day to Judith. "You are wrong in always opposing her; she has a greater claim on your sympathy and friendship than any one else in the theatre. Are you not of the same religion?"

"Certainly we are," replied Mademoiselle Judith, "but, nevertheless, there is a wide difference between us."

"How so?"

"I am only a Jewess, while Rachel, besides being a Jewess, is—a Jew!"

But the theatre was not the only source from which Rachel sought to gratify her love of possession. She, like most young women of renown, had many suitors, and she had a happy faculty of intimating to them that she judged of the sincerity of their protestations by the value of their presents. If they sometimes evinced a disposition to practice greater economy than, in her opinion, became the ardor of their passion, she usually found some means to stimulate their generosity. The manner in which, on one occasion, she even deceived her good friend Count Walewski, a natural son of Napoleon I., and the confidant and minister of Napoleon III., is very well known.

Happening to pass through a side-room of the residence of her rich friend, Madame S——, she noticed a venerable guitar, black with dirt, standing in one corner.

"What is this piece of old trumpery doing here, *ma chere*? Give it to me; I have a special use for it," said Phædra.

"What use can you have for it? It's good for nothing."

"That does not matter—it will answer my purpose just as well."

"But what can you want of it?"

"Oh, that's my secret," replied Rachel.

"Very well, I will send it to you," and that evening one of the lady's servants carried it to Rachel's residence, Rue Joubert.

Two or three days later the old black instrument was noticed by Count Walewski in Phædra's boudoir, carefully protected by an elegant silk cover. His curiosity led him to examine the contents of the cover more closely.

"Where, in Heaven's name, did you get hold of this old thing?" he asked.

"That is the guitar," Rachel replied, putting on a sentimental mien, "with which I once went from cafe to cafe, and played and sang for sous. My parents fortunately preserved it."

"Is it possible?" cried the Count, examining the old instrument with the deepest interest. "You must let me have the souvenir of your childhood, *mon amie*. It is an inestimable relic, and must not be allowed to fall into strange hands."

"For that very reason I have taken possession of it," said Phædra. "I would not part with it for fifty thousand francs."

"But I will have it, cost what it may! What shall I give you for it?"

"Oh, you are foolish!"

"I will give you fifty thousand francs for it—come!"

"Did I not tell you just now that the guitar is not for sale?"

"I will tell you what—I will give you the diamond bracelet we were looking at at B——'s the other day in the bargain. You may send for it immediately. What say you?"

"Well, then," signed Phædra, "if you are so determined, take it."

The Count was overjoyed. He carried away his treasure in triumph, showing it, in his delight, to all his friends. But, unfortunately, a week had scarcely elapsed when Madame S—— paid a visit at the Count's residence. The relic was, of course, shown her, and her exclamation of surprise, on recognizing it, very naturally led to an exposure of the cheat.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The War in Sumatra.

By advices via China and Japan, further details of the war in Sumatra are at hand. On the 8th of April the Dutch troops, to the number of about 800, made another attack on the mud forts, while the ships threw shells into it; but after bravely standing fire about twenty minutes, the Dutch were again obliged to retire. The Dutch loss in the day's action was said to be 2 officers and 7 men killed and 80 wounded; the Achineese loss was believed to have been very great. On the 10th the Dutch troops, to the number of about 1,500, marched upon the fort to storm it, and, after manœuvring for a while, they made a rush into it and found it deserted. When the Achineese left, or where they went, was not known. The Dutch flag was hoisted and a guard left, and the force returned to their encampment. The fort contained twelve large guns, and it was to be blown up. The troops then commenced their march through the jungle, fighting their way. On the same day (the 10th) they stormed and captured a small fortress, and also a church, which was stoutly defended, and then pushed on toward the Sultan's palace, which was strongly fortified, indeed the strongest place in Acheen. On the 10th, the Dutch loss was 9 killed and 30 wounded. Capt. Engelvaart, of the Cochorn, also died that day of sun-stroke. On the morning of the 14th, the attack on the Sultan's castle was made. The conflict was very severe, and the Dutch succeeded in taking a portion of it, only standing ground, but in this action their General was killed, being shot through the breast. This calamity seriously affected the spirits of the Dutch army, who had great confidence in him. It was reported that the Achineese forces under arms in and around the castle attacked numbered 10,000, and that the total force of the Achineese is not less than 40,000 fighting men. Many of the Dutch in the expedition had, it was said, begun to despair of its success.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The past week has not been an especially brilliant one so far as the drama is interested. There has been nothing especially noticeable about it in any way. The summer season is not expected to be productive of much interesting dramatic news, and the quality of the entertainment being of the light and airy order,—in other words, weak and washy,—the public interest has not been heavily enlisted. As a rule, the business of the theatres has been light, but that is to be expected. There were no novelties last week, the changes in the programme having been deferred until the three closing days. The ensuing week promises an improvement, and as the performances will be more attractive, the audiences are sure to be larger.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

During the week we took occasion to mention the new departure of Mr. Hooley from the conventional rule of furnishing mediocrity during the warmer months, a practice which is in the main governed more by necessity than choice. With his company there was no necessity to urge him to abandon society-plays for burlesque, and surely there was very little temptation. But, as every other manager had prepared to lighten up, he did the same, and not only lost money but lost prestige with it, which in his case was a more serious disadvantage. Although the arrangements were made for the production of summer pieces before Mr. Hooley's departure for the East, it is only fair to say that the retention of a burlesque which the patrons of the theatre rejected was unavoidable. The mistake was remedied as soon as he returned, and now, having seen the error of his ways, he is more than ever anxious to regain the confidence of the public. The first intimation of his intention to turn his back on conventionality and sweep the trash off his stage was the withdrawal of the burlesque, followed by the suppression of "Miriam's Crime" and the substitution therefor of a sterling comedy. This change was made on Thursday night, and so long as Mr. Hooley remains at the head of the Randolph street theatre which bears his name, he will never again fall into the error of underrating the intelligence of his patrons. "The Victims," which was given on Thursday evening and the remainder of the week, was played to better business than the preceding nights of the week could claim. On Tuesday next the sparkling standard comedy "A Game of Love," will be given, with the following strong cast of characters:

Paul Waldon....J. W. Blaisdell
Ted Murphy (with songs)....John Dillon
Corydon Foxglove....Russell Soggs
Mr. Grace....J. W. Norris
Laurence DeMerfie, Esq....Wm. Arnold
Jacob Chubb....H. A. Webber
Captain Slim....Thos. Cline
Major Doolittle....Geo. Waite
Alice Devereaux....Miss Kate Meek
Phoebe Tangle....Mrs. C. F. Maeder
Mrs. Laurence DeMerfie....Sydney Cowell
Perkins....Josie Batchelder
Mary....Miss Herne

On Monday evening three capital pieces will be given for the benefit of John Dillon. Nothing further than this need be said. The mere announcement would call out enough of Mr. Dillon's friends to throng the theatre. As it is probable that the house will be crowded it would be wise to secure tickets as early as possible.

It is worthy of note that in spite of the retention of "Ye Gentle Savage" during the Jubilee week the aggregate receipts at Hooley's were greater for the entire week than for any similar period since the opening of the theatre.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

During the week the Katie Putnam Combination at McVicker's Theatre has had fair success in spite of the reaction following the week after the Jubilee. The piece has been the original dramatized version of "The Old Curiosity Shop," with Miss Putnam in the double role of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*. The change from "Bet," the piece of the preceding week, was an advantageous one for Miss Putnam especially, and in a measure for the other members of the company. It is unfortunate that she opened her engagement with a drama so radically worthless as "Bet," for it left a bad impression. Her appearance last week was an agreeable change, and indicated that, when there is any chance for acting, Miss Putnam can take advantage of it. Her impersonation of the characters mentioned, while not sufficiently unlike that of Lotta to warrant the title to an original creation, showed that Miss Putnam had not merely satisfied herself by imitating her predecessor, but had given it fair study and sought to improve upon it. Lotta, however, has so identified herself with *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness* that it becomes impossible to dissociate her with those parts when impersonated by another. Mr. Browne as *Dick Swiveller*, not having this obstacle to contend with, succeeded in pleasing the audience and justifying the favorable notices with which he was accompanied from other cities. To-morrow evening Mr. Fred Bock's dramatization of a "Blade o' Grass," with Miss Putnam in the triple role of *Blade o' Grass*, *Miss Lucy*, and *Klaus Klotz*, with new songs and dances. The piece is to be mounted with new scenery and astonishing mechanical effects, one of which is the appearance of a locomotive coming round a curve and throwing the full blaze of the head-light upon the auditorium.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Theatre Comique Combination still does a fair business at the Academy of Music. The bill last week was richer than ever, the various sketches of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart being invariably clever and amusing. The burlesque "Keno and Loto," while it is intrinsically about as poor as the usual run of burlesques, is given with such spirit that its own weakness disappears. Some of the local hits are very fair. Mr. Campbell might study them up for the next burlesque he "adapts." The singing, as music, is not a triumph, but this is rather an advantage. There is no one to lead. Miss Wray's voice is too crude and childish, and the chorus is little more than an uproar. Anything else would be out of place, and its discords are in harmony with the piece. Tony Hart's get-up as *Loto*, a female character, is unapproachable, and his burlesque duets with Harrigan as *Keno* very laughable. The "Hartiney Ballet Troupe" is an excellent burlesque, but there is a tendency to vulgarity about it which cannot be commended. It is funny enough of itself without the introduction of coarseness to win the applause of the gallery. An idea of the absurdity of the dancing may be obtained by an effort to picture Mr. John Hart's burly form displayed most liberally in the attire of a ballet girl. This is to be retained during the week. An entire change has been made in other respects. The novelties include a sensational Irish drama, "'98," Miss Annie Yeamans, little Jennie Yeamans, and Minnie Loder in their specialties, with new sketches. Altogether a very attractive bill, especially as the profusion of songs and dances has been considerably diminished.

THE NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT.

The largest audience of the week at McVicker's Theatre was found on Thursday afternoon, at the benefit performance for the newsboys and bootblacks. Besides being large it was fashionable, and, moreover, intelligent and critical, which is not always the case at such performances. The programme embraced two pieces, Dion Boucicault's favorite comedy of "London Assurance," commencing at the second act, and Miss Katie Putnam's specialty, "Stage Struck." The cast of the characters in the former included three amateurs, and while it is not a pleasant task to comment unfavorably upon a performance gratuitously given, it becomes still less agreeable when the performers have not had the advantages of thorough stage discipline, study, and the polish acquired only by practice. Hence, although they challenge criticism by appearing before the footlights, it is only an act of clemency to pass them over with a general mention. They were not only the weakest points, however, but assisted in rendering the piece flat. As a whole it was flat, very tame, and lukewarm, with scarcely an occasional glimmer to lighten it here and there. Miss Glover assumed the dashing role of *Lady Gay Spanker*. She had never appeared to very great advantage in Chicago, and it was hoped that she would at last have justified some of the expectations entertained of her capacity in such a part, but such expectations were not realized. Miss Glover is temperamentally too cold for *Lady Gay*. She does not possess, and cannot by any means simulate, the buoyancy, ardor, and impetuosity of the latter. She could not go into ecstasies over a thoroughbred, nor forget herself in the thrilling situations she depicted in the narrative of her adventures in the second act. Vivacity was essential to picture the scene; more than vivacity,—a complete abandon, to warm the audience up to view it; and she was not even ordinarily excited. In her scene with *Sir Harcourt Courtley* her indifference was painful. That gentleman must indeed have been blinded with self-love to observe anything encouraging in her manner. He must have possessed a very fervid imagination, and more than ordinary self-esteem. The dialogue came to the rescue of the audience. But for it they could not have understood the lover's subsequent action, for there was nothing in hers to lead up to it. In the scene with her husband and *Dazzle* she displayed the same indifference, and, as a whole, her *Lady Gay* was a very lifeless creation. Miss Sidney Cowell as *Grace Harkaway* dressed the part charmingly, but one could not avoid a feeling of oppression in watching her. She was nearly swallowed in it. Mr. Soggs, as *Max Harkaway*, did not better the impression. He laughed most alarmingly. It was the conventional stage "old man" laugh, honored by tradition, and a fixture, it seems, never to be removed. And he emphasized the last word of every sentence with unusual energy, and did a great many other things not to be expected of *Max Harkaway*, nor even of Mr. Soggs. Amusement cannot eternally be indicated by the hoarse, satyr-like cackle of that prodigy of the modern stage, the "old man." Nor can every emotion be adequately exhibited in a swing of the arms. Mr. George Giddens, as *Dolly Spanker*, was more at home in his part than any one else, and, in the after-dinner scene with his wife, showed that he fairly understood the character. It suited him; he looked it thoroughly, and acted it well; exhibiting an ignorance of the usages of society without sacrificing the manners of a gentleman, and displaying a becoming awkwardness without appearing like a buffoon. Mr. Dillon, as *Meddle*, had very little to do, but was, as usual, funny. In the sanctity of private theatricals there is no valid reason why, with study and practice, Messrs. Taylor and Forsythe should not outshine rivals who neglect these only approaches to histrionic fame. But, as they have little or nothing more to recommend them for public performances than that they are physically fashioned somewhat on the same principle as professional actors, we should strongly advise them to violate the public patience no more by appearing on the stage. A lady with a pretty face and voice may risk it. Nobody else.

"Stage Struck," the afterpiece, was very appropriately played at the funeral of the first. We recommend it to amateurs. It certainly needs some such recommendation, for of itself it possesses none.

WAGNER'S MINSTREL TROUPE.

Throughout the entire country this excellent company has been earning an enviable reputation for its minstrelsy. For the first time in ten years, Cal Wagner, or "Happy Cal," as he is more generally called, appears before a Chicago audience on Monday night. Nixon's Amphitheatre will be merry with the quips and jokes of this eccentric humorist and his twenty fellow-artists in burnt cork. J. H. Haverly, a well-known and favorite manager, and the one who was the means of introducing Billy Arlington to a Chicago audience, is the manager of the combination. The company has been selected from the best performers in the country, and comprises many old and popular favorites. Amongst the score, or so, who are all first rate in their different lines, a few may be particularized as the strongest attractions of the troupe. Wagner and E. M. Hall are the end men, and their names alone are sufficient guarantee of their excellence. Hall's banjo-performances, Canfield and Booker's songs and dances and character-delineations are all new, original, and popular; a good vocal quartette, Charley Heywood's prima donna soprano impersonations, Ben Brown's jig-dancing, and, indeed, a host of novelties and single-act specialties, render the bill replete with every variety of spicy and attractive entertainment. Every effort has been made to render the programme worthy of the wide-spread popularity of the troupe, and the press, and public generally, have not failed to reward them with creditable mention. Chicago amusement-seekers may depend upon every exertion being made on the part of the troupe to represent a standard performance with brilliant success.

MANNING AND MORAN'S MINSTRELS.

As there is some prospect of this minstrel company remaining in Chicago permanently, a word of warning to Mr. Moran may not be lost upon him. By providing an amusing entertainment the troupe has secured the patronage of some of our best and most refined citizens. It may be galling to that gentleman's *amour propre* to mention the fact that it is not his personal charms which attract elegant ladies to Myers' Opera-House, but a good bill. This may be news to that gentleman. Judging from his behavior at a recent performance, the announcement will come to him as a sudden disappointment, but the sooner he realizes the fact the better for him. It is barely possible, without being at all probable, that Philadelphia ladies will tolerate the practice of being talked at in vulgar language during a minstrel performance by Mr. Moran. It is equally possible that they may relish the impertinence of being "flagged" by an impudent burnt-cork artist while on the stage. But if Mr. Moran was not taught the lesson a few evenings ago, we must publicly impress upon him the disagreeable fact that Chicago ladies will not tolerate it, and that a second attempt made by him of such flagrant impertinence will be equivalent to the closing of the theatre. The press has given this company many good notices for its professional excellence. That same press will not be delinquent in warning those to whom it has recommended the performance, of what they may expect there. And Mr. Moran may rest very well assured that the Chicago public will not be insulted with impunity. Professional popularity cannot condone the offense of making indecent remarks to a lady; of attempting to get up a pocket-handkerchief flirtation with her, and, finally, waiting at the door of the theatre, and endeavoring to force her attention by gestures and bravado. Mr. Moran knows what we refer to.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

While amateur actors playing in public with professionals, as has recently been the case in this city, present a spectacle too sorrowful for contemplation, there is no reason why an amateur company, who have worked together with youthful earnestness under excellent tuition, should not be successful. As the Christian Union Dramatic Class has studied through the entire season under the careful supervision of no less capable teachers than Mrs. Anna Cowell and Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, there is good cause to expect a performance considerably above the average amateur efforts, and, we are tempted to add, more palatable than some of the more pretentious productions of professional companies. The class intends giving two performances at Standard Hall; one on the evening of July 1, for the benefit of the Christian Union, when "Love's Sacrifice" will be given, and the other on the following evening, for the Woman's Hospital of Illinois, when "Lucretia Borgia" will be produced, with "A Happy Pair" for the after piece. It is the first public effort of the amateurs and should meet with encouragement.

"Star of Hope" Lodge, Good Templars, will give an entertainment at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, to-morrow evening. It will consist of addresses, recitations, and music,—vocal and instrumental,—concluding with the farce, "Rough Diamond."

THE OPERATIC SPECTACLE.

Aiken's Theatre will be re-opened for the season on Monday evening, by Messrs. Aiken & Hess, with the production of an operatic spectacle called "Zoloe," which is an adaptation of Auber's "La Bayadere." The managers have lavished a great deal of expense upon scenery, transformations, properties, and costumes, and are determined to mount the work in a style of elegance never before known here. The cast will be as follows: *The Unknown*, Mr. J. Frank Northrop (tenor); *Judge Olifour*, Mr. Henry Peakes (basso); *Ninka*, Miss Isabella Motte (soprano); *Fatima*, Mlle. Jeannette; *The Shopdar*, Mr. E. W. Barry; *Norah*, Miss Cora Hyde; *Morianna*, Miss Katie Wilson; *Zoloe*, Mlle. Morlacchi. In addition to the soloists, a chorus of thirty voices has been carefully selected, and Mlle. Morlacchi will head the ballet. Each performance will be preceded by an exhibition of the Berger Family of Bell Ringers, and, in the *entr'actes*, Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the humorist, will appear. The whole bill is a very attractive one for the summer evenings, and we have no doubt that the public patronage will richly remunerate the enterprising managers for their large outlay.

AT THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY CONCERT,

on Thursday evening, of which we have already spoken, Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" was substituted for the "Tannhauser Overture." It is a fine specimen of Liszt's peculiar and popular style, and bristles with difficulties in execution that will test the powers of the most accomplished pianists. It was played by Miss Nellie Green, with a brilliancy, and strength and exactness of shading and expression that elicited the heartiest applause of her large and intelligent audience, and that placed her, in the opinion of all who heard her, in the first rank of the rising musicians of the city.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Lawrence Barrett and Fechter are both expected to play in Boston next season.

Lawrence Barrett and company are starring through Canada and Western New York.

It is reported that Harry Beckett will connect himself next season with Wallack's Theatre.

Fechter has been playing in "Ruy Blas" during the past week at the Grand Opera-House, New York.

Frank Mayo has been playing in "Davy Crockett" at Wood's Museum with extraordinary success.

The engagement of Madame Ristori at Drury Lane Theatre commenced on June 11, when the tragedienne appeared as *Marie Antoinette*.

"Nym Crinkle" thinks the American public would have tolerated Sardou's "Uncle Sam" if it had only been dirty without being dull.

Miss Neilson terminated her engagement at Booth's Theatre last week with three performances of *Rosalind*. She goes to Europe for a space.

Lester Wallack has sent $1,450.40 to the widow of the late T. W. Robertson, as the return for the performances of "David Garrick" at his theatre.

"The New Magdalen," a drama of the "Formosa" stripe, is included in the repertoire of nearly every second-class star actress, and one or two better ones.

"Lost," a local sensation, is to be produced in Cincinnati. If the experiences of that city are similar to ours, it will wish that all "local sensations" were lost.

An Ohio paper speaks of "a new farce called 'Emotional Insanity.'" One would suppose that it was so old as to be played out now—unless Stokes cheats the hangman.

One of Mr. Barnum's Feejee cannibals is said to have resigned his savage position with the following remark: "Be jabers, I'd rather carry me native hod than be a haythen at $20 a month."

The Metropolitan Theatre and Maguire's Opera-House, San Francisco, are to be torn down, to make way for a new street. These are the oldest theatres in that city.

California has given birth to a new "star," Mr. John McCullough, and is doing as well as can be expected. He essays to play in the Shakspearean drama, and is expected in Chicago next fall.

Dion Boucicault has commenced suit against R. L. Davenport for producing "The Colleen Bawn," and Frank Mayo for performing the "Streets of New York." He merely warns others to be wary.

Some rascal stole a portion of Laura Keene's wardrobe, and has been held for grand larceny. He might have taken the whole wardrobe of Lydia Thompson's blondes and escaped with a small fine.

Miss Heath, a rising English tragedienne, has been honored with a presentation to Queen Victoria and a royal commendation. This distinguished honor is sufficiently rare to create a sensation in dramatic circles.

Barnum's "Big Indians" have been trundling their war-whoops at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati. One brave got a little excited on the streets through corn-juice, and was arrested. Up to midnight he reiterated, "Me go home," That failing to soothe him, he granted forth, "Barnum bad man."

The close of the dramatic season in New York gives the *Tribune* an opportunity to say: "Outside of the artists we have already noticed (Fechter, Neilson, Jefferson, and Cushman) none have gained a more thorough triumph than Miss Clara Morris. . . . If she has patience and true ambition, she may wear the mantle that in the course of nature must soon fall from Miss Cushman's shoulders."

Mr. Boucicault's new play, "Mora," though lightly touched by the New York critics on its first appearance, has been subsequently handled rather roughly. One critic says: "We all thought the combination of ignorance and impudence in Sardou's 'Uncle Sam' was unsurpassable, but Mr. Boucicault has gone one better," and concludes with the following:

> There is nothing so aggravating as a suspicion of Mr. Boucicault's originality. To set this matter at rest, let it be known that "Mora" is taken from "After Dark," "The Lottery of Life," "The New Magdalen," "The Streets of New York," and at least sixty other accessible works.

The London *Orchestra* says of Wilkie Collins' play, "The New Magdalen," that it is a well-constructed and powerful drama, with a repulsive plot. It adds: "What we do not like is the style of building which Mr. Collins has erected. He makes a moral out of his story, and the moral is that the Magdalen is to be sympathised with, albeit an impostor and cheat, as well as a *ci-devant* wanton; and that her final penitence condones everything and entitles her to honor on earth and happiness in Heaven. We are not exaggerating; the last assurance is literally given by the pious young curate."

The sale of private boxes at the Academy of Music, in New York, for the foundlings' benefit, was an extraordinary success. Some of the proscenium boxes brought extravagant prices, ranging from $75 to $160. When box "K" was put up a contest arose between Sarony, the photographer, and Albert Weber, the pianoforte manufacturer, which resulted in a triumph for the latter, who actually paid $800 for the ticket. This is the highest price ever paid for a single box for any entertainment in the United States. Sarony the day before offered Mr. Daly $500 for the same box, but was told that he must compete for it.

Lovers of sensation at Braemer, Scotland, were gratified, a few days ago, while a menagerie was being exhibited at that place. During the last performance of the evening, "Lambetti, the lion-tamer," was in the cage with the male lion, putting the animal through the usual exciting exercise, when he slipped on the floor and fell, just as the "king of beasts" was bounding past him. He almost immediately regained his footing, and evidently not a moment too soon, for the fierce brute gave an enraged roar, and seemed ready to spring upon him. By accidental contact with the lion's paw his trousers were torn, and his leg was slightly scratched. His coolness was remarkable. Motioning the assistant, who rushed with a sliding partition to the cage, to keep back, he slowly moved to the wicket, and, before leaving, thanked the audience for their attention. The affair, it is stated, produced a painful sensation, which was not lessened by the apparent rage of the lion, when he saw that his victim had escaped. In the fall the performer lost a revolver with which he was armed, the weapon being subsequently found among the straw.

Now that the "Swamp Angels" has been added to that glorious galaxy which includes "Buffalo Bill" and "Across the Continent," a Boston paper suggests, for some enterprising manager, the following outline of a sensational drama:

KNABEM'S GREAT TROUPE
of
CONVICTS AND CRIMINALS
will appear at the
SPOKEVILLE THEATRE,
on
Monday, Feb. 30,
in the new moral drama, entitled
KRISS KROBAH, THE CRACKSMAN;
or,
THE BURGLAR'S BRIDE.
With the following unequaled cast:

KRISS KROBAH, by....HIMSELF
For ten nights only, as he has an engagement with two other gentlemen, at the expiration of that time, to rob a bank.
THROTTLE JACK, by....G. ROTAH
The (to the police) well-known and popular highwayman.
CLEM THE CLYFAKER, by....LIGHT-FINGERED LARRY
The celebrated "knuck" of New York, who has just finished a successful engagement at Sing-Sing.
FINEGAN-THE FENCE, by a....REAL N. Y. ALDERMAN
The enormous outlay of the management can be somewhat appreciated when it is stated that this gentleman is paid a salary equal to what he could steal from the city in the same time.
LUNKHEAD, a Detective, by....DAN DIVVY
HELEN WOMANSFIELD....
By a well-known and highly esteemed lady of the New York demi-monde
Thieves, New York Aldermen, Burglars, Members of Congress, Pickpockets, House Car-Conductors, Highwaymen, &c., by real professionals.

INCIDENTAL TO THE PIECE.—Murders, Robberies, Pocket-picking, Defalcation, Sneak-Thieving, Stabbing, Shooting, Gouging, Coining, and other elevating effects, produced in the most startling and realistic manner. The Cracksman's Chant will be sung by fifty convicts, kindly loaned by the Warden of the Spokeville State's Prison.

Clergymen and teachers admitted free. Liberal arrangements made with Sunday-schools.

N. B.—It will be useless to offer bad money at the door, as a professional "shover of the queer" acts as treasurer.

MUSIC.

It is yet a long ways to opera, but the managers are already in the field busily at work organizing their forces. Strakosch is in Europe consulting with his brother and perfecting details. His principal engagements are all made, and his leading artists are now singing in London under rehearsal for this country next fall. Meanwhile Maretzek is not idle. He has the advantage of being on the ground, and having nearly all his artists on the ground, and the array which he has summoned together shows that he is determined to stoutly contest the field, under the colors of Lucca, with his forces under Nilsson's banners. The indomitable Maretzek has issued his first pronunciamento of the campaign, and in it he says he "has the honor to announce that he has concluded engagements for a season in New York and other cities in the United States, with the following artists: Pauline Lucca, Ilma di Murska, Fanny Natali Testa, E. Tamberlik, G. Vizzani, F. Mari, J. Jamet, commencing October next. Arrangements pending with other celebrated artists." This looks like business. Lucca is at Narragansett Pier recuperating. Di Murska, every one knows, is one of the best artists in Europe. Natali Testa, who sang here a great many years ago, under Grau's management, has developed into a fine artist. Tamberlik is the Havana tenor, claims to be the father of the ut de poitrine, and is one of the grand old school artists. Vizzani is already favorably known here; also Jamet. Mari is a stranger. With such a vocal force as this, as opposed to the Strakosch troupe, we may look for one of the most memorable and exciting operatic seasons ever known in this country. As of interest in connection with the Maretzek season, our readers will remember that a new episode has come up in a suit of Jarrett against Miss Kellogg to recover $1,700, said to be due him for professional services rendered her in negotiating her contracts with Maretzek. On the other hand, Miss Kellogg claims that she owes Jarrett nothing, as she made her own contracts with Maretzek. We hope that this new cloud of war will blow over before cool weather comes, and that the new season will not have any of the squabbling which marked the old. If the one Max wishes to make decided headway against the other Max, he must have no divisions in his camp.

Meanwhile, we hear nothing new from the Strakosch Max, except that a change of conductors has been made. Arditi has given up the position, and an engagement has been effected with Muzio, who, we presume, is the Muzio of former days, who used to conduct opera in Chicago fifteen or twenty years ago, and has recently been superintending Verdi's "Aida."

As a pendant to operatic prospects in this country, it will be pleasant to know what the Londoners are enjoying. The latest English papers contain the following announcements: At Covent Garden, May 29, "Il Trovatore," Adelina Patti as *Leonora*; May 30, "Linda," Albani in the title role; May 31, "Don Giovanni," Patti in *Zerlina*; June 2, "Barber of Seville," Patti as *Rosina*; June 3, "Masaniello," Mad. Sinico as *Elvira*; June 4, "Faust," Mlle. Smeraschi as *Marguerite*; June 5, "Hamlet," Albani as *Ophelia*; June 6, "Ernani," Patti as *Elvira*; June 7, "Crown Diamonds," Patti as *Etoira*. At Drury Lane, May 29, "Favorita," Mlle. Titiens as *Leonora*; May 31, "Semiramide," Mlle. Titiens in the title role; June 2, "Lucia," with Mad. Nilsson in the title role; June 3, "Lucrezia Borgia," with Titiens in the title role; June 5, "Faust," Nilsson as *Marguerite*; June 6, "Mignon," Nilsson in the title role.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, the following new vocal music: "Faces We Never Forget," song and chorus, by George W. Persley; "Take Me Back to Your Heart, Kitty Kerney," by George W. Parsley; "My Home by the Sea," quartette for male voices, by William T. Rayors; and "Summer Stars," by George W. Persley—all of which are of the cheap order.

From Ditson & Co., Boston, through the courtesy of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, we have received: "Stars Trembling O'er Us," by G. D. Wilson; "Evening," for piano, by Brinley Richards; "Twilight Bells," a religious reverie by Edouard Dorn; a pretty "Ballad" for piano by Isidor Seiss; the "Prayer" from "Moses in Egypt" with guitar arrangement by Hayden; "Pilgrim of Love" recitation and romance, one of Mr. Varley's favorite songs; the exquisite aria "O from My Tender Love" by Stradella; and "Lord Whom my Inmost Soul Adoreth" by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. The last three pieces should be in the collection of every lover of music.

We are indebted to the publisher, Elias Howe, of Boston, for No. 29 of *Howe's Musical Monthly*, containing eleven easy waltzes and mazurkas, mostly by the Strausses, and ten songs, most of them unmitigated bosh.

S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, have commenced the publication of a collection of arrangements for first and second violins, bass, clarinet and cornet with flute. The selections embrace the more popular quadrilles, schottisches, waltzes, etc. For a small social orchestra these arrangements are admirable, and they are published in a very handsome and convenient form.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Kansas State Normal Academy of Music commences its fourth annual six weeks' session at Levenworth on Monday, July 7. The Principal of the Academy is Mr. H. S. Perkins, of this city. He is assisted by J. J. Kimball, of Boston, Otto A. Schmidt, and the Misses Reeder and Cotton. The session closes with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," Aug. 15.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall Concert, which takes place this afternoon is as follows:

1. March, "Singers' Joy"....Bendit
2. Overture, "Le Macon"....Auber
3. Potpourri, "Immortelles"....Herfurth
4. La Belle Amazon....Leschorn
5. Overture to "William Tell"....Rossini
6. Sleigh Ride Polka....Julien
7. Sherman Waltz....Strauss
8. Potpourri, "The Frankfort Fair"....Reinbold
9. Overture to "Zampa"....Herold
10. Quadrille Bon-Bon....Faust

On and after Sunday, the 22d, the concerts will take place in the evening.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Emma Howson sails for Europe this week.

Leopold Meignon, a musician of distinction, died at Philadelphia last week. He was a band-master under the First Napoleon.

Wieniawski, the violinist, left for California on the 7th inst.

John K. Paine's new oratorio of "St. Peter" was brought out at Portland, Me., on the 3d inst., being its first public performance.

Among new works recently performed by Theodore Thomas, at the Central Park Garden, are Brahm's serenade, Erkel's overture to "Hunyadi Lazlo," and Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo."

Sig. Tagliafico will succeed the late Mr. Augustus Harris as stage-manager of the Royal Italian Opera-House, Covent Garden.

The *Musical Standard* publishes a piece of music which, whether read forward or backward, is precisely the same. It was composed by Moscheles.

Mme. Julie De Ryther, the soprano, has been engaged as solo singer for the Wieniawski Concert Troupe in California.

Miss Minnie Hauck, after successfully fulfilling her engagement at Vienna, goes to Riga, where she is to appear in Italian opera.

The late Mr. J. S. Mill added music to his other acquirements. Not only was he a keen critic, but his playing and improvisation were distinguished by refined taste and striking originality.

Wagner is writing a new opera in the same style as "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin." It is founded on Mickiewitz's poem of "Honrand Wallenrod."

Miss Violetta Colville, who is ticketed all over Europe as "a young American prima donna," is to sing in London before returning to Italy and her studies.

The engagements for St. Petersburg, next October, include Mmes. Patti, Albani, Scalchi, MM. Naudin, Nicolini, Marini, Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, and Ciampi.

At the Garrick Club they were disputing whether Mario or Lord Castlereagh first possessed the affections of Madame Grisi. Thackeray solemnly exclaimed, "Mario sat down on the ruins of Castlereagh."

It is announced that M. Strakosch, brother-in-law of Madame Adalina Patti, intends to redeem Paris from the disgrace of being left without an Italian opera; and will open the Theatre Italien next season, with a company chiefly selected from the opera-houses of London.

A letter from M. Gounod to one of the Parisian journals, denies the report of the intended production of the "Polyeucte" at Vienna. The composer of "Faust" will not allow his new opera to be produced without himself superintending the rehearsals, and his numerous engagements prevent his attention to this at present.

Offenbach has entered upon the management of the Gaite, and has received from M. Gounod two complete acts of the "Jeanne d'Arc" of M. Jules Barbier, which the composer is setting, and which will succeed the inaugural drama. Offenbach purposes, in the course of his season, to bring out Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," thus demonstrating the earnestness of his managerial policy.

Among the presents made to Mme. Patti at the close of her engagement at Vienna, was a silver and crystal epergne, a "temoignage d'admiration," as the inscription records, of the subscribers to the opera. A still more graceful tribute, offered by the Concordia Society of Viennese journalists, took the form of a silver crown, adorned with golden leaves, each of which bears the name of a character which Mme. Patti has impersonated in the Imperial city on the Danube. The nineteen performances she has given there have brought in no less than 190,000 florins, or £17,300—a sum which must leave something for the manager as well as the artist.

"C. C. F." writes to the Baltimore *American* that the operatic spectacle, with an intermixture of what is known in America as the "leg opera," called "The Lady in White," has been attracting the attention of the Berliners for the past 115 nights at the Grand Opera House. Reserved seats for our party of four cost 7 thalers and 10 groschen, which is about $1.34 per head. We went early, for the purpose of seeing the audience assemble, and to notice whatever else might seem to us of interest. The ladies will be interested in knowing that an entire new mode of dressing the hair is in vogue here, and that there seems to be very little false hair used. The hair seems to be frizzed all over, and the back hair confined in an invisible net, whilst the front stands out in crimpled confusion. On the top of the head a bow of ribbon is worn, similar to a gentleman's necktie, with short fringed ends. All ear-rings are infinitesimally small, and mostly of diamonds or pearls.

Mme. Patti, who is now performing in a most brilliant engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in London, met with an accident, which might have been most serious, on the evening of Monday, May 19. The performance was "Dinorah," in which, at the close of the second act, the heroine is supposed to cross a bridge which breaks down. In stage language, this part is "doubled," and the drop is made by a super disguised as Dinorah. A good deal of changing occurs, and Mme. Patti leaned against a screen to make room for others. The screen gave way, and her right foot slipped through a small gap in the platform nearly up to the hip-joint. She fell backward, and it was some seconds before she could be extricated. She was carried to her room insensible. Mr. Lennox Browne, the surgeon in professional attendance on the stage, was called. Although severely bruised and shaken, Mme. Patti had sustained no serious injury. As soon as she recovered her consciousness she dressed for the next act, and begged that the accident might pass unnoticed. It is said that she played her part to the end of the opera with her accustomed animation and effect.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

Money continues to accumulate in the financial centres. In New York it has the usual effect of stimulating speculation in stocks, but otherwise than this seems to have no effect. Prices of grain and gold are on the down grade, and, with the exception of of railway stocks in New York, speculators seem inclined to let everything severely alone. The spring trade—what there was of it—is over, and business seems to be relapsing into the usual summer quietude.

Money in this market is easy, and is freely offered in the street for business paper at 10 per cent. Business in local stocks is extremely dull.

New York exchange was pretty firm to-day at par.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,336,436.15	$365,137.32
Tuesday	3,620,722.15	300,385.15
Wednesday	3,646,973.40	265,017.35
Thursday	3,665,316.57	300,366.83
Friday	3,673,733.11	409,441.30
Saturday	3,676,671.05	305,227.43
Total	$22,619,852.43	$1,945,575.38
Corresponding week last year	20,904,315.05	1,856,668.93

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116	116¼
5-20s of '64	116	116¼
5-20s of '65	118	118¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119¼	119½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121¼	121½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119½	119¾
10-40s	113½	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114½
Gold (full weight)	115⅝	116⅛
Gold Coupons	115⅝	116⅛
Gold Exchange	....	116¼
Sterling Exchange	....	109½@110½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	142	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	115
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	96	100

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,703	4,426	7,116	7,922
Wheat, bu	105,710	21,745	88,252	3,525
Corn, bu	188,188	211,130	279,093	311,029
Oats, bu	85,660	161,730	286,934	39,295
Rye, bu	2,149	1,385	19,526	750
Barley, bu	1,100	1,280	750	1,280
Grass seed, lbs	13,850	30,690	....	1,253
Flax seed, lbs	1,159	22,860	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	65,500	16,500	42,142	788
Cured meats, lbs	61,830	151,460	238,758	319,132
Beef, brls	....	38	201	36
Pork, brls	....	....	10	35
Lard, lbs	3,960	16,780	58,500	25,920
Tallow, lbs	22,670	21,320	....	....
Butter, lbs	86,929	121,690	39,835	62,148
Live hogs, No	4,634	6,095	4,801	6,365
Cattle, No	3,908	1,8[illegible]	3,686	3,514
Sheep, No	926	687	211	....
Hides, lbs	120,592	150,430	30,500	34,340
Highwines, brls	306	173	258	185
Wool, lbs	103,870	392,580	188,200	105,413
Potatoes, bu	1,461	5,493	1,022	120
Lumber, m feet	11,001	6,463	3,237	2,559
Shingles, m	3,080	1,640	1,601	2,705
Lath, m	680	626	310	223
Salt, brls	3,060	....	2,196	2,035

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,792 bu wheat; 330 bu corn; 1,997 bu oats; 356 bu rye. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 8,237 bu wheat; 16,383 bu corn; 9,941 bu oats; 2,483 bu rye; 1,830 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 162 cars wheat; 438 cars corn; 5,800 bu No. 2 do and 12,000 bu rejected do by canal; 51 cars oats; 10,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 4 cars rye. Total (655 cars), 289,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for e orresponding weeks ending as dated:

	June 7, 1873.	June 14, 1873.	June 15, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	44,389	48,317	35,953
Wheat, bu	333,620	454,380	123,065
Corn, bu	848,825	1,191,840	1,416,440
Oats, bu	909,822	766,230	862,732
Rye, bu	23,500	27,717	8,407
Barley, bu	12,755	8,000	13,370
Live hogs, No	60,290	31,632	57,204
Cattle, No	19,368	22,610	16,605
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,487	39,346	41,006
Wheat, bu	290,952	387,771	97,189
Corn, bu	1,001,770	1,125,326	1,638,695
Oats, bu	691,890	855,267	273,695
Rye, bu	7,537	73,227	12,361
Barley, bu	16,244	3,201	22,009
Live hogs, No	51,427	35,645	48,597
Cattle, No	15,458	18,230	12,639

HOT CORN.

The announcement by advertisement this morning, that 23,360 bu of No. 2 corn in the Northwestern Elevator had become hot, seemed to take commercial men by surprise. Many operators have talked as if they were afraid of it; but the probabilities are, that no one expected that the corn inspected as No. 2 under the new regime would get out of condition. It is due to all parties concerned to call attention to the fact that the amounts and dates of the advertised receipts show that the corn in question was received from canal at the very time so much hubbub was raised about the rigidity of our grain inspection. It seems probable that the inspectors were somewhat troubled in spirit at the hullabaloo, and unwittingly, or unwillingly, toned down their inspection to suit the clamorers. The result is before us. It shows that the inspectors were all right, if they had been let alone, and it certainly proves that they are not to blame for other than the lack of a sufficient amount of backbone. It may not be out of place to suggest that a meeting be called of parties interested to declare that there shall be no such thing as hot corn within the State of Illinois. Such a proceeding would be equally sensible as organized fault-finding because rejected corn has been so graded by the inspectors.

We need only add that there is nothing to show that our railroad corn is in any danger of becoming heated. It is sound now, and will probably continue so.

THE VESSEL AGENTS.

Our remarks this morning on the association of a vessel and insurance agency in one individual, were warmly indorsed by a great number of operators on 'Change. It seems that so great a nuisance had the practice become last year, that several shippers resolved not to take vessels from the double dealers if they could procure them elsewhere. And it is just as bad this year, both on steam and sail room. The agents of some lines habitually refuse to charter vessels unless they can also have the placing of insurance on the cargo; and have been known to take off as much as ½c per bu from the freight rate in consideration thereof. It is well that the owners of vessels should know how their interests are attended to by the men employed as their agents. If they were once made aware of the facts in the case they would soon effect a radical change, by severely letting alone the Judases who sell them for less than the traditional thirty pieces of silver.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, and many were dull, owing to a scarcity of buyers; which was largely due to reported weakness in New York and Liverpool, which made our shipping movement exceedingly light. The grain receipts were liberal.

In the market for staple and fancy dry goods the changes were few and unimportant. There seemed to be a little more activity in the demand for brown and bleached cottons, and for light summer fabrics, but, aside from this, trade was devoid of animation, and the quoted prices were not adhered to with a remarkable degree of firmness. Groceries were again quoted quiet, sugar being the only article in the list in which there was any appearance of activity. Notwithstanding there is a good and steadily-increasing demand for sugars, the excessive supply keeps prices weak, and in As, Bs, and Cs we note an ⅛c decline. Coffees are reported firmer East, but here there seems to be but little confidence in the permanence of prices, and fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations. Rice, soaps, and syrups ruled steady. Pepper advanced another ½c in sympathy with New York, where a "corner" is being worked. The butter and cheese markets presented no new features, a quiet feeling prevailing, and prices favoring buyers. Stocks of both of these staples are increasing, and the tendency of the latter is to a lower range of prices. The fish market was firm for saltwater descriptions, but was weak and lower for white fish and trout. Dried fruits were moving to a moderate extent at yesterday's prices. The general feeling was easy, prunes alone showing strength. There was an entire absence of any appearance of activity in the hide and leather markets, and prices were not subjected to any change. Hay continues in full supply, and was again weak and unsettled. Oils ruled steady and firm at 18½@19c for carbon; at 73c for extra lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed; 87c for whale, and 55@56c for turpentine.

At the wholesale lumber market there was a good supply of lumber, and a fair demand, prices ruling about the same as they have done for the past few days. The yard trade was good at unchanged prices. The market for brick, lime, cement, &c., was without new feature, the demand, as compared with the supply of materials, is light, and prices are rather weak, especially for brick. Metals, iron, nails, and naval-stores were unchanged. The dealers in broom-corn report an active trade, and an advance is noted in hurl, inside green, and pale red corn; the market is firm, particularly for the superior grades, as they are in limited stock. Wool remains quiet and unchanged. New is coming in, but there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were in demand, oranges, being very scarce, were held higher. Small fruit was in moderate request, at lower prices. Vegetables were plenty and easier. Choice chickens sold at former prices, but inferior stock and turkeys were rather slow. Eggs were dull at 12@13c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the price of the past few days. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and a shade easier at yesterday's rates till towards the close, when they fell off about ¼c, closing at 5½@5¾c for corn, and 6@6¼c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 11½c for corn to Kingston or Oswego. A total of 10 charters was reported (including one last evening) which will carry out 245,000 bu corn and 75,000 bu oats. Through freights by lake and rail per 100 lbs were quoted at 45c to New England points, and 40c to New York.

Provisions were dull and little better than nominal, with an easier feeling in the speculative articles, though live hogs were in light supply and again higher. Mess pork was quoted about 5c per brl lower, lard 5c per 100 lbs lower, and meats unchanged. There is no demand for several days past, except for meats, and they are wanted at prices considerably below the views of holders. There is some disposition to trade in the more deferred pork options; [illegible]

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.00@16.05; do seller September, $16.25@16.50; do seller December, $14.00 asked; lard, cash or seller June, $8.35@8.40; do seller July, $8.40@8.45; do seller August, $8.60@8.65; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $15.85; 50 brls do (summer) at $15.50; 65 brls do (old) at $15.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.35.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending June 12, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 12	1,242	2,410	465	28,009	696,000
Same week '72	1,608	2,927	1,720	171,000	598,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	196,263	174,318	67,619	38,519,414	152,679,742
Same time '71-'72	94,507	159,377	68,883	31,167,061	97,281,212

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 6 bxs, 50 tcs; short rib, — bxs; short clear, 24 bxs; long clear, 357 bxs; long rib, 52 bxs; Cumberlands, 50 bxs; Stretfords, 77 bxs; Staffordshire, — bxs; South Staffordshire, 51 bxs; long hams, 151 bxs; Birmingham, 23 bxs; Irish cut, — bxs; bacon, 225 bxs; Staffordshire hams, — bxs; clear backs, 5 bxs; bellies, 15 bxs and 1,954 pcs; pigs' tongues, 14 brls; beef, 191 brls; beef hams, 462 brls; tallow, 855 brls; grease, 200 pkgs; salted round middles, 624 pcs.

Flour was dull and heavy, in sympathy with a like feeling in New York, and local weakness in wheat. Trading was almost entirely confined to local buyers. Dealers quoted prices as unchanged. Sales were reported of 300 brls spring extras at $6.75, part Tryon, and part Athlete; 350 brls do on private terms; 83 brls spring superfines at $4.12½; 182 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do (low) at $3.12½; 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,140 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.50 on track. The following were the asking prices, which could undoubtedly be shaded in some cases fully 25c per brl:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.50 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.10 @ 4.50
Bran	8.00 @ 8.75

Wheat was rather more active but weak, averaging 1½c lower, the greatest decline being in the more deferred options. Present deliveries were kept up by the scarcity of cash wheat, and the knowledge that there are still many June options yet unsettled, but all else was heavy. Liverpool was early reported dull and lower, and there would seem to be but little chance of a speedy reaction there, as the shipments for that port from New York were about 960,000 bu during the week, which total is swelled to more than 1,400,000 bu by the shipments from other ports of the United States and Canadas. Of course New York was heavy, and the better crop prospects, with larger receipts here, naturally caused a further drop, which was taken advantage of by many of the shorts to fill in. Nevertheless the market dragged all through, with only an occasional spasm of steadiness, as sellers were more numerous than buyers, and a good many seemed rejoiced at the opportunity of "jumping on to it." The shippers operated very sparingly, confining their purchases to a few car lots. Seller the month opened at $1.21¾, declined to $1.20, and closed at $1.20¼. Seller July sold at $1.17@1.19, closing at $1.17¼. Seller June and July sold at $1.17¼; seller August at $1.12½@1.14¼, and seller the year at $1.08@1.08¼. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.20¼. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.27; No. 3 do closed at $1.11, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.22; 6,000 bu do at $1.21¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.21½; 1,600 bu do at $1.21¼; 7,200 bu do at $1.21; 3,600 bu do at $1.20¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.20½; 6,400 bu do at $1.20; 7,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11½; 2,800 bu do at $1.11; 5,600 bu rejected spring at 96c; 2,400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu by sample at $1.31. Total, 58,400 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, declining 2c per bu from the lowest rates of Friday, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, with very few buyers. The advices from other points had little effect upon the market, which was influenced almost entirely by local considerations. The proprietors of the Northwestern Elevator advertised this morning that all the No. 2 corn in that house was hot, and, though the quantity was but small (23,360 bu) the announcement had a most depressing effect, as many operators feared that other houses will be posted within a few days. We have stated what appear to be the facts in the case in a preceding paragraph. The effect was at once seen in the dropping of the price of cash corn to 3c below the price for July delivery, though that option weakened, and the present month is half over. It was really difficult to dispose of cash corn at any price, as the shippers were out of the market, and capital was not tempted even by the widened margin to take hold of the current receipts to carry against options to deliver in future months. There was not very much offering in options, especially not from those who would have had to go short in selling, as a great many reflected that the market is already at a very low point, for a year in which the balance of (not Old) probabilities is in favor of no more than about half a crop. But the short interest were not generally inclined to fill in, preferring to await the chances of a still further decline; hence little was done, the day being one of the dullest of the season. Seller August was the option principally dealt in; it opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 39c, and declined to 38c, closing at 38⅛c. Seller July sold at 34⅞@35⅛c, closing at 34⅞c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 32@33c, closing at 32½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at about 34c, and rejected 28c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 35c; 3,200 bu do at 34¾c; 4,800 bu do at 34⅝c; 26,800 bu do at 34½c; 4,800 bu do at 34¼c; 17,200 bu do at 34c; 10,000 bu do at 33c; 15,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 32½c; 35,900 bu do at 32¼c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 32c; 5,800 bu do at 35c afloat; 1,600 bu No. 1 at 36½c; 27,600 bu rejected at 28½c; 4,000 bu do at 28c; 4,000 bu do at 30c afloat; 5,200 bu no grade at 23c; 800 bu do at 22c; 800 bu ears at 33c. Total, 228,800 bu.

Oats were active and weak, declining ½c further, under a rather heavy pressure to sell options for next month, which constituted the bulk of the trading. Parties in Ohio and Indiana who have held a great many oats here for several weeks past, were selling out yesterday and to-day. Seller July opened at 28c, advanced to 28½c, and declined to 27⅝c at the close. Seller August sold at 27¼@28c. Seller the month, or regular, was quiet at 26⅞@27c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu at 27½c; 40,800 bu (part fresh receipts) at 27c; 15,000 bu at 26⅞c; 6,000 bu at 27c, afloat; 4,200 bu rejected at 24c; 5,400 bu do at 23½c. Total, 77,800 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, in sympathy with other grain, though opening with a show of firmness. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu by sample at 63c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 65@68c; No. 3 at 50@55c; and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little trading either in wheat or corn. The former was unchanged, closing at $1.20½ seller the month, and $1.17⅛@1.17¼ seller July. Corn was firmer, closing at 35½c seller July, and 38½c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 14.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,599	5,360	303
Tuesday	3,566	5,478	476
Wednesday	4,309	7,558	1,760
Thursday	3,553	6,587	551
Friday	3,908	4,634	926
Saturday	1,300	5,600	359
Total	22,235	35,217	4,375
Last week	20,354	65,364	5,329
Week before last	20,381	54,689	3,723
Week ending May 24	17,805	48,575	5,421
Total, four weeks	80,775	203,825	18,848
Since Jan. 1, 1873	367,815	1,866,476	164,345
Same time in 1872	305,060	1,362,261	170,636
Increase	62,755	504,215	......
Decrease	......	......	6,295

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,354	2,038	295
Tuesday	1,844	6,545	230
Wednesday	2,976	6,438	401
Thursday	2,600	6,690	661
Friday	3,686	4,801	211
Total	12,460	26,512	1,798
Last week	16,113	52,150	456
Week before last	17,646	41,911	1,116

[illegible] of the cattle market during the past week were the marked deterioration in the quality of the stock sent forward, and the consequent depreciation in values. Although there were many fine droves, and some that would compare favorably with any offered here this season, the *average* was the poorest for many weeks, the increase in cows, rough half-fattened steers and common Texas cattle being very pronounced, while in the upper grades there was a corresponding diminution. Consequently while the demand for the latter has steadily equaled the supply at quite as remunerative prices as prevailed at the close of the previous week, the former steadily accumulated in the sale pens, and the course of prices was as steadily downward. In not a few instances sales of common stock were reported at ¼c decline from the ruling rates of last week, but the average reduction will not, perhaps, exceed a ⅛c. The decline at all events was severe enough to insure a loss to a majority of those who were so unfortunate as to have half-fattened cattle on sale. If anything like the present rate of supply is maintained—and indications are favorable for continued heavy receipts—prices must still further recede, and, if drovers would escape disastrous losses, their operations during the next few weeks should be characterized by cool judgment and something more than ordinary caution. In addition to the liberal receipts of common natives, large numbers of Texas cattle are now coming forward, and, as the demand for such is at all times restricted, there can be but one opinion as to the immediate future of prices. Sales of Texas cattle have taken place at $3.00@3.75 for through droves, and at $4.00@5.25 for common to choice lots wintered North. Stockers are still inquired for, but feeders insist upon lower prices, and $3.50@4.75 may be given as the current rates. New milch cows are dull at former quotations. Veal calves sell at $3.50@5.50, as to quality.

Trade was dull from the opening to the close. Buyers had their orders pretty well filled, and did not seem inclined to make further purchases save where inducements, in the shape of concessions, were held out. Including fresh receipts, there were some 4,000 head in the yards, and the larger portion will have to be carried over to next week. Sales were at $3.05@4.75 for Texas cattle; at $3.50@4.75 for butchers' stock; at $3.50@4.50 for stockers; and $4.75@5.90 for common to extra shipping beeves. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

HOGS—With a supply of little more than half as many hogs as arrived during last week, the market has recovered from the extreme dullness and depression then prevalent. With an average daily run of less than 6,000 head, sellers were enabled to keep the pens cleared of stock, and under a steady strong demand a buoyant tone has pervaded the market from the opening to the close. Prices have gradually worked upward from day to day, until we now find them fully 60@65c higher than on Saturday last, or 75@80c higher than the lowest point reached last week.

To-day the market opened active and firm, and before noon had advanced a good 20c, as compared with yesterday's quotations, prices going to $4.50@5.00, where they were thoroughly sustained to the close. Buyers competed briskly for the offerings, and the entire supply—consisting of about 5,000—was readily absorbed at $4.50@4.65 for poor to common; at $4.70@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@5.00 for good to choice. Whether or not these relatively higher prices shall be sustained, of course, chiefly depends upon the character of the supply. There is no doubt that any considerable increase in the receipts would be taken advantage of by buyers to force a decline, and Western shippers perhaps can not do better than to keep this fact in view. Among to-day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	243	$4.75	56	262	$5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	262	4.80	52	255	4.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	230	4.85	62	200	4.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	211	4.85	59	229	4.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104	260	4.70	54	250	4.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	205	4.95	128	296	4.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	184	5.05	56	209	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	217	4.75	53	303	4.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	224	4.80	80	211	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	200	5.00	23	222	4.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	208	4.70	37	256	4.8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	219	4.80						

SHEEP—There has been fair activity in the sheep trade, at prices not differing materially from those current a week ago. Shippers and local butchers competed, and the daily arrivals were well taken up at $3.00@3.75 for poor to common; [illegible] for good to really choice. Lambs have sold all the way from [illegible] per head to $3.50 for choice.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 EAST Washington-st.:
Dearborn-st., 100 feet, between Schiller and Goethe, $300 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 50 feet, between Division and Goethe, $250 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 75x149 feet, east front, just north of Schiller, $225 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 48x149 feet, east front, just north Benton-place, $225 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 50x149 feet, east front, just south North-av., $225 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 50x150 feet, just south North-av., $225 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 90 feet, 40 feet south Division, $234 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 50x150 feet, east front, north Goethe, $250 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 80x104 feet, northeast corner Chicago-av., $250 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 80x150 feet, southwest corner Schiller-st., $250 per foot.
Huron-st., 28x100 feet, between Dearborn and State, $250 per foot.
Indiana-st., 40x100 feet, south front, between Clark and Dearborn, $250 per foot.
Indiana-st., 50x100 feet, southwest corner Pine, $250 per foot.
Ohio-st., 84x109 feet, south front, just west State-st., $175 per foot.
Ohio-st., 40x170 feet, southwest corner State; want an offer.
Ohio-st., 22x100 feet, just east of Rush, $300 per foot.
Ohio-st., 22½x100 feet, just west of Cass, $300 per foot.
Ohio-st., 80 feet, south front, between Clark and Dearborn, $300 per foot.
Ohio-st., 50x100 feet, northwest corner Pine, $250 per foot.
Pine-st., 25x100 feet, corner Ontario, $240 per foot.
Pine-st., 50x100 feet, southwest corner Indiana, $250 per foot.
Pine-st., 50x100 feet, northwest corner Ohio-st., $250 per foot.
LaSalle-st., 59½x160 feet, near Schiller, $160 per foot.
LaSalle-st., 117x150 feet, just south of North-av., $175 per foot.
LaSalle-st., 53x110 feet, northwest corner Maple, $200 per foot.
LaSalle-st., 57x118 feet, southwest corner Maple, $200 per foot.
LaSalle-st., 50x150 feet, southeast corner Schiller, $200 per foot.
State-st., 25x120 feet, east front, near Superior, $190 per foot.
State-st., 25x80 feet, east front, near Erie, $224 per foot.
Oak-st., 54x100 feet, south front, between LaSalle and Wells, $125 per foot.
North-av., 25x100 feet, between Wells and LaSalle-sts., $150 per foot.
Clark-st., 25x150 feet, near Goethe, $150 per foot.
Clark-st., 50x100 feet, southeast corner Schiller, $150 per foot.
Wells-st., 50x100 feet, northeast corner Whiting, $150 per foot.
Wells-st., 54x125 feet, southwest corner Oak, $150 per foot.
Chicago-av., 40x90 feet, east of Rush-st., $200 per foot.
Chicago-av., 80x104 feet, northeast corner Dearborn-st., $250 per foot.
Superior-st., 25x100 feet, near St. Clair, $150 per foot.
Ontario-st., 60x100 feet, just west of St. Clair, $167 per foot.
Ontario-st., 30x100 feet, east of Pine, $200 per foot.
Ontario-st., 25x100 feet, corner Pine, $240 per foot.
Erie-st., 21½x100 feet, between Clark and LaSalle, $160 per foot.
Illinois-st., 50x100 feet, south front, between Rush and Cass, $200 per foot.
D. W. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHINGTON-st.:
771 West Van Buren-st.—Can be had at a bargain. This property will rent for $600. Want only $1,000 down, balance in four years. House new; south front.
561 South Halsted-st.—Must sell; want an offer. Rents for $1,500 per year; good store and dwelling.
$5,000—25x125, 8-room house, water, gas, etc., on Lake-st., near Lincoln; splendid piece of property.
Parties renting or having money to invest will do well to look at the above, as it can be bought at a figure below the market.
$2,500, $500 down, balance in four years—25x125 feet on Van Buren-st., between Lincoln and Honore; south front.
$1,800—House and lot 24x125 feet, on Chicago-av., between Paulina and Wood-sts.; want an offer.
$1,200—25x125, on Erie-st., between Wood and Lincoln; south front.

FOR SALE—24x150 FEET, NORTH CLARK-ST., near Elm.
25x111 feet, Oak-st., near Rush.
25x100 feet, Dearborn-st., near Huron.
25x110 feet, North LaSalle-st., near Chestnut.
25x125 feet, Dayton-st., near Webster-av.
25x100 feet corner Rush and Huron-sts.
25x100 feet corner Dearborn-st. and Chicago-av.
All valuable and choice residence property.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.,—5 lots fronting Wicker Park, on Robey-st.; $3,750, for a few days, the choicest residence lot in the tract; also 30 other lots in Wicker Park tract to close out the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—BY G. A. LELAND, 186 DEARBORN-st.:
Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., fine frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms, all conveniences, stable, carriage house, &c., lot 29x180; cheap and on easy terms.
Michigan-av., good frame house, 13 rooms, stable, &c., lot 24x180, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., well-built frame on brick basement, 13 rooms, cemented cellar, all modern improvements, good stable, lot 30x180, east front.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., substantial frame house, 13 rooms, in perfect order, lot 28x180.
West Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av., two new white marble fronts, 10 rooms, pantry, bath-room, &c.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, BY G. A. LELAND, 186 Dearborn-st.:
Northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st., lot 100x255; no money down to parties that will improve.
Indiana-av., 100x162, south, and near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, easy terms.
Indiana-av., 50x180, south, and near Sixteenth-st.
Prairie-av., 73 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., cheap.
Prairie-av., a choice corner north of Eighteenth-st., at a low price and on very easy terms.
South Park-av., near Ray-st., 24 or 48 feet cheap.
Michigan-av., several choice lots.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Bushnell, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $275 to $3,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE VERY HANDSOME new swell-front houses, with brick stables, Nos. 132, 134, and 136 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Terms to suit. Also, 4 large lots on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price $1,100 each. Terms very easy. Apply to the owner, 534 West Washington-st., or at 134 Park-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT ON TWELFTH-ST. Boulevard, 152½ ft to alley. Lots on Cypress-st., Ashland-av., Chestnut, Olive, Robey, Taylor, and all streets north of Twelfth-st., between Robey-st. and Ogden-av. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, No. 22 Union-av., very cheap. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A BARGAIN, NEW 12-ROOM cottage within four blocks of Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 5 lots on Jackson-st., 2½ blocks west of Western-av., 25 feet each, $900. 50 feet on Madison-st., near Central Park. 60 feet on Madison-st., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, LOT NEAR Central Park, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; must be sold at once to close an estate. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high, streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON JOHNSON-AV., IN Sec. 14, 37, 13, cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., FINE HOUSE, NINE rooms, beautiful order, modern improvements; lot 25x160, east front, near Twenty-ninth-st. Possession given—$8,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 12 acres on Harrison-st. and Barry Point-road, fronting city limits, and ¾ mile from Central Park. 10 acres on Hyman-av., near Hawthorne. 20 or 40 acres, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Archer-road, on long time. 5 acres on Milwaukee-av., corner boulevard.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV., 2-STORY BRICK house, and lot, at a sacrifice, only $6,700 if taken this week; convenient to Van Buren and Madison-st. cars. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, NEAR street cars, new and elegantly finished, large lots, water, &c. Call and investigate before purchasing; prices low and easy terms. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000, ½ CASH, WILL BUY 6¾ ACRES fronting on Wabash and Michigan-avs., in Sec. 34, 38, 14. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS FRONTING HUMBOLDT Park, for $1,000 each, one-third cash. H. J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$60,000—I WILL SELL FOR THIS SUM a 15 years' lease of a valuable property, well rented, and producing over $22,000 per annum after this year. A part interest at same rate. Can be paid for in installments. No agents or trading. Address G 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL-LOCATED STATE-ST. property, on leased ground, well rented and producing a good income. Only $10,000, cash down, or will trade to extent of $25,000 for unincumbered city property. Address G 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SEVERAL GOOD houses and lots, 2 corners; also 4 nice rooms to rent. Address 207 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., AN elegant residence on a corner in Hayes' Subdivision on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av. 52x126, corner Adams-st. and Irving-place, $100 per foot, easy payments. Two-story and basement brick, Warren-av., near Robey-st., south front.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, Aberdeen, near Adams, $6,500; long time. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN: ELEGANT MARBLE-front at a sacrifice; only $2,700 cash, balance long time; just finished. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY STORE AND HOUSE ON West Madison-st., lot 24x125; price, $5,500; $1,500 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 113 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. MAUGHAN, ROOM 21, REAPER Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.:
Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln, new 2-story house, and barn, and lot.
West Lake-st., near Paulina, store, with dwelling and lot.
West Lake-st., near Leavitt, 2 stores, with brick basements and lots.
West Washington-st., brick dwelling, with corner lot.
Warren-av., near Page, a 2-story frame dwelling, and barn, and lot.
Walnut-st., near Leavitt, a new 2-story frame dwelling, with marble mantles, all first-class, and lot 30x130 feet.
Paulina-st., a new 2-story frame dwelling and lot, near VanBuren-st.
Fulton-st., a 2-story brick basement house and lot, near Robey-st.
Wilcox-st. and Campbell-av., new cottage and corner lot.
Lincoln-st., near Lake, 2-story house, with lot.
Warren-av., a 2-story brick, with lot, near Oakley-st.
Madison-st., corner Carpenter, buildings, with lot 50 feet.
Second-st., cottage house and lot, near Carpenter School.
Fulton-st., a good 2-story and basement brick house.
West Lake-st., cottage, and lot 30x130 feet, near Robey.
Indiana-st., house and lot; near Robey, store and dwellings.
Lincoln-st., near Jackson, a good cottage house and lot.
West Washington-st., a brick dwelling, 2-story and basement, near Lincoln-st.

UNIMPROVED.

Sheldon-st., between Washington and Madison, 2 lots 50x150.
Bellow-av., 7 lots, $400 each; cheap.
Wentworth-av., near R. I. car shops, 25 lots.
West Lake-st., 50x120 feet, near Paulina-st.
West Lake-st., 25x125 feet, near Wood-st.
Corner Commercial and Armitage-roads, 12 lots.
Jackson-st., near Leavitt, 25x125 feet, $10 per foot.
Harrison-st., 48x100 feet, near Robey-st.; cheap.
Madison-st., near Central Park, 2 lots; cheap.
Walnut-st., near Leavitt, 1 lot, $1,800.
Madison-st., near Paulina, 2 lots.
West Lake-st., near Leavitt, 2 lots, on long time.
West Lake-st., between Robey and Hoyne, 30x120 feet.
Ashland-av., corner Washington-av., 4 lots.
West Lake-st., near Ann, 75x175 feet.
Egan-av., near Wentworth, 75x125 feet.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, REAL Estate Agents, 110 West Washington-st.:
Cottage 23x60, ground lease paid until May, 1876, on Aberdeen-st., $475.
House and lot northeast corner Fourth and Halsted-sts.
Cottage and lot 152 Hubbard-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., south of Fifty-third-st.
Two lots in Riverside, near hotel, $300 each.
Lots on Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st.
77 feet northwest corner Carpenter and Hubbard-sts.
Cottage and lot 140 Elizabeth-st.
House and lot 409 West Washington-st.
Lot and buildings 501 and 501½ South Halsted-st.
Cottage and lot on Washington-av.
25 feet with building, Fulton-st., near Elizabeth.
Lots 30 feet on Second-st.; $800, easy terms.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 80 FEET, NEAR Sixteenth-st., cheap.
50 feet, corner Twenty-fifth-st., $400.
150 feet, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., $400.
50 feet, Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $275.
38 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st., $200.
50 feet, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $165.
150 feet, corner Thirty-seventh-st., $175.
80 feet, corner Thirty-eighth-st., $175.
A large list of desirable property on all the avenues.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—STATE-ST., TWENTY-eighth-st., 2-story store, east front, $6,500.
Prairie-av., 1462, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $6,000.
Wabash-av., 899, 3-story French-roof, 14 rooms, brick barn, etc., will be sold cheap.
Michigan-av., 502, 3-story and basement marble front, easy terms, $15,000.
Indiana-av., 2-story house, corner, 50-foot lot, $10,000.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, 2-STORY COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, and 8 years' lease of lot, only $45 per annum; location good, on West Side; price, $1,650; terms easy. STOOPS & BLAIR, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—BY A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block—The elegant 2-story and basement brick house, No. 24 Calumet-av., with lot 40x145; good barn; house has all modern improvements. Also, the 2-story and basement brick house (12 rooms, all the modern improvements) No. 172 Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts; lot 45x125; good barn. To a cash party we will sell at a great sacrifice either of the above.

FOR SALE—A LADY WISHES TO DISPOSE OF a handsome 2-story cottage and large lot on South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh. Renting for $40 per month. Will sell at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. Apply at 1264 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FULlerton-av., near Racine-av.; $2,000.
Ashley-st., near Hoyne, $1,600.
Desplaines, 10 minutes' ride, $1,700.
House and lot, Wood-st., easy terms, $5,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS: $400 will buy corner on Thirty-first-st., near Western-av.
$850, corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts., near Eighteenth-st.
$1,400, corner Buddan and Bushnell-sts.
$100 to $125, 50x150, near cars at Desplaines.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison, corner Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES, 8 ROOMS EACH, IN yearly or quarterly payments. WM. P. JONES, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,250, $1,250, $1,250 CASH, YOU all can't have this nice lot, 24x125, on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., half block from street cars. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS city unimproved real estate, two new 2-story frame houses of 8 rooms each, on Union-av., convenient to steam and horse-cars. F. B. HAMILTON, Rooms 25 and 26, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO VERY desirable building lots on Shurtleff-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 24x125 each; picket fence and sidewalk laid. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$400, $450, AND $500, ON EASY TERMS, lots near Milwaukee-av. and inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. These lots will be worth $1,000 in two years. Biggest investment in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ONLY A FEW LEFT OF 144 LOTS; 50x150 feet, average price $100 per lot; near schools, churches, and depot; terms $25 cash, and $10 per month; you will not again see so great a bargain for so little money; come and get free tickets to see the property for yourself. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Room 7.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, pleasantly situated near Robey and Polk-sts; monthly payments. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON Wentworth-av., east front, north of Thirtieth-st. Owner going West on Tuesday next. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT HYDE Park, near depot and Great South Park, only $350, on monthly payments of $10; a great bargain. Also, lots on Thirty-eighth-st., for $700. A. B. McCHESNEY, 133 Madison-st., Room 7. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PLEASANT TWO-story house with verandah on three sides and large corner lot at Maywood; southeast front, and convenient to depot. Apply to W. O. VAN EVERY, with Gallup & Peabody, s. w. corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS AND TRACTS; 5 ACRES near cars, schools, and churches, $400.
1-acre lots do. at Desplaines, $300 to $400.
1-acre lots at Downer's Grove, $400.
5 to 80-acre tracts at Desplaines, Downer's Grove, and Wheaton, $100 to $300 per acre.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES IMproved and grove land, adjoining thriving suburb, and 20 miles out; would take city real estate. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on P. H. PUTNAM, owner, Transit House, Union Stock Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st.:
80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, at a bargain.
160 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13; low price and long time.
8 acres near Douglas Park; very low.
8 acres in S. W. 35, 40, 13.
40 acres in S. W. 35, 40, 13; railroad crossing. Splendid to subdivide.
5 acres in N. W. 9, 38, 14.
5 or 10 acres in S. W. 9, 38, 14.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $200 to $300. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED) ON FIFTY-ninth-st., west of Englewood; good location, being high and dry. Will be sold for less than its value if sold this week. Terms easy. Also, lots on Fifty-eighth-st., 50x125 feet, near the boulevard, at $10 to $15 per foot. 20 or 60 acres eight blocks from Irving Park station, on easy terms and long time. J. SOUERBRY, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood, choice lots and desirable houses at low prices and on terms to suit purchasers. No suburb on the South side possesses greater advantages. Call on SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—80 ACRES, ONE mile from station, in Sec. 29, T. 42, N. R. 13. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—PLANK ROAD, JEFFERson, house of 7 rooms, standing in an acre of garden; well stocked with fruit-trees.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT HINSDALE—A BARGAIN. Apply to W. S. POWELL, 808 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEAR NORMAL School and depot, $500 less than its cash value, a new 2-story house, 8 rooms, bath-room, &c., lot 50x125. B. J. BARTLETT & CO., Room 2, basement, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a home. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, BY HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, No. 72 Dearborn-st., 100 acres of very choice ridge and timbered property at Washington Heights, within three blocks of the projected Female College. Purchasers are invited to investigate.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A FEW LOTS IN THE midst of the best improvements of the place, and convenient to depots, churches, and schools; very desirable for present improvement. To those who propose to have a home in this most rising of Chicago's suburbs this is a rare chance, as the owner is about to leave the city and will sell at a liberal deduction from present values. Address J 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 35, 36, 14; 17 miles south from Chicago. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT Hawthorne, one mile west of Lawndale, near depot of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Only 25 minutes' drive via Ogden-av. from Union Park. These lots are on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of rapid improvements. The Great Western Railroad will pass near Hawthorne. Price of lots $250 to $300, in monthly payments of $10. Call on JNO. O. OSBORNE, 133 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—50 ACRES IN Carolin's Sub. in Sec. 25, 1 mile south of South Park and ¾ mile east of Cornell. 10, 20, or 40 acres or whole block can be had if applied for at once. ISAAC H. PRICE, 68 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR CALUMET, BEtween Stony Island and Chicago av. Boulevards; will exchange 10 lots for brick. Price low; terms easy. GILLSON & DALE, 87 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—40 LOTS for sale very cheap, on Junction-av. (or Sixty-third-st.) and Englewood-av., between Wallace-st. and Stewart-av.; four equal annual payments. Apply to owner, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 4, 159 Monroe-st. O. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—40 FEET FRONTING SOUTH ON Douglas-place, between Cottage Grove-av. and Douglas monument, with perfect title, very cheap. Also, 25 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., and 50x200 feet on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars, either of which will be sold at a bargain. JOS. E. CHANDLER, 154 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., about midway between Cornell and South Chicago, blocks of seven, fifteen, or more acres, on South Park Boulevard, corner Seventy-seventh-st. Also, blocks of 5 acres or more fronting Stoney Island-av. and other good streets, near Cornell and South Chicago. JOS. E. CHANDLER, 154 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN ACRE PROPerty, by A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block: 20, 40, or 60 acres in Clifton, on the ridge fronting Morgan Park and the new college. Also, 20 acres one mile north and east of Riverside, and on the new railroad now being built. House and lot at Woodlawn. 200x150 corner Seventy-sixth and Burnside-sts. Will sell any of the above to a cash party at a great sacrifice.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPerty at Washington Heights:
40 acres in n w ¼ of Sec. 20, 37, 13, grove and ridge.
40 acres in n e ¼ of Sec. 20, 37, 13, ridge opposite Morgan Park.
30 acres in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14.
24 acres in Block 4, Kennagen's Sub. Sec. 20, 38, 14.
[illegible]
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—7 CHOICE LOTS ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-st., east of Grand Crossing, high land; half cash, balance 4 years at 8 per cent; bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A NICE PLACE TO sell or rent on most favorable terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, 40 minutes' ride, 2-story house and over half an acre of garden, only $4,000; easy terms; monthly payments if desired. S. W. KROFF, 146 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—100 LOTS OR 10 ACRES, cheap.
Central Park—50 lots on long time.
Elmhurst—Acre property. Also, first-class new dwelling.
Lombard—Half-acre lots. Also, 5 or 10-acre tracts.
West Lombard—Building lots on monthly payments, with money furnished for improvement.
W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, AT SOUTH Evanston, at low prices and on long time. Evanston is Chicago's oldest, largest, and best suburb, and our property is but five squares from the centre of Evanston, close to the lake shore. Houses built for purchasers, or loans on long time made to assist them in building. An examination of the property and terms is invited. JULIUS WHITE & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing City of Elgin, Ill., a new house, with large lot, 60x150, and barn. The house is two stories high, and contains 11 rooms and plenty of closets. It is built in modern style, and for convenience cannot be excelled. It is centrally located in a very desirable neighborhood. The price will be moderate and terms liberal. For particulars inquire of or address MRS. M. A. BINGHAM, P. O. Box 436, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—THE MOST DESIRable suburb in Cook County. We have some very desirable lots in the Normal School Subdivision at reasonable prices and easy terms. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURban home, $3,500; easy payments; the land is worth $3,000. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR BLUE ISLAND, ON line proposed, C., D. & V. R. R., at a great bargain.
149 acres on Pacific & Atlantic Railroad; station on property; at farming prices.
10 acres, Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove.
20 acres, Halsted and Fifty-fifth-sts.
Acre property and lots in city and suburbs, at bargains.
KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good clay improved land, in timothy, one-half mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago. Price $825; cash, $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—60 LOTS IN HITT'S SUBDIVISION OF S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, 37, 14, Washington Heights, near Junction of Rock Island and Dummy depots, on 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years' time, interest only 6 per cent.; a splendid opportunity for parties wishing to build. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 29, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CARshops, very low, one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANSTON—Am building 3 stores and 10 houses. Carpenters, painters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW RESIDENCES AT Auburn, on Rock Island Railroad, near Englewood and Normal school. These houses are large and convenient, and will be sold with 50 or 100 feet of ground at low prices and on terms to suit. Auburn is a beautiful subdivision, handsomely improved with trees, sidewalks, graded streets, etc. Best of railroad facilities. Lots on easy terms. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL FARM—New house and good lot, near the boulevard entrance to Central Park. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., No. 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $200 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; terms, $15 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACRE tracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES OF LAND IN SCHOOL SECtion, near Madison-st., at a bargain if taken this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—RIDGE LOTS, grove lots, close to depot, public school, etc; prices low, payments easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 83 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Oakland, on Ellis-av., near depot and horse-cars. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and good water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 80x180 ft. to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once. Furnished or unfurnished. Price, $18,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
40 acres at Washington Heights at $500.
40 acres at Washington Heights at $750.
20 acres at Washington Heights at $550.
5 acres at Englewood—Fifty-seventh-st., $3,000.
10 acres cor Western and Chicago-avs., $4,500.
40 acres at crossing of two railroads only five miles from the Court-House for $1,200 per acre; 200 per cent can be made by retailing.
Acre property in tracts of 5 to 40 acres near all the West Side parks.
On Humboldt Boulevard a few choice lots.
At Wicker Park, 10 lots, cheap.
On North-av., a corner for business.
We have a few lots to be sold without any present payment to parties who will build.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS SOUTH OF THE city, cheap and upon easy terms; would accept in part payment a good family horse and two good buggies and harness. DENTON & LAWRENCE, Real Estate Dealers, No 8 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD (THE FINest suburb around Chicago)—2 new 2-story cottages, fronting on Halsted-st. and near the boulevard, only one block from depot; 8 and 9 rooms; bay windows; lots 50x125; cheap and easy terms.
Also, lots in the "Original Plat," high and dry, and as near the depot as you may desire; title perfect; printed abstracts furnished. Extra inducements offered to parties wishing to build. Now is your time to get a home cheap, and save rents. Call and see. NOBLE & RICHMOND, Room 2 Tribune building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—82¾ FEET, EAST front, on Indiana-av., near Sixty-second-st. only 4 blocks east of depot in the grove. Will be sold at bargain, by SEWELL CLARK, Room 13 Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ON FIFTY-first-st., near P. & Ft. W. R. R.; only $2,600 cash. S. W. KROFF, 140 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—WE ARE OFfering in this beautiful suburb, 12 miles from the city on the C., B. & Q. R. R., the most desirable suburban property about Chicago, at low prices and on easy terms. Will build houses for purchasers if desired. High elevations, beautiful undulations, attractive scenery, and 22 daily trains connecting it with the city. For plats, information, and free transportation to examine the property, apply to CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NORTH OF FIFTY-FOURTH-st., $35,000.
5 acres near city limits, north, $10,000.
40 acres near South Chicago, $12,000.
CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NEAR DEPOT AND school, at Washington Heights; free ride any morning. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable houses and lots at Hinsdale; low prices and easy terms. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT LOTS, BLOCKS, OR acre property at Washington Heights, Humboldt Park, Irving Park, or Norwood Park, payable one-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 cash, balance on monthly payments, you must call at our office, 122 LaSalle-st., any week day, before 8:30, 10 or 12 o'clock, and go see this property free of expense. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of the lots 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot, one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 7 per cent interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see the property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 3 ACRES (HIGH GROVE land) only ¾ of an hour's ride from Chicago. Good house, fence, barn, and barn-yard, well; station within ¾ of a mile. Everything perfect and convenient. Will be sold very cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, large lot, on easy terms; or will trade for inside property. S. HARWOOD, 645 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A first-class residence—several fine blocks at Washington Heights, only three blocks from Vincennes Road Station. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD—4 OR 8 acres fronting Beck Park, close to Normal School and station, at a bargain for 3 days. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BEAUTIFUL HOMES, with large lots, close to station and Normal School; small payment down and monthly payments; save your rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE PROperty ever offered, 2 acres next our Lawndale Subdivision. MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 161 LaSalle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, SEVERAL excellent new frame houses, with cellars, from 8 to 12 rooms, arranged for water and gas, and all modern improvements. Also three large and elegant brick houses, from 12 to 17 rooms each, besides bath-rooms, closets, and cellars; bay windows, large piazzas, towers, etc.; sewerage as good as the city; fine view of the lake. Also fine building lots that will soon double in value. All or any of the above property will be sold on easy terms, or terms to suit. Give us a call and go with us to Evanston and look for yourselves. WARREN, KERNEY & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—10 ACRES ON Eighty-seventh-st., with fine 2-story house. The ground is covered with shade and ornamental trees. The place will be sold without regard to improvements at from 25 to 50 per cent below acre prices. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—30 ACRES, between Halsted-st. and the railroad, fronting on Ninety-first-st., at last year's prices. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD—At Irving Park, only 6 miles from Court-House, a desirable corner, 50 feet, east front, 2 blocks from depot. Price, $1,000, one-half cash. Address SANDERS, 19 North Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—BY DERLEY & GODFREY, 166 LaSalle-st., choice lots in the beautiful suburb of Montrose, only 7 miles from the Court House on the M. & St. P. R. R. and C. & N. W. R. R. Building and other improvements rapidly going on. A splendid chance for an investment, as Montrose property is sure to increase rapidly.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—CHEAP, NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms; terms to suit. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO HOUSES AT NORTH Evanston. These houses are desirably located near depot, and will be sold or rented for the balance of the year at a bargain. Also 200 lots, including some of the most desirable suburban property near Chicago for sale. To parties who will improve, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to R. H. ABBOTT, at depot, North Evanston, or H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—IN BLOCK 18, CENtral block of original Irving Park Subdivision, 4 corners of 200 feet each, 165 feet deep; best property in the Subdivision, and with the building of over 100 first-class houses during the summer, property must increase greatly in value. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address OWNER, 205 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAgo property—A first-class brick residence in Aurora, Ill., with large grounds, splendidly located, and of modern style; 17 rooms, water, gas, etc. Address R 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY TERM, 5 AND 10 years' time, 8 per cent.; choice Hyde Park property. J. H. BISSELL, 43 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—ONE NEW Gothic cottage with lot, immediate possession; also one large brick house with large lot; also lots on easy payments. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park—One of the choicest 10-acre blocks, 30 minutes' ride from Chicago. J. R. STANLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT HYDE PARK; one for $6,000, $500 cash; one for $16,000—ample grounds, barn, &c., near depot; also vacant lots in Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS ON graveled streets near the depots; also a 2-story frame house, substantially built.
Lake Forest—Residences at from $2,500 to $40,000; also choice lots of all sizes at from $300 to $1,500 per acre; the cheapest and most desirable suburban property near Chicago.
Austin—Desirable lots on the best streets.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE healthiest village near Chicago; owner bound to sell. Inquire of STATION AGENT, Austin. 7c fare; 20 minutes' ride.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, CHOICE place, large and elegant brick dwelling, large grounds, etc. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—13 LOTS AT IRVING PARK, NEAR depot.
50 lots at Glencoe, on Lake Shore.
Lots at Evanston, and 2 houses and lots.
10 acres in Sec. 9, 38, 14, corner Stewart-av. and Fifty-third-st., one block north of boulevard.
10 acres in Lake View, near Lake Shore.
Inquire of the owner, MERRILL LADD, 124 Madison-st., corner Clark, or at Bank in Evanston.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE IN ENGLEWOOD. House two stories, 22x30 feet; lot 50x234 feet; south front; good well, cistern, and fine shade and fruit trees; two blocks from M. S., R. I., and P. & Ft. W. R. R. depots; Sixty-fourth-st., 300 feet west of State. A bargain if taken soon. Box 13, Englewood.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 40, 13, NEAR 2 railroads, splendid for subdivision; a great bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND GROUNDS. ALSO, a fine building lot, 75x180. Both are in South Evanston, on Chicago-av., in a good neighborhood, and within 2 minutes' walk of the depot. For terms apply at the office of the Evening Mail, 123 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3¾ ACRES SOUTH OF CORnell, in 35, 38, 14. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN THE TWO BOULEVARDS, south of Forty-first-st., acre blocks; great bargains. GEO. DE LOYNES, basement, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON IRVING PARK BOULEvard, a big bargain. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 125 DEARBORN-st., 50x150, east front, on Adams-st., only two and a half blocks from Kenwood depot, $45 per foot; a bargain.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—6 NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh. The above are well worth the attention of those seeking a home, and will pay to examine. Cars leave Madison-st. bridge several times a day, and on Sunday at 1 p. m. All stop at the cottages. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 Clark-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 125 DEARBORN-st., 100x150, Kenwood, two blocks from depot, on Madison-av., $55 per foot for a few days; a bargain.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—AT A BARGAIN—a house and lot in good condition, and beautifully situated; will be sold very cheap. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 2, 153 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, WITH COAL LANDS; FARM of 240 acres, within one mile of railroad station, with every indication of coal on the premises, a good spring of water, and well adapted for a stock farm; can be exchanged for a stock of boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to THOMAS E. JOURDAN, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill.; land of the best quality; terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm of 1,067 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. The whole tract is underlaid with workable veins of coal. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PINE LANDS—760 ACRES IN MICHIgan, on Muskegon River; a large tract in Canada, with over 400,000,000 pine. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A first-class brick residence in Aurora, Ill., with large grounds splendidly located and of modern style; 17 rooms, water, gas, &c. Address box R 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN GROWing village of St. Joseph, Mich., paying 10 per cent net revenue. Inquire 12 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A GOOD GRISTmill and saw mill, house and barn, land, in a good grain country, on a never-failing stream of water, enough to drive both mills; 45 miles northwest of Chicago, in McHenry County, and in the town of Burton. Any one wishing to see the mill may call at the mill or at No. 290 Blue Island-av., Chicago, Ill. ANDREW WEBER.

FOR SALE—TWO IMPROVED FARMS OF 160 acres each, within 20 miles of Chicago, very cheap and easy terms. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FARMing land for horses, wagons, harness and buggies. Address or call at Room 28, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—160 ACRES GOOD LAND, IN Iowa, near railway and county seat. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE GOOD FARM, 160 ACRES, near DeKalb, Ill., 58 miles from Chicago; must be sold at once; will give a great bargain and liberal terms. A. K. STILES, 223 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS. WE HAVE SEVERAL OF the choicest grain and stock farms in Northern Illinois, which we can sell at low prices and on reasonable terms, varying in size from 80 to 600 acres each. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF Iowa lands and 10 suburban lots to exchange for city improved property, and assume some incumbrances. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—750 ACRES CHOICE, CLEAR TITLE, Missouri lands at $4 per acre; a fine chance for speculation. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME NEAR THE City of Batavia, Ill., a large elegant house, 9 acres of land, fine orchard, etc., etc. Address W. L. HARRIS, P. O. box 373, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 60 FEET PARK front, or acre property worth about $2,500, for which will pay all cash if a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, WELL LOCATED, in exchange for a profitable manufacturing stock at its value, if desirable, small incumbrance assumed. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO MAKE $1,500 TO $2,000 WORTH OF fine gold watches and diamonds as first payment towards good lot or house and lot, on South Side, east of State-st., north of Thirty-third. W. MARSHALL, Carrier 26.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WORTH $14,000 to $20,000; first payment to be real estate. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st., corner of Jefferson; must be a bargain. Address, stating location and price, R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO PURCHASE FIFTY FEET front inside city limits in good neighborhood; must be good alley; West or South Side; part cash, balance trade. J. R. VAN DUZEN.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON TIME, A LOT not north of Lake-st. nor south of VanBuren, west of Union Park; will build on same this summer. Address G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PURCHASE AT ANY TIME unimproved city property, on which cash payment would be $10 to $2,000, if property is satisfactory in location and price. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison, corner Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A CORNER LOT ON Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Forty-first-sts., full depth, from 50 to 100 feet front. Address U 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET ON ROCKWELL, NEAR Jackson-st.; $4,000 or $5,000 house, between Twelfth-st. and Hyde Park, in exchange for $6,000 brick house, good location. Lots or house in city in exchange for lots.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A SMALL FARM, from 80 to 160 acres, on easy terms. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE LOT NEAR NORTH CITY LIMits; some cash, and assume easy incumbrance for desirable residence and barn, worth $4,500, near Van Buren and Ashland-av. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—4 TO 20 ACRES, WELL LOCATED FOR immediate subdivision. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT lot or lots, well located, in city or convenient to city; will pay some cash or assume incumbrance. Address Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison.

WANTED—LOT ON WASHINGTON PARK, OR Warren-av., west of Lincoln, to move No. 1 house on. MUSSELWHITE, 349 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LOT WORTH $500 OR $1,000, FOR which I will board a party, giving first-class accommodations and low prices. Address U 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansah-avs. Apply at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—957 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2-story frame house, containing 13 rooms; hot and cold water, laundry, &c. MEAD & COE, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 108 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO-STORY FRAME; 10 rooms; good repair; Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW homes, 14 rooms all modern improvements; Lake view, corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st. Call at house.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., a Gothic cottage of 7 rooms and closets, centrally located and newly refitted. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, WEST ADAMS-ST., near Robey, in complete order; rent low. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1198 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE—31 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.; 11 rooms, newly papered, $60; also 1069 Wabash-av., $60. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTtage on Park-av., near California-av.; very desirable place; will sell or rent; cheap to good party. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 958 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., next door to the above.

TO RENT—12 ROOM MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, West Washington-st., near Curtis. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY HOUSE NO. 247 NORTH Clark-st., suitable for a boarding-house; 12 rooms and 40 foot store. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ON CENTRE-AV.—A GOOD HOUSE OF 9 rooms, only $30 per month in advance. Inquire at 269 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., with parlor, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main floor. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, SINGLE cottage, $20; lower part of double cottage, $14; both six rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON ARNOLD-ST., NEAR Thirty-ninth, 6 rooms, near cars; will take plastering or carpenter work for rent, if necessary. Apply at 1334 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR THE SUMmer to a family without children. Inquire at 658 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 201 PARK-AV. CALL from 9 to 3, except Saturday and Sunday.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, IN good neighborhood, No. 623 South Dearborn-st. Inquire at 150 South LaSalle-st., in basement. W. J. JOHNSON, Agent.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 14 rooms, in the pleasantest locality in the city; owner will board for rent. Address G 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, FRONTING SOUTH, ON Forty-third-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.; house contains 8 rooms. Apply at the house adjoining.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NEATEST COTTAGES in the city, one block east of Union Park; rent low; furniture for sale cheap. Apply on premises, 20 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY located, east of Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.; rent $75 per month. Address G 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house; modern improvements; on Indiana-st., east of Dearborn. Gentleman and two ladies would board for rent. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Call at 111 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO EXCELLent parties, and board for rent. Family must be small. References required. Apply at 1096 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH FIVE ROOMS, closets, and water; rent $16. No. 455 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, with clothes-closet and pantry. 487 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 5 rooms, pantry, and 2 closets. A cozy place for a small family. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—A BRICK BASEMENT, CONTAINING 6 rooms, with closets and water, at 69 Nebraska-st. Also two 2-story houses containing 8 rooms, closets, bath-rooms, &c., 232 and 234 Mitchell-st., near corner of Ashland-av. Apply at 69 Nebraska-st.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE FULL OF FIRST-class paying boarders; a part or the whole of furniture for sale; cheap lease. Reason for leasing ill health. Call at 234 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING CONTAINING 10 ROOMS in thorough repair. Apply at 72 Twenty-second-st., or to PERLEY & GODFREY, 166 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 297 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 321 WEST RANDOLPH-st., 8 rooms over store. OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE RENTing Agent, 188 West Madison-st., furnished house, 9 rooms, 427 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, No. 1113 Prairie-av., of 14 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, gas-fixtures, marble mantels, and good cellar. Rent, $1,600, to a responsible tenant. Apply at house, or at 132 Monroe-st., basement.

TO RENT—308 WEST HARRISON-ST., CORNER Gold-st., 4 rooms; water; $20.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS AND BARN, No. 578 Michigan-av. Part or all of the furniture for sale cheap. Apply at 61 South Water-st., between 11 and 12 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 4 ROOMS AND basement, with good accommodations, at 46 Scott-st., North Side, near the Lake.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK (new), all modern improvements; will be finished this week; 710 Washington-st. Inquire at 712 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARBORN.:
688 West Monroe-st., 12 rooms, 2-story brick, all modern improvements and barn; $1,000.
First house south of Napoleon-place, on Stewart-av., 8 rooms, closets, and pantries, $35.
489 Hurlbut-st., 2-story 9-room cottage, $35.
389 Dayton-st., 8 rooms, $30; all modern improvements.
Thirty cottages and lots for sale cheap, best bargains in Chicago, on monthly payments and time.

TO RENT—288 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush, 2-story and basement brick house, and furniture for sale, well adapted for a boarding-house, being very convenient to the business part of the city.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, 8 MINUTES' walk from Union Park; $25 to a good party. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 111 Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av.; rent reasonable. For particulars inquire at house, Monday or Tuesday.

TO RENT—A SPENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $30. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 982.

TO RENT—NEW STONE FRONT, 61 ROOMS; 666 and 668 Monroe-st. 11-room English basement, 100 Wood-st. 114 Aberdeen-st., 9-room; 659 Monroe, 7-room; 76 Paulina. For terms, call at 618 Monroe.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME-DWELLING, No. 297 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court; recently put in thorough repair. For particulars, apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—CALCULATED FOR A BOARDING-house or private hotel, 40 to 50 rooms, in the stone-front building now being built on northeast corner of North Clark and Erie-sts.; the rooms will be arranged to suit a good tenant. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, BOARD OWNers; privilege of rerenting rooms. J 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 184 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—750 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY DWELLing, just painted and calcimined. Immediate possession. Favorable terms to a good tenant. R. C. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 94 East Twenty-fifth-st., 6 rooms; rent, $28. Gas and water.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 10 ROOMS in a business block, one of the best chances in the city for renting rooms. Address J 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON Washington-st., house in splendid repair, and filled with first-class boarders, 25 in number; reason for wishing to rent, parties going to leave the city. Address U 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage and barn, on South Side, near cars. W. M. JACKSON, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 652 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER Page, 7 rooms; $40. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, 179 West Van Buren-st.; $40. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—865 BURNSIDE-ST., HOUSE SUITABLE for two families, six rooms and two closets. Inquire of WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln; 7 rooms, bath room, pantry and closets, well arranged. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, 388 Chicago-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE WITH STORE 18x30, $50, on Ann-st., near Carroll. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, AND PANTRY, with stable; water in the house; rent $20. At 677 Erie-st.

TO RENT—NO. 69 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, house of 9 rooms; in good order. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 EAST Madison-st.—A newly refitted cottage with 5 rooms and closets. Convenient location. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, AND PART of furniture for sale. A good place for boarders. At present rooms rented for lodgers. Sickness the cause of sale. Apply at 357 South Clark-st. Also, a grocer's wagon for sale cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO FAMILY without children, and board owner. Apply at 326 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED BOARDing-houses on the West Side, consisting of 19 rooms, to be rented cheap to a responsible party only. 204 South Desplaines-st., known as the Garden City House.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story brick house, 126 Vincennes-av., 10 rooms, $65 a month.
Two 2-story frame houses, 24 and 26 Thirty-seventh-st., 8 rooms each.
728 State-st., store, basement and dwellings, 8 rooms each.
Nos. 24 and 30 Thirty-eighth-st., two 2-story and basement brick houses, 9 rooms each.
Two-story brick house on Langley-st., near Thirty-eighth-st., 9 rooms each.
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 Johnson place, 9 rooms each.
Two-story and basement marble front house, N. E. corner of Langley-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 10 rooms.
Two-story brick house, 125 Vincennes-av., 10 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

Six pleasant rooms, the upper part of new house 782 West Tyler-st., near Hoyne-st.
Completely furnished cottage on Fulton-st., near Union Park.
Five rooms or lease and furniture for sale; $200 cash, near Union Park.
12 Irving-place, 9 rooms and water, rent $40 per month.
16 Irving-place, 5 rooms with closets, &c., $30 per month.
New basement cottage, 304 South Robey-st., 6 rooms.
448 West Jackson-st., 8 rooms, gas, and water, with good lot 50 ft. front; also with good barn. Rent $40 per month.
75 Flournoy-st., 8 rooms, gas, and water. Rent $35 per month.
12 North Carpenter-st., 11 rooms, $65 per month.
394 Hubbard-st., near Ada, 14 rooms and good barn.
Two-story frame house at Norwood Station, 9 rooms at $30 per month.
183 Rebecca-st., 10 rooms; near Blue Island-av.
43 South May-st., upper part of house, 5 rooms at $20 per month.
621 Fulton-st., 9 rooms at $45 per month.
409 West Madison-st., two-story and basement marble front house of 14 rooms at $1,500 a year.
New brick house on Leavitt-st., first house south of Madison-st., 14 rooms, all the modern improvements.
Two-story and basement brick house, 107 Centre-av., 10 rooms at $60 per month.

NORTH DIVISION.

Very beautiful three-story and basement marble front house, No. 394 North LaSalle-st., 12 rooms, bath-rooms, and all the modern improvements.
Two-story frame house on Centre-st., and two-story frame house on Dayton-st.; 7 rooms.
15 Belden-place, 10 rooms, modern improvements at $40 per month.
Two-story and basement brick house, 164 North Dearborn-st., 15 rooms, modern improvements.
24 Seminary-av., 12 rooms at $75 a month.
A large list of houses for rent in all parts of the city.
Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:
2 houses, 9 rooms each, 545 and 547 Fulton-st.; $45.
12 rooms and barn, 301 Fulton-st.
12 rooms and barn, 717 Washington-st.
Large Gothic house and 70 feet of ground, 330 West Washington-st.
8 rooms, 232 West Madison-st.
7 rooms, 131 West Washington-st.
6 rooms, 132 West Washington-st.
5 rooms, 410 West Monroe-st.; $18.
4 rooms, 117 Lake-st.; $25.
5 rooms, 123 West Washington-st.; $35.
4 rooms, 95 South Halsted-st.
We have a large list of small houses; $20 and $25. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.:
45 Egan-av., 2-story frame; every improvement; in good repair.
16 Cottage-place, 2-story and basement house, 9 rooms, water and gas.
1022 Michigan-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, in good repair.
66 Vincennes-av., 3-story marble front.
330 West Washington-st., 3-story and basement marble front.
New houses corner West Harrison and Leavitt-sts., $30 each.
292 Walnut-st., cottage 6 rooms.
Besides other houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON the corner of Brown and Taylor-sts., suitable for two families, 5 rooms on each floor, bath-room and water closet. Also a cottage of 7 rooms, closets, and water. Rent cheap. Inquire on the premises, 325 Taylor-st., near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, 905 BUTterfield-st., $25; possession immediately. Small cottage, 788 Fourth-st., $15. House of 11 rooms, Erie-st., near Robey, $35. R. G. GOODWILLIE, No. 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, ROOM 21 TRIBUNE Building:
Stone-front house 325 North LaSalle-st., near Oak, with all modern improvements.
Brick house on North LaSalle-st., near North-av., two stories and basement.
Two brick houses on North Clark-st., near Belden-av.; two stories, basement, and sub-cellar.
Furnished house at Kenwood, 9 rooms, large lot, and good stable.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, BUTTERY, and closet, with water in buttery; in first-class order; at 274 West Harrison-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—953 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, or for sale, location very desirable, furniture new and handsome, billiards, barn, and modern conveniences, marble front, 13 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 5 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE ON EGAN-AV., No. 45; all modern improvements. $75 per month.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE ON CHARLES place, No. 24, near Fifth-av., for a boarding house or private family.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES, MODERN IMprovements, near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars. Basement at 133 Randolph-st., suitable for barber shop or trunk store.
Two-story house on South Robey-st., near Adams; low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE NEW COTTAGE, 232 South Wood-st., 2 blocks south from VanBuren-st. cars; water in house. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 125 DEARBORN-st.: A nicely-located and neatly-furnished house, with large yard, shrubbery, &c., on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 2 MONTHS from July 1; no children. For particulars call in evening at 801 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR accommodating 25 boarders, with a store front and all modern improvements. For information inquire at 136 East Erie-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE AND grounds in Evanston; near depot, lake, and public buildings. Has barn and all conveniences of a country residence. Will rent cheap to the right family for balance of year. Apply to J. R. FOWLER, Real Estate Agent, Evanston.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A PLEASANT AND DEsirable house of 10 rooms till Oct. 1; mainly furnished; to party with best reference at moderate figure. H. J, care Carrier 29.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, FRAME HOUSE, TWO stories; good cellar under whole house; well and cistern; centrally located. Apply to W. C. CLARKE, 150 South Clark-st., Chicago, or J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED—A NICE new house of 7 rooms, brick basement, pantries, closets, hard and soft water; large lot, with fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees; close to depot. Fifteen trains into town daily. Rent very cheap to respectable party who will be careful of the place. Owner going to Europe. Address U 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE—HOUSE new; grounds handsomely improved. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, convenient to depot. Apply to C. S. HOWARD, corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT COMFORT AND ELEgance go and secure a room at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two persons. No. 192 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 40X100, SECOND and third floors; Nos. 50 and 52 East Madison-st. Can furnish steam-power if desired for third floor. Apply on premises. D. A. CASHMAN.

TO RENT—$12.50—FINE SLEEPING-ROOM OR OFfice, 14x15, with water, etc., second floor. Apply at 185 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, in back part of house No. 371 West Harrison-st.; rent, $18.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN and wives (without children) new handsomely-furnished rooms; $16 to $40. 41 Clark-st., Room 30. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor of new brick, 184 Indiana-st., four blocks from Clark-st. bridge; front $1.75, back $1.25 a week. Rooms shown any day except Sunday.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TWO ROOMS with two closets, and water on the same floor. Apply on Monday, from 1 till 4, 18 Price-place, off Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—197 WEST MADISON-ST., A FRONT room, furnished, cheap to the right party.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 364 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY, FURNISHED ROOMS in Republic Life Building (use of elevator), suitable for ladies or gentlemen; good board same floor. Inquire at DARLING'S Studio, Room 61, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, and also a single room, furnished, with or without board. Also a large barn. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, FURNISHed or unfurnished. Call at house 761 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, at 53 North May-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen. 19 North Green-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board; gas, bath-room, &c. 107 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS NEAR THE BUSIness centre, for families without children, who can give the best of references. E. F. ADAMS, corner of Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 30 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 320 HUBBARD-ST.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, COMPRISING THE second floor of a two-story and basement brick house, two squares from Union Park; has closets, gas, water and bathroom; suitable for light housekeeping, or board furnished if desired. No. 35 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 124 Third-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FITTED FOR small housekeeping. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; also two gentlemen room-mates wanted, moderate rents. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, PLEASANT locality. 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen in a new brick house, 145 Throop-st., with modern improvements, strictly private family; references required.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12 TO $15 per month to gentlemen with references. 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—JUST GO AND LOOK AT THOSE ELEgantly furnished room at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT $10 per month at 182 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 946 WABASH-av., to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a suite of newly-furnished rooms; also, corner alcove room; house has all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 11 East Twelfth-st. Address G 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-second-st., a large front room with alcove; also back room, nicely furnished; modern improvements. Address G 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS ON FIRST floor, furnished or unfurnished, at 170 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT SUITE, ALSO, pleasant furnished room. 1070 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—5 PLEASANT ROOMS, $15. 337 SOUTH Western-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE SLEEPING-ROOMS, WITH use of parlor and bath. Apply at 636 South Dearborn-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICELY furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, on Leavitt-st., near Lake. Address G 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE OF TWO rooms; suitable for two gentlemen, in good locality. Address S. V. CORNISH, 150 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE, or single, No. 20 Congress-st., one door east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS DOWN STAIRS AND front. 619 Centre-av.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS WITH PANTRY and closet, to a nice family, at 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth. Inquire at the place. The horse-cars run by there.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM HANDSOMELY FURnished at $30 a month; board if desired. 1058 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A NICE BACK PARLOR on first floor; one room up-stairs, and very comfortable basement room, with or without board, at 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT room, with room off, in private family, with or without board. 687 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—487 WEST MADISON-ST., UP-STAIRS, nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen or families with or without board; delightful locality.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen at 229 Superior-st. Inquire on second floor, or at 87 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, without board; also, stable room for one pair horses. 162 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE FRONT BEDroom, to gentleman; also, 4 unfurnished rooms. Inquire at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSET. 482 West Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, to one or more gentlemen; reasonable terms. Apply at Room 32 Quinlan Block, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for 2 or 3 young men, with or without board; cheap rent. Apply at 181 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO respectable parties, with or without board, in a private family, at 9 East Polk-st., near State.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping, near Union Park. Cheap—$20 per month. D. S. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR HOUSEkeeping, at $20 per month. Inquire at drug store, 829 Cottage Grove-av., or at 828 to Dr. NORTON, Dentist.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH WATER, PANTRY, and closet, with or without the use of stable, at 29 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE house, 194 Burnside-st., near Eighteenth. Call Monday.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, with large closet. Rent moderate. Location convenient to 3 lines of cars. 1036 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON STATE-ST., suitable for one or two ladies. Call at 339½ West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TWO OR THREE very desirable furnished rooms, with board, in private family; pleasant location, near lake and public conveyances.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, or furnished rooms for gentleman and wife, with or without board. No other boarder. Address U 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND A PANtry and clothes closet; water up-stairs; a barn if wanted. Rent, $18. Apply at 276 First-st.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY LIVING ALONE has a room to rent to single gentleman. Please address G 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH USE OF sitting room, in a private family; no other roomers. Address G 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board; terms reasonable. Apply at house, 265 Fulton-st., first floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 188 WEST Washington-st., for ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM FOR gentlemen at 223 South Jefferson-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—A FEW PLEASANTLY-LOCATED, nicely-furnished sleeping-rooms, with or without board. Inquire of R. H. FISH & CO., 304 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—550 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY PLEASant, furnished front room, with alcove and closet, without board; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, $25 per month; location, one block south of Lincoln Park. Apply to 1 J, 30 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 334 Wabash-av. Terms very low.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANSIENT accommodations. Apply at Room 43, 10 to 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 299 and 301 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—206 FULTON-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in basement, convenient for housekeeping, to man and wife only. Rent $15.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, with or without board; desirable locality; references required. 657 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS, $10, $15, and $20 per month, to gentlemen only. 474 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHed new, to gentlemen only; terms reasonable. Room 7, 119 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 5 ROOMS, WITH 2 closets, 136 South Desplaines-st.; rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER OF RANDOLPH and Franklin-sts., nicely furnished front rooms. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, for two or three young gentlemen, at 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 81. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $10 TO $15 per month, all good and airy, and neatly fitted up in first-class style. Inquire on premises, 644 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING room, with use of parlor, at $8 per month, No. 359 West Polk-st. Also, cottage of 3 rooms; rent, $10 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 41 BLUE ISLAND-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Apply at 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 779 FULTON-ST., corner of Hoyne, 5 rooms, pantry and closets, possession about 1st July; rent $27. Apply on premises. Good cooking stove for sale.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, or 4 rooms not furnished; splendid summer residence. Evans-av., fourth house from Forty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., rooms in second, third, and fourth stories, southwest corner Clinton and West Lake-sts. Elegant suites of offices in Superior Block, 77 Clark-st., partitioned off to suit tenants.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, large, pleasant front parlor. Large barn in the rear; room for 4 horses. 935 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE 265 CENtre-av., 4 rooms, closets, and pantry, all new. A small American family preferred. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—AT 271 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED front room and back parlor.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, with or without board, at No. 139 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF 10 ROOMS, NEAR MADIson and Clark-sts., $75 per month; suitable for furnished rooms; suites or rooms for light housekeeping; sleeping-rooms $8 to $10 per month; 2 rooms on South Jefferson-st., $21; 5 rooms, $15; store and rooms, $25. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

TO RENT—ONE NICE UNFURNISHED ROOM, cheap, for one or two persons, at 231 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF BASEMENT-COTtage No. 69 Shurtleff-av., consisting of six rooms.

TO RENT—SIX NEW ROOMS ON PECK-AV., near Forty-third-st., two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av., $25. Inquire at 117 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Robey, all in nice order; rent only $25. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—1000 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED FRONT room, without board; good board in same block can be had at reasonable price.

TO RENT—THREE VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, nicely furnished; would board one single person, no children. 374 Michigan-av. Call Monday.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS IN THE UPPER PART OF 198 South Jefferson-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, FURnished or unfurnished; gas, closet, and bath-room; location central and good. Call at 224 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove; also, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at 667 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR (6 ROOMS) OF house No. 141 South Sangamon-st., $25 per month. S. F. SHOTWELL or J. M. HAYES, Room 11, 108 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADison-st., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BEDrooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges. 173 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH large closets and gas. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—UPPER HALF SMALL NEW HOUSE, No. 18 Joseph-st., corner Archer-av., 3 rooms, yard, water, &c.; no other tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—89 NORTH MORGAN-ST., FURNISHED front room and closet, suitable for two gents, $15 per month.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WITH GAS, and water, 1426 Prairie-av., corner Thirty-second-st., at $25 per month to a responsible party. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at 611 Washington-av., near Union Park.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND 3 CLOSETS AT 599 West Lake-st. All newly papered and cleaned. Price, $25 per month. Inquire at 237 Madison-st., up-stairs. Mrs. G. D. WYCKOFF.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, with two beds; also single room; brick house. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor. 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY LENGTH of time desired. Address R 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family, No. 206 Third-av.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, to gentleman or lady, 103 Winchester-av., first street west of Lincoln-st., between Jackson and Van Buren.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTEEL parties for any length of time, in vicinity of Union Park. Address R 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen, without board, at 305 West Taylor. References exchanged.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 317 Third-av., second house south of Twelfth.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, latter with carpets. 312 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—14 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR RANdolph., one furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—177 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LODGINGS 25 and 50 cents per day; office, Room No. 11, third floor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR THE SEAson, to gentlemen without families. Inquire of J. C. YOUNG, on premises, 3d house south of hotel, at Hyde Park. (First-class board at hotel).

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished or furnished; also barn with 5 stalls. Call after 5 p. m., at 1086 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO ELEgantly-furnished front rooms, overlooking the lake; board convenient.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; reference required. 525 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with 4 large windows, at 736 South State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS WITH 2 CLOSETS AT 1037 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND PANTRY, WATER IN kitchen, to man and wife without children. Tyler-st., second door west of Western-av.

TO RENT—3 VERY NICE ROOMS, WITH PANTRY and closets, $18, at 938 Clark-st. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to one or two ladies, for the summer or longer, as the owner is going away and wishes to leave them in good hands; rent reasonable. For particulars address G 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room, also single room for gentleman.

TO RENT—BEST SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms on Wabash-av., opposite Post-Office; also good office for physician; also large basement. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY FIVE ROOMS and closets, No. 160 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS. APPLY AT 147 SOUTH Clinton-st. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor; gas, bath, and all conveniences on same floor; single gentlemen preferred; terms moderate. 1051 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—VERY COOL AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for lodging or light housekeeping at 42 Cass-st.; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—520 WABASH-AV., PLEASANT ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for 2 gentlemen, $45 per month; 776 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A BRICK HOUSE; newly fitted up in good style, with a good cellar. Inquire at 335 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, NO. 68 HONORE-ST. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for bed and sitting-room, for two gentlemen or lady and 1 gentleman, at 18 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, pleasantly situated, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 136 Warren-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT BED-ROOM, OVERLOOKing the lake, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to-day, No. 1 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE front rooms, furnished, private family, at 38 Oak-av., near Douglas House.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, at 12 Eldridge-court, east of Wabash-av.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 223 WEST Washington-st., singly or en suite, terms reasonable; modern improvements.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 740 WABASH-AV., FURNISHed or unfurnished, to permanent occupants, at reasonable figures.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 165 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM AND 2 SINGLE rooms, well furnished, to respectable young men; private house. 418 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and bedroom, with closets, and the use of a new organ, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; good references. 556 West Madison-st., near Union Park; or address F, 212 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of rooms, without board. 1068 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom attached. 170 Third-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS FOR gentlemen, 51 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 3 DOORS FROM Madison-st. cars, 7 Centre-av.; new house, new carpets and furniture, modern conveniences; very pleasant and desirable locality.

TO RENT—131 SOUTH GREEN-ST., FURNISHED front parlor and bed-room at $18 per month; also, a single room at $10 per month.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of 173 Clark-st., near Monroe; second floor furnished. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, at 380 Wabash-av., near Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY or week. Address U 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS. INQUIRE AT 178 WEST Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A VERY NICE front chamber and bed-room, with all modern improvements. Private family. Locality fine. Board, if desired, cheap to desirable parties. 271 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS. INQUIRE AT 180 West Madison-st., Room 5. Mrs. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, 45 Hubbard-court. Call to-day or Monday.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for single gentlemen, at 779 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH PARLOR, for gentleman, or lady, with board if desired, at 1343 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS, FOURTH floor, in building 84 and 86 LaSalle-st. Inquire at Room 20.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, OR three if desirable. 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES, SINGLE OR double, in good localities, at very low prices. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Reaper Block, Rooms 9 and 10, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TOR RENT—BASEMENTS, 324 AND 326 STATE-ST. Basement 329 and 330 State-st., 35x84. Third floor 324 and 326 State-st., 36x84. Third floor 330 and 332 State-st. Third floor 328 and 330 State-st. Two offices second floor, 326 State-st., $30 and $35 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORE, 329 West Madison-st., head of Aberdeen; size, 30x100; formerly occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co. Can be rented very reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT OFfice in the Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 561 AND 563 SOUTH Clark-st., well lighted and in good order; may be divided into two; will be rented cheap if taken at once. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, SUITable for first-class retail trade, on State-st. between Randolph and Madison. Address RENT, care Carrier 11.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND BAKERY AT REAsonable terms. Inquire at 527 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, 6½ WEST LAKE-ST., FORmerly used as a butcher shop, with ice-box and other fixtures. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—BARN ROOM FOR TWO HORSES AND carriage; planked alley. Inquire 90 South Peoria-st., in basement.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR; also, third floor, 40x55 feet, in building 186 and 188 South Water-st. Apply to INGERSOLL BROS., Job Printers, on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE—ADJOINING THE ORIENT House, No. 299 South State-st. Inquire on premises, up-stairs.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful and furnished. vault and closets; also desk room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO FINE STORES, NORTHeast corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BARN WITH ROOM FOR FOUR horses, warm and dry; will rent cheap. Apply at 47 Winchester-av., near Adams.

TO RENT—HALF OR ALL OF FIRST FLOOR AND basement of No. 28 North Canal-st.; first-rate location. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—3 NEW STORES 22X65, MADISON-ST., near Western-av., $40. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN LARGE FRONT OFfice, from $10 to $15. R. G. GOODWILLIE, No. 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, CHEAP, FOR ANY REspectable business. 474 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF A NICE LIGHT AND LARGE basement, at 116 and 118 East Madison-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN brick house, to a small family. Hot and cold water, with use of bath room. Rent, $15 per month. 540 Hubbard-st., corner Paulina.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE IN A GOOD LOcation, suitable for any business. Apply at No. 309 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN OPERA House Building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, office 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT VERY cheap, at 131 Desplaines-st., corner of Jackson.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, COR. FOURTEENTH-st. and Michigan-av. Apply at 659 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTATE and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block. STORES, OFFICES, &C.

Store 245 State-st., size 25x45, corner Twentieth-st.
New four-story and basement stone front building on Madison-st., just west of LaSalle.
Very desirable store, basement, and lofts in the beautiful stone front building now building on northeast corner State and Randolph-sts.; plans at our office.
Choice store 120 East Randolph-st.; size, 25x64.
Second and third floors, southeast corner Van Buren-st. and Third-av.
Basement 149 East Monroe-st., just east of LaSalle-st.
Second floor 160 State-st.; size, 22x120, with elevator.
New four-story and basement stone front building now building on Madison-st., near Franklin-st.; size, 45x181.
Very choice offices southwest corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Basement 173 South Clark-st.; size, 20x65.
Choice lofts in the splendid marble front building 185 and 187 Wabash-av.; size, 50x170.
New four-story and basement marble front building 171 and 173 Lake-st.
Offices in the Dore Building, northwest corner of State and Madison-sts.
Three upper floors of the French Building, southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Madison-st.; size, 47x80.
Elegant marble front building, five-stories and basement, corner Washington-st. and Dearborn-place.
Choice offices in the United States Express Building, Nos. 87 and 89 East Washington-st., also sleeping rooms in same building.
Lofts southeast corner of State and Lake-sts., 34x100 with steam elevator.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, 112 West Washington-st.:
Store, with 6 rooms over, No. 36 Ann-st.
Store and basement, No. 19 West Randolph-st.
Store No. 100 West Lake-st.
House No. 299 West Lake-st., 13 rooms.
House No. 301 West Lake-st., 12 rooms.
Cottage and barn, No. 309 Walnut-st., $35.
Cottage and barn on First-st., $12.
Buildings Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36 South Canal-st.
House, 9 rooms, No. 120 North Wood-st., $35.
House, 11 rooms, No. 133 Rebecca-st., $45.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 68 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS, 326 and 328 South Clark-st. Price very low. Lofts well suited for manufacturing—good hoist. S. R. HAVEN, No. 10 Jarvis Block.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE 119 EAST RANdolph-st., near Clark. Desirable location. Also desk room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON CLYBOURN-AV., one with four rooms in rear; other with counter and shelving; $30. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE FOR JEWELRY business. A good repairing trade, a jeweler having moved out to South Side. Apply at 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 259 SOUTH CLARK-ST., close by the Pacific Hotel. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4. Apply to JAMES MATHEWS.

TWO RENT—TWO LOFTS, NOS. 133 AND 135 KINzie-st., for storage and manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. BORDEN, 154 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT OFfice, up one flight, at No. 190 West Madison-st.; also newly-furnished rooms on same floor.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, WITH GOOD light, and use of vault, at 20 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE, AT LOW RENT, ON second floor of Superior Block, No. 77 Clark-st. Apply at Room 2. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 22x130, with four sides and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE, WITH DESK, CHAIRS, maps, etc., furnished, $15. Call at Room 16, 133 South Clark-st. C. W. DEAN.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND FOUR DWELLINGS on the corner of Robey and Hubbard-sts. Floors all deafened. Key over drug-store.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HALF OF STORE IN ONE OF the best business centres in Chicago—good opening for news and cigars. 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND 13 ROOMS, NO. 379 Wabash-av.; very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF VERY DESIRABLE STORE in the best location on South Side; to an acceptable party rent will be made an object. Apply at 164 Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 531 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $35. Address R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT, PERMAnent home for self and wife, not to exceed $75 per month. No attention paid except location and price is given. Room must be well furnished and everything first-class. Private family preferred. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM near Madison-st., between Halsted and Canal-sts. Address J. B. HEYWOOD, 284 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 3 ROOMS FOR housekeeping; no family. Address stating terms R 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID NEW STORE ON THE corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirtieth-st. Good location for drug store. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for a lady where she can be quiet and retired. Address U 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—TWO rooms for light housekeeping; only 2 in family; can't pay over $10 per month. Address U 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife—A pleasant suite, or single room, unfurnished, on North Side, south of Oak-st. References. Address, with location and terms, J 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, within the next 30 days, 4 or 5 rooms for light housekeeping. Only first-class accommodations will be considered, for which the advertiser can give the best of references. Address U 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY LIVING alone, two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; location central, West Side. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN MORgan-st., and Michigan-av., and Lake and Twelfth-sts., 7 to 10 rooms. Address U 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 177 WALNUT-ST. BY ELA & PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 25.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL HORSE-MEN OR HORSE-WOMEN, WHO wish a nice one, are invited to call, as we have some good ones, time from 2:30 up; an elegant pair of matched blacks; lots of single drivers; a pacer that can beat anything in Illinois. Will have room to-morrow for 50 more horses, and now is the time to sell; could have sold at least a hundred more second-hand buggies, carriages, and express wagons than we had to offer last week. Don't spend time and money trying to dispose of your own horses and buggies when there is a place established here expressly for that purpose, and at a very small expense. It is 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

ANY PARTY THAT WILL LET A HORSE AND carriage at less than livery hire, by the week or month, the whole or part of the time, to be used in collecting, can find an applicant by addressing U 54, Tribune office.

A SECOND-HAND HACK FOR SALE, IN PERfect order, but little used; liberal terms to responsible parties. Inquire at 554 Wabash-av.

A STABLE, WITH CAPACITY FOR 50 HORSES, TO rent, opposite Hay Market, on Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Polk. Address, or call on, A. H. BRIGGS, 254 South Desplaines-st.

A LARGE FINE BAY FAMILY HORSE, OR SUITable for delivery wagon, for sale; kind, true, &c.; can be had at a great bargain. 128 South Clark-st., Room 10.

A FINE NEW TOP BUGGY FOR SALE AT A LOW figure. Address R 53, Tribune office.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

A GOOD 6, AND THREE 4-PASSENGER ROCKAways, four top and open buggies, one extension-top carriage, all second-hand, cheap, at 344 Wabash-av. G. H. CARSON.

A SECOND-HAND EXTENSION-TOP CARRIAGE and several good buggies for sale at 235 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

BASKET PHAETON (NEARLY NEW) FOR SALE cheap; also, 1,100-pound work-horse for $125, 6 years old. BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, 19 and 21 Harmon-court.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

CARRIAGES—HAYDE & O'BRIEN HAVE ON hand, and are constantly manufacturing, first-class driving and family buggies; also several second-hand buggies which will be sold cheap for cash. Garden City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY PHAETON, CHEAP; ALSO top buggy nearly new. Apply at 77 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME, GENTLE, family Morgan horse, dark bay; used to the city; any child can drive him; owner going away. Apply at 176 and 178 East Adams-st.

FOUR PAIR FINE COACH HORSES AND FOUR pair fine single horses just from the country for sale at ROOT & VAN NORTWICK'S Livery Stable, 48 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TRADE—THE BEST and gentlest horse in the city, top buggy and harness. 1010 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORKING TEAM OF ROAN horses; also wagon and harness. Inquire at 744 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OPEN AND TOP buggies, business and Concord wagons, phaetons, &c. Carriages and buggies to let without horses. J. B. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO BAY DRIVing horses; can trot in 2:30, or better; gray mare, can trot close to 3 minutes, good family mare; large 7 year old horse, weighs 1,340. Will exchange for a driver or good buggy; also good second-hand buggies for sale or exchange. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 387 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—3 FIRST-CLASS DRAFT HORSES. J. D. COLE, Jr., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, SOME cheap, some good drivers; 1 coach horse, and a fast trotter. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED FAMILY CARRIAGE. T. O. ILLSLEY, dealer in hardware, 59 Third-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OPEN AND TOP BUGGY. Barn rear 13 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND PHAETON CARriages, two second-hand top and open buggies, and several sets of single harness, at WREN'S Stable, Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—15 HORSES, SUITABLE FOR DRIVING and business. Can be seen at WREN'S Stable, Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE YACHT BODY SHIFTING TOP buggy at 323 State-st. Inquire of B. F. TUCKER.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME, PROMISING Andy Johnson colt, dark bay, 4 years old; also a nearly new Coan & Tenbroek shifting-top, square box buggy, pole, &c.—great sacrifice, gentleman going East. 152 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 TEAM, NEW WAGON, AND harness, will trade either for brick or lime; also a No. 1 single draft horse. For particulars call on Mr. BIELLY, 497 West Indiana-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FAST-PACING horse; will trade for a solitaire diamond of 1 to 1½ karats, or trotting wagon. 163 LaSalle-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LIGHT SECOND-HAND OPEN buggy. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COAL-BOX TOP-BUGGY, IN GOOD condition, cheap. JOHNSON, 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BROKE AND GENTLEST horse in the city for a lady. Buggy and harness can be seen at CHITTENDON'S, 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SINGLE ROCKAWAY carriage, in good running order, for $75. Address Loomis-st., second door north of Catherine, east side.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME DRIVING horse, dark bay, 6 years old, kind and gentle. Apply at barn rear of 714 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE; MAY BE seen at J. M. ADAMS' Livery Stable, 599 West Lake-st., to-day and to-morrow.

FOR SALE—FINE, LARGE, SOUND BAY MARE, well broke, with buggy and harness. 714 State-st.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY EXPRESS RIG, OR HORSE alone; sacrificed for cash, owner going East. Call at 53 Blue Island-av. JOHN McCARTY.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB KENTUCKY SADDLE and harness horse; has taken over 25 first premiums; has all the saddle gaits; can rack fast; trots in 3 minutes in harness. Address R 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE C SPRING ROAD WAGON, NEARly new; weighs 150 lbs; one horse, buggy, and harness, $150; worth $300; also, one two-seated carriage, but little used, $350. EVANS & HAMMOND'S Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stable, 58 and 60 Sherman-st., opposite R. I. & P. depot.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A HEAVY horse, one 6-year old horse, 15½ hands high, 1,000 pounds, good style, and perfectly gentle; a first-class road horse. Call on C. D. AUSTIN & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT, TOP WAGON, BUT LITTLE used, at half price; also, one single set harness, at 200 Mather-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE DEMOCRAT, OR business wagon; I will sacrifice it for cash, sash, doors, and blinds, or lumber, as I am going out of business; also a second-hand express wagon. Call Monday. G. T. STONEHAM, 44 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OPEN AND TOP BUGGY. Apply at barn rear 13 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—CLOSELY MATCHED GENTLEMAN'S team; will drive in less than 4 minutes; very suitable for doctor. Apply at barn rear 172 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SET OF DOUBLE CARriage harness very cheap. Apply at 309 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND 3-SPRING COVERED wagon; a lot of shoes and dry goods cheap for cash. Apply 415 Fifth-av., near Polk-st.

FOR SALE—$165—CHEAP AS DIRT—HORSE, HARness, and two-seated wagon; also, a light stylish double harness, cheap; must be sold Monday. 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HENDRICKSON'S MODEL STAbles, 804 and 806 West Madison-st.: One span of sorrel horses, can trot better than 3 minutes; one span black horses (own brothers) 6 and 7, large; one span iron greys; the above well mated; also, one good truck team and harness for $350.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HORSES OF ALL grades for lumber, building material and labor, finest team of chestnuts in the city (3 minutes easy), with shifting top road wagon, pole and harness; want a cottage built in payment. Address G 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESTNUT-COLORed horse, good build, gentle, and used to city driving; will weigh about 1,050 lbs. Also an open buggy, nearly new, which was made to order for use in the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Horse and buggy can be seen during the day at 114 Monroe-st., Newspaper Union office, and morning and evening at 20 Artesian-av. (formerly Davis-st.), West Side.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE Defender, 6 years old, by John Morgan, dam Cynocnia by imp. Herald. From his fine breeding and performances he cannot fail to make a first-class stallion. Apply to WILLIAM JENNINGS, Dexter Park.

FOR SALE—HORSE, EXPRESS WAGON, AND harness, very cheap. Inquire at factory, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW 4-INCH WAGON, also a first-class team-harness, cheap for cash. Apply at 461 Clinton-st., near Twelfth.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF HEAVY BLACK HORSES, wagon, and harness. A good chance for those wanting good work-team. 76 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT HENDRICKSON'S STAbles, 804 and 806 West Madison-st., corner Seely-av.—A number of horses of all grades, left for sale by parties leaving the city for the summer.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT STONY Island farm, in Hyde Park. $1 per week. E. G. CLARK.

HORSES TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—A LARGE, heavy horse in exchange for a pair of light horses. Apply to BURNETT & CO., 614 Cottage Grove-av.

IF YOU WANT CHICAGO-MAKE HARNESS, OF any description, and get the worth of your money, call at 469 State-st. J. A. ISLE.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE NEW LIGHT PEDLER'S wagon, for two horses; one second-hand express wagon; one second-hand platform spring-truck, for one or two horses; light and heavy express and delivery wagons of all kinds; new and second-hand buggies at 261 South Canal-st.

LANDAUS AND LANDAULETTES FROM THE celebrated Kean & Lines Manufactory, New Haven, Conn., for sale at the California Carriage Repository, 545 to 547 State-st.

NOTICE TO HORSE-MEN—ANYONE HAVING AN unbroken or vicious horse, or any number of colts, can have them tamed and thoroughly broken by applying to Prof. W. H. KNAUSS, at Wheeler & Cook's Stables, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

PASTURAGE—ABUNDANCE OF FEED, SHADE, and water for horses. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE-SEATS, TOP and open buggies, etc., in great variety, for sale at low prices. 337 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

SADDLE PONY, DRAUGHT AND BUS horses, wagons, and low-bed truck and harness for sale at 100 and 102 West Monroe-st.

SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, HORSE, BUGGY, and harness for sale complete rig; a bargain. 706 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A stylish buggy, phaeton, which has been but little used. Call at Room 16, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FAMILY HORSE AND BUGGY OR phaeton for use in the country for cost of keeping during the summer. Address GOOD CARE, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BUGGIES AND carriages at cash prices, and suitable for a livery, for A 1 paper amply secured. Address J 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS team horse for a good buggy horse. Apply to ALLEN & BARTLETT, 443 to 451 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A HORSE OR PAIR OF HORSES, AND a good top buggy, not much used, and will pay in good iron mining-stock in Lake Superior; the stock pays. Address X, Tribune office.

WANT TO SELL A YOUNG BLACK HORSE; 7 years old, weight 900 lbs, sound, kind, and free, not afraid of cars, works single or double; also pole and light working double harness, or will trade for bigger horse and single harness; give or take difference. Apply at 394 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—LIGHT DOUBLE-SEAT BUGGY, OR jump-seat carryall, cheap for cash; send description and price to E. H. SARGENT, 361 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, at 155 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS-WAGON AND HARness cheap for cash, at 98 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT CHESTNUT OR SORREL horse to match, must be a good driver, and stylish, 15½ to 16 hands high, and weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Call for 3 days at 1399 Indiana-av., after 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND OR NEW express wagon, cheap for cash. 343 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BUGGY HORSE, IN PAYMENT ONE half acre land at Washington Heights, $700, balance 5 years. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, and harness. Inquire at 595 West Twelfth-st., at 10 o'clock.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR-LOAD OF fine carriage horses that we can sell at low figures. FOREST & TEARNEY, Thirteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for lots or cottage and lot, at cash valuation. JAS. R. MAY, Room 1, 164 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND coupe. Address with terms and where can be seen, J 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, second-hand platform and counter scales, cheap for cash. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE horses in exchange for good real estate. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

$50. BAY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD. LADY OR child can drive. Also, light business wagon for $50. 235 North Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN IMPROVED HOWE MANUFACTURING SEWing machine, equal to new, in perfect order, for sale. Has the attachments. Cost $90 a short time since; price, $30. 7 Eighteenth-st.

ANY LADY WISHING TO PURCHASE A SPLENdid new Singer sewing machine, by addressing the undersigned salesman, he will call on her and give full line of attachments. CHARLEY P. SMITH, Tribune office.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $35, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singer's, at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana, between Rush and Pine-sts.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOMESTIC SEWING-MAchine, for $55 cash, cost $85. Address U 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE WHEELER & WILSON MAchine, nearly new, with attachments, cheap for cash. Address G 21, Tribune office.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS, AT HALF price, warranted. Repairing done. PERCY & CO., 337 West Madison-st.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE SUPplies for sale by MISS J. MILLER, 173 Blue Island-av.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 158 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 238 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A DOCK ON THE NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; good location; price, $6 to $7.50 per week.

10 NOBLE-ST., 1 BLOCK WEST OF ADA—IN A private family, five or six gentlemen boarders can be accommodated.

11 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with bath, and first-class board; also day board.

12 CENTRE-AV.—NICE ROOMS FOR GENTS, with or without board; also, day board.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can have a pleasant furnished room with board, in a strictly private family.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, with board for two gentlemen, in small family.

13 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with pleasant rooms; also front parlor.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—CLEAN AND COMFORTable rooms; board low.

14 BISHOP-COURT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain pleasant room with good board; also room suitable for single gentleman.

17 ANN-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, pleasant furnished rooms.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large front chamber.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT—BEAUTIfully-furnished rooms with good board, house newly painted and papered.

24 BISHOP-CT.—A LARGE, FINELY-FURNISHED front room, 1 large square room, and single room; also room-mate for lady. Good table.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—BEST LOCATION WEST Side—Shady, free from dust; house large, new, and every summer comfort; best table; an elegant home; choice rooms, en suite or single; a single lady can be accommodated. Terms from $7.

33 PARK-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION—A pleasant, nicely furnished room, with board, suitable for two.

42 LAFLIN-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on the first floor, or one large room, partly furnished, in a new marble front, near Union Park.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Two very nicely furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO NICE UNFURnished front rooms, with or without board; no other boarders.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms and board. Terms moderate.

43 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for man and wife, to rent; also day boarders wanted.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—$6 TO $8 PER week for board and room at St. Charles' Hotel. Day-board, $4.50. First-class accommodations.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent with board.

55 PRICE PLACE, 4 DOORS FROM SOUTH HALsted-st.—A few boarders can be accommodated with good rooms and board.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in private family at $4 per week.

66 PARK-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, with board; modern improvements.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor; also one double and one single room, suitable for single gentlemen, with or without first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—ALCOVE FRONT ROOM; also nicely furnished room for 2 persons, with board, near Union Park.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements.

84 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—BOARDERS CAN find good accommodations; day board, $3.50; board and lodging, $4.50.

87 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board; private family, and within ½ block of street cars; references required.

90 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—BOARDERS WANTed, occupants for four nice rooms, either single or en suite, only two squares from Union Park; a bath-room, closets, and gas; terms reasonable.

91 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO FRONT FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; one block of Van Buren-st. cars. Terms moderate.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—WANTED—DAY boarders.

99 CENTRE-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed east front room, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, all modern improvements, family small; references exchanged.

122 THROOP-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, or part of the house; all first-class modern improvements, with or without board; good location, near Van Buren-st. cars. Please call; terms moderate.

195 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE furnished rooms to rent with first-class board. Day boarders wanted. Apply to Mrs. STEVENS.

109 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady to take a furnished room and board, or two ladies employed during the day.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, can be had at reasonable rates.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished parlors or bedrooms, with board, to gents, or gents and their wives; real home comforts to pleasant parties; references exchanged.

120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; also a young lady to room with another; terms reasonable.

121 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR ADAMS—A FEW young men can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with closets, on first and second floors. Table first-class. Terms moderate. Married couples will find this a delightful summer-home. Only one block from Madison-st.

136 WALNUT-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

137 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE front parlor, furnished in nice style, all new, with good table-board, to two or three gentlemen or gent and wife; terms reasonable; also, table-board at $4 per week.

138 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Also, good accommodation for day boarders. Terms moderate.

140 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT front rooms, neatly furnished, with good board, suitable for two or three persons.

142 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; rooms with board. Also day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

144 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, for ladies or gentlemen, in a private family; terms reasonable.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; also day boarders wanted; terms reasonable.

149 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW BOARDing house just opened; good board $5 per week; day board, $4. front parlor with or without board.

151 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen; day board first-class. Also, room for a few boarders.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, a single room. Barn room to rent in rear.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW AND nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; coolest in the city, $7 to $10 per week. Also, day board $4.50 per week, in new brick house; come and see them.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than needed, will accommodate a few boarders. Location central and pleasant.

163 WARREN-AV.—A SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, with board, for two.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor to rent with board to a gentleman and his wife, or 2 single gentlemen, at very reasonable terms. Day-boarders wanted.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board; terms, $5 and $6 per week.

167 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED—A few gentlemen can be accommodated, by day or week.

176 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDING FOR four gentlemen in a private family.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board. Hot and cold water; location central. References required.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, suited for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. House modern and central.

184 PARK-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in private family.

192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER VAN BUREN—Pleasant single room; also, day board.

194 WEST MADISON-ST., OVER FRANKLIN Savings Bank—First-class day board.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THOSE DESIRing a comfortable home will find pleasant rooms and good board at the above address.

204 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., CONVENIENT TO Van Buren-st. cars—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GOOD FRONT room, with board, for two persons, and one single room; day boarders accommodated; house newly furnished.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room, with good board, for a gentleman and wife; also a pleasant single room for a gentleman.

216 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in brick house, with all modern improvements.

220 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—20 DAY BOARDers accommodated at reasonable prices.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; first-class accommodations. Also, barn to rent.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also large back parlor; brick house, modern improvements.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished front and back rooms, single or en suite, with board.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Also, single room, with board.

248 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT, handsomely furnished front room with board, suitable for married couple or two young men.

269 FULTON-ST., CORNER CARPENTER—Large, well-furnished room and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, single room and a few day boarders; all first-class.

290 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for 2 or 3 gentlemen in private family.

294 PARK-AV., WEST SIDE—A GENTLEMAN and wife and two gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board. Good location, large grounds, no other boarders. References required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side--Continued.

297 FULTON-ST., NEAR CURTIS—A FRONT suite unfurnished rooms, and suite furnished rooms; also single room; in private family, with or without board.

299 WARREN-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can find a pleasant room, with board, private family, bath-room, etc.; good house and neighborhood.

300 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board; day boarders accommodated.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; or two small rooms, also furnished; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble unfurnished rooms to rent with board; also day boarders accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations; references required.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH or with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a room suitable for one; first-class table.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board; references required.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, with board in a private family, for three gentlemen; all modern improvements. References required.

343 FULTON-ST.—THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms, with board; all modern improvements; new brick house.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board, for married or single gentlemen; day boarders wanted.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and good board. Also, room-mate wanted.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE LARGE ALcove room for two or three gentlemen, and one small room, with use of bath room. Cars pass the door.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM with all modern improvements for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a few day-boarders.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board; house has all modern conveniences.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE OF THE FINEST locations in the city. You will find first-class rooms and board. Call and see.

469 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Nice front rooms, with board, at $6 per week to permanent boarders.

484 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICE AND NEWLY-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for 3 gentlemen; no other boarders. Terms, $5 per week.

489 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, very pleasant and newly-furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Table boarders can be accommodated.

505 WEST MADISON-ST.—SHARP'S BLOCK—pleasant rooms to rent, with or without board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO DOORS from Union Park.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

557 MILWAUKEE-AV.—3 NICE LARGE FRONT rooms ($3) suitable for man and wife, with or without good board, $3.75 a week.

598 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DESIRABLE LOCATION near Union Park. Nicely furnished front rooms with board; also single rooms for gentlemen. Table A No. 1.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, for gents, or gents and their wives. House first-class. Hot and cold water-bath, etc.

604 ADAMS-ST.—ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park, two elegant front suites, on first and second floors, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—1 elegantly furnished room with board; conveniences of all modern improvements, croquet grounds connected, and best accommodations in the city.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Rooms en suite and single; new brick house.

634 WEST MONROE-ST.—AN ELEGANT FRONT suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife. Also, single rooms for single gentlemen or ladies, with board, furnished or unfurnished. New brick, in good location, one block from Ashland-av.

647 WEST MADISON-ST.—FOUR DOORS WEST of Paulina-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen.

664 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD—AN elegant alcove room, having every convenience, suitable for gentleman and wife; first-class board.

706 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD, WITH A front suite of unfurnished rooms (two rooms and large closets) for gentleman and wife; $18 per week.

706 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO BEAUTIFUL rooms, with comforts and first-class board. Charges moderate.

723 LAKE-ST., CORNER LINCOLN—BOARD, with rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished.

883 WEST LAKE-ST.—2 GENTLEMEN BOARDers in private family of two. Call Sunday or Monday; references exchanged.

905 WEST MADISON-ST.—A 1 BOARD AND rooms, reasonable, a short distance from the great trotting course; hundreds speed every evening after 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VICINITY OF UNION Park, near Madison-st. cars, would let to desirable parties one or two pleasantly furnished front rooms, with board; terms moderate. Address G 19, Tribune office.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, NEWLY FURNISHED and reopened. A few fine suites left for families. Also, single rooms for young men. Fine summer resort. One block from Union Park, 311 Madison-st.

FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK—A SUITE of rooms, unfurnished, with marble mantel and closet, on first floor; also one large furnished room, with closet, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or two single gents; house has all modern improvements, and table board is first-class; terms moderate. Address R 22, Tribune office.

JEFFERSON PARK HOUSE, 491 WEST MADISON-st.—Nice rooms and first-class board; pleasant and healthy locality.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE TO RENT, with board for gentleman and wife, in private family; pleasant location on West Side; no other boarders. Address G 50, Tribune office.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FRONT room, with board.

2 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted. Reference required.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—ROOMS EN SUITE, OR single, to let with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished front rooms to rent with board; also one large back room.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. A 1 table accommodation guaranteed. Day boarders invited.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT PARlor to rent with first-class board; location pleasant.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, with board, $7 to $10 per week; day board $5 per week.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with board, near the lake, with croquet grounds.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASant rooms for two or three gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, in private family; location desirable, near street cars.

46 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED.

72 ELLIS-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, by day, week, or month. Inquire Room 10, entrance Myers' Opera House.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A SINGLE COZY ROOM, with or without board; bath, gas, and home comforts; no other boarders; near stages and cars.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE LARGE ROOM to rent, with board; also day boarders wanted.

94 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room to rent with board in a private family.

101 WAHPANSEH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room with large closet, to rent with board for gentleman and wife.

121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Two furnished front rooms, with board; pleasant location. Prices moderate. Use of piano if desired.

133 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board; terms moderate.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room on second floor, for two; first-class board; near Twenty-second-st. depot; terms reasonable.

135 DOUGLAS-PLACE, NEAR THE BOULEvards—To rent, with board, one large front room on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, large room up-stairs.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

151 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large front parlor, unfurnished except carpet, or will rent both parlors together. Day board, $4 a week.

157 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR TO rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; day boarders wanted; also would take a good suburban lot in exchange for board.

173 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—TWO LARGE PLEASant front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also a few day boarders within a few doors of State-st.

218 AND 220 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—BUEL House—Furnished rooms to rent, with board. Also, table boarders wanted.

265 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONTING LAKE PARK—A front parlor, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable to permanent parties; table boarders accommodated.

280 FIFTH-AV.—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Van Buren-st. Good board; good rooms, with spring beds, $5 and $5.50; day boarders, $4.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE, ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of rooms; the use of furniture thrown in if references satisfactory.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gent and wife or gentlemen; 2 day boarders can be accommodated.

330 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—BOARDERS ACCOMmodated; location, 1½ blocks south of Pacific Hotel; house furnished with bath-rooms, &c.

369 WABASH-AV.—A HOUSE NEWLY FURnished, with modern improvements; convenient to business, only one minute's walk from the Post-office. Rooms to rent single, or en suite, with first-class board, at moderate prices.

383 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED—Good accommodations at $4 per week; day boarders.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated. Also, day board.

387 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED PARLORS TO rent, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, newly furnished, to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. References required.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS $4 TO $6 A WEEK, with or without board.

422 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen. Day boarders wanted, $4 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side---Continued.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms with good board; terms reasonable.

453 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms at $6.50 to $7 per week; a few rooms to let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; large front room with alcove; terms reasonable.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL rooms to rent, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished.

470 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, en suite or single; everything new and desirable. Front parlor for rent, unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated. References.

481 WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Eldridge-court—Large and handsomely-furnished front room with bay window, either with or without board; also room for 4 gentlemen; house first-class in every respect. Large front basement room for rent.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; $8 per week.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, FURnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at moderate terms.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel; good rooms and table, and positively the lowest prices in the city. Call and see.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

510 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, with board. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

520 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; private family; first-class; all modern improvements.

532 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, modern improvements, en suite or separate, also other desirable rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board. References.

548 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two; also vacancy for a single gentleman. References.

554 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR family or gentlemen; also single room; day boarders received; references exchanged.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT AND rear room, furnished, with board, for gents and wives, or two gents. Also day board.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board; choice location, private family; terms moderate.

584 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, SINGLE or en suite. Could accommodate a few day-boarders. Also, a good barn to rent.

587 WABASH-AV—TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to single gents or married couples; vacancy for two ladies; day board.

594 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single; terms reasonable. Table boarders accommodated.

599 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find nicely furnished rooms, with board, at above number. Table first-class.

672 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. Good reference required and given.

683 WABASH-AV.—A COUPLE ACCOMMOdated with room and board. Also one or more day-boarders.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM with board. References required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE and single rooms, convenient to cars or omnibus lines to any part of the city. Table first-class. References.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room for gentleman and wife, also pleasant back room for two gentlemen, with first-class table.

759 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—A furnished or unfurnished front room with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE FURnished front rooms to rent, with board; also, single room. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st. House has all modern improvements.

804 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT ALcove; also, a furnished back room, first floor, to rent, with or without board.

838 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with good board, in private family; no other boarders; references exchanged.

871 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, on second floor, for two or three gentlemen; one small furnished, and one large unfurnished room on first floor; house and table first-class; day board reasonable.

878 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; one front room.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Front parlor, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also large room and closet, suitable for two gents; first-class table board.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board.

927 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single: terms reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

953 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgle, with first-class table.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

1015 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN suite or single, with board; most desirable location in the city.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE-PLACE)—Large, airy, pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board, for families or single persons; house thoroughly repaired and cleaned; has all the modern improvements; location the finest in the city; livery and boarding stable in the rear. Can accommodate several day boarders.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1092 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with good board; private family.

1105 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife. Also, a fine large room for two gentlemen. Also, a good barn to rent.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH, South Side House—Hotel; excellent table and rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board; references required.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

A FINE ROOM AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR two gentlemen. Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. No boarding house. G 30, Tribune office.

BAYLEY HOTEL, 653 STATE-ST., NEAR THIRteenth-st.—A few more boarders wanted. Price, $6 and $6.50 per week. Call and see.

GOOD SIZED, FURNISHED, THIRD STORY front room, with board for two, in quiet family, at moderate terms, at 285 Michigan-av.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A front room and alcove, with board; fine mansion; use of horses and carriage free; reasonable terms. Address U 81, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST. (NO boarding-house)—Two genteel couple and two young men can have elegant furnished rooms with A 1 board. House has just been furnished. No other boarders; prices moderate. Address R 38, Tribune office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in first-class mansion. 1198 Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st. Call to-day.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—ELEGANT SITUATION, convenient to the business part of the city, and as a family residence is unequaled. First-class table accommodation. Transient guests $2 per day. Permanent boarders reasonable rates. Situated at corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. RUCKER & HAWLEY, Proprietors. D. Little, Manager.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A small room for a single gentleman, with board; first-class in every respect; low price. Address U 77, Tribune office.

North Side.

25 EAST ERIE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND WASHing, $4.50 per week. JOHN KEATING.

42 CASS-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM RUSH-ST. bridge—Neatly furnished rooms and good board. Terms, $6 per week.

103½ NORTH WELLS-ST.—ONE SUITE OF SINgle rooms to rent, with first-class board.

208 SEDWICK-ST.—THE VERY PLACE THIS summer, cool, and pleasant rooms, with good board; $5 a week.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM State-st. bridge—A nicely furnished room, suitable for two; also, a single room. House with all modern improvements.

230, 228, AND 234 ONTARIO-ST.—WELL FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board, may be had at low prices for the summer, within 10 minutes' walk from the Court House. Pleasant and cheap rooms for young men convenient to business.

279 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant, nicely furnished rooms, new house, with breakfast and tea; terms reasonable; one block from Wells-st. bus; good neighborhood; references exchanged.

296 ILLINOIS-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated.

586 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOUR GENTLEMEN boarders wanted; no other boarders; pleasant rooms, well ventilated; call Monday; references exchanged.

NORTHWEST CORNER WELLS AND HINSDALE-sts.—Front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; brick building.

NORTH SIDE—TO RENT, ONE FURNISHED front room, with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen. Address U 78, Tribune office.

Country.

AT EVANSTON, SUITE OF LARGE FRONT rooms, beautifully furnished, to rent to a gentleman and wife, with board; location very pleasant and convenient; large grounds and plenty of shade-trees; terms moderate. Address U 34, Tribune office.

BOARDING FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN CAN be obtained in pleasant home near Normal School, Englewood. Address U 20, Tribune office.

ENGLEWOOD—1 LARGE ALCOVE AND 1 LARGE back room to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, at a very moderate price; near the station. Address J. M. VAIL, Englewood, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

TWO LARGE, SINGLE ROOMS, IN NEW HOUSE, hot and cold water, and use of bath-room, near Normal School, 25 minutes' ride by Rock Island cars; six daily trains each way; good opportunity for families wishing first-class school facilities. Address J. H. BIGELOW, 70 East Van Buren-st., or call on premises, next station south of Englewood.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY BOARDER WANTED—BY A LONE lady. Address G 66, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD AT VERY moderate terms; furnishes comfortable accommodations. Address A 15, Tribune office.

THREE YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE FRONT room and first-class board, at $6 per week. Address U 85 Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

TWO GIRLS CAN FIND PLEASANT ROOM AND board by addressing C 100, Tribune office.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACcommodated with nicely-furnished room and board in private family, on very reasonable terms; street-cars pass the door; no other boarders; we are lonesome and want company. Address J M S, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN ON West Side in a house of modern improvements; late dinners. Address J 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, IN VIcinity of Lincoln Park, rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, R N, 743 North Wells-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING, WITHIN TEN BLOCKS of State-st. bridge, by a young man, in a private family preferred. Address, for three days, G 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, where there are no other boarders. Must be on South Side. Address N 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, BY TWO ladies, in a quiet place on the West Side, where there are no other boarders. Address, giving location and terms, G 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, ONE LARGE or two medium-sized furnished rooms, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State. Price not to exceed $80 per month. Address JAMES ROBB, care Carrier 60.

BOARD—FOR A MARRIED COUPLE AND BABY, and child 3 years old, on West Side, near Union Park; private family preferred. Address N 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO other boarders, near Union Park, by a young gentleman; best references given. Address G 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD IN A No. 1 boarding-house on South Side. Address W O R, 204 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, WEST OF UNION Park, by a young man of good character and habits. Address, stating terms, J 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PARTY OF FOUR WANT THREE GOOD rooms and board where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address G 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF MORGAN-ST., board and room by a young gentleman; accommodations must be first-class. Address P 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO LADIES (MARRIED) WHERE there are few boarders preferred. Address U 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family in some suburban town. References exchanged. Address G 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH BOARD for three. Address, with terms, J 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—FROM JULY 1, EITHER SOUTH SIDE or at some near suburb, in a private family, for gentleman, wife, two children, and servant. Address J 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED: A HOME IN A SOCIAL, CULtured family on South Side, by a young gentleman who will give the best of references and require the same. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES room and board on the West Side. Please address Q 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ON THE West Side, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address J 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE CITY OR SUBURBS, A MEDIUM-sized room on the lake-shore, facing east, in a large and social family, or boarding-house, with both lady and gentlemen boarders, and furnishing the comforts of a home. Address U 70, Tribune office, with terms, which must be moderate.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH ACtive brain, not afraid to work, and $800 cash, can join me in business, retail cash, established and pays well. No particulars by lotter. References exchanged. Address D, Carrier 36.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a nice bowling saloon, just ready to open. 33 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED BAkery, doing a good trade. Address G 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A REAL ESTATE FIRM, well established, will take a partner, either active or silent, who can command $30,000 or more in cash, as wanted for special objects; $10,000 per annum profits guaranteed, with security; references exchanged. Principals, giving real name, in confidence may address G 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man, with $2,000 in cash, a half interest in a branch of my business, already established and paying well, to attend to city sales; will put up equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address G 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTERest in a well-established hardware business in this city, capital required $7,000 or $8,000; a rare opportunity for any one desiring to embark in this business. Inquire of JAMES M. HORTON, of the firm of Wm. Blair & Co., 176 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER IMmediately, with $350 ready cash. Come prepared to go to work. It is a sure thing and big pay. 73 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WELL acquainted in the city, and having about $2,500 cash, would like to invest it in some respectable and profitable business. Best of references given and required. Address, stating particulars of business, care B. W., Carrier No. 59.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, IN a real estate office. Address G 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME capital desires to enter into some established business, either as employe or partner. Address G 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL $1,500, IN A light, well established business. Address G 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A WELL established cash business paying $500 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, with some means, to join me in the manufacture and sale of a article of which we have the exclusive control in the United States. Best of references given and required. Call Monday, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Room 29 Dearborn Building, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., where we have the article on exhibition, or address G 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 OR $10,000 AND a good credit, to join the advertiser in a lucrative manufacturing business, fully established. The capital is wanted to extend the business profitably and legitimately, and not to pay old debts with. Address Z S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $1,800 capital to go in a manufacturing business. Profits over 100 per cent. Large city trade established. The best of references given. Address R 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN with $10,000 can get into a wholesale boot and shoe and manufacturing establishment with a first-class trade. For particulars address G 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $7,000 CAPItal, in an established business. One who is capable and willing to take charge of the books preferred. Address G 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CAPITAL TO take charge of one of the best paying manufacturing interests in the country. A monopoly secured to me by the United States Government. Will guarantee to double the investment in one year. Address R 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN AND capitalist, in the legitimate flour and grain commission business. Party advertising has long experience and extensive acquaintance; $30,000 and upward needed. Reference satisfactory. Address, confidentially, R 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ATTORNEY WHO HAS a very large general practice, desires an energetic partner. None but men of means, who can furnish the highest references and control large amount of capital for investment need apply. Address, with real name and particulars, G 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A MAN WITH $1,000 to join me in the liquor trade, to sell by the demijohn around town; also, by the barrel at wholesale. I have a good trade and good acquaintance. I will do the outside work; good opportunity to the right man. Address, with full name, G 51, Tribune office.

PARNNER WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER BUSINESS man, with funds, to take half interest in a first-class merchant tailoring establishment. No man ever offered a better business chance than this. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $30,000 TO $50,000 cash, to take financial charge of a large, well established manufacturing business. Address J 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with from $3,000 to $4,000, or good real estate security, in a legitimate business that will pay large profits and quick returns. Address U 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LUNCH ROOM, &C., best location in the city, near Board of Trade. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, IN a good, respectable, and well paying business. For further particulars inquire Room 7 Exchange Building.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO invest in outside real estate, safe and sure to double in one year; also interest in office. 169 East Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE FOR A good business man to take an active part in an old established tobacco manufacturing business; capital required $7,000 to $10,000, or may sell entire if wanted. Address G 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN with $500 capital in a No. 1 paying business now clearing $400 per month and can be greatly increased. Apply at Room 4 Lind Block, 259 East Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $10,000 to $15,000 to engage in importing business. The trade is largely developed and daily increasing, and is a sure, legitimate business. Address J 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 cash to join the advertiser in the manufacture and sale of a valuable article in the New England States that will pay from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum. Address U 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to take an interest in a well-established foundry business, which the proprietor desires to enlarge; the most satisfactory references and guarantees given. Call on or address A. B. BALDWIN, Room 30, 122 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED drug store and practice; an energetic party to do the outside business; $600 required; business paying well. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $10,000, TO take half interest in an iron manufacturing business doing a good paying trade. More capital and a smart business man to take charge of the office and finances required. Address U 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISERS, WHO are going to open out on or before the 1st of September, 1873, a new and profitable business with a stock of from $15,000 to $20,000, wishes a third partner with $4,000 or more. Available man will find this a good investment, as the business is safe, and can be extended to an unlimited amount. Unquestionable reference required and given. Address J 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $4,000 cash to invest with a party with an equal amount in a business that the profits will pay the whole amount in one year. Address J 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO RUN A SAMPLE-ROOM and beer-hall. I have all the fixtures; 348½ State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,500, in retail drugs, paints and oils. Address U 50, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--SALESMAN--BY A BOSTON BOOT and shoe jobbing house, a salesman with an established trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also one for Southern Iowa and Nebraska. Address Box 2,684, Boston, Mass.

WANTED--A SALESMAN IN RETAIL HARDware store. Must speak English and German, understand city trade, and give good city reference. Apply by mail, giving particulars, stating when and where can be seen. Address W. CAHILL, 196 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--AT 397 LOOMIS-ST., CORNER OF Hastings, a young man to work as clerk in a grocery store.

WANTED--SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED TO SELLing goods by sample. Call Monday evening southwest corner Peoria and Madison-sts., Room 30.

WANTED--BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE AN EXperienced bookkeeper. Address, for two days, Q 70, Tribune office, stating qualifications and terms.

WANTED--2 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen; also a lady to take charge of suit department. Apply to CHARLES NETCHER, 114 and 116 State-st.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TEA salesman; one who has a trade already established with the city retailers. Address U 46, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, accustomed to the tea trade, to solicit orders in the city. Apply to the Great London Tea Company, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

Trades.

WANTED--AT NORTH EVANSTON, CARPENters, masons, and painters; 20 buildings to be erected. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO PHOTOGRAPHERS -- A FIRST-class negative retouching artist, lady or gentleman. Address at once, stating terms, &c., Lock-Box 15, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WANTED--ONE OR TWO GOOD TOBACCO-CUTters at once. Inquire at 42 River-st.

WANTED--A GOOD BAKER TO GO 60 MILES west of Chicago; one who understands the business thoroughly, and can come well recommended, can obtain a good situation. Address, until June 18, Box 245, Braidwood, Ill.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS WASHER, AND 1 OR 2 good men on stock. Inquire at 804 and 806 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER. Steady employment to a good man. Apply to B. L. FLAGG, 182 East Madison-st.

WANTED--8 GOOD CARPENTERS AT MADISON, Wis. Apply to SORRENSON & FREDRICKSON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED--AN ARCHITECT'S DRAUGHTSMAN who understands construction and detail drawing, and who has good references. Address U 21, Tribune office.

WANTED--ONE FIRST-CLASS STEEL ENGRAVer by Western Electric Manufacturing Company, 220 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED--FIVE GOOD UPHOLSTERERS AND 6 finishers; good wages and steady work. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 289 and 294 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD BLANK-BOOK FINISHER, at 56 and 58 Fifth-av. J. DALE.

WANTED--PAINTERS AT 128 WEST MADISON-st. MARTIN & LEONARD.

WANTED--A BOOKBINDER, COMPETENT TO take charge of a bindery about to be established in the city. Preference given to a man who has a bindery that can be bought. Address, during the next three days, STAATS ZEITUNG JOB PRINTING CO., corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED--A BREAD AND CAKE BAKER AT Hoffman's Bakery, 180 West Adams-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD PATTERN MAKERS, AT JOHN B. GAVIN'S pattern works, corner Jefferson and Lake-sts.

WANTED--PRINTERS, GORDON FEEDERS, A jobber to go to a city in this State. J. W. DEAN, Printers' Exchange, No. 8 Tribune Building.

WANTED--AT 119 OAK-ST., MONDAY MORNING, one good trimmer; also, painter.

WANTED--A PAINTER TO PAINT HOUSE FOR half acre lot, Washington Heights; $550, balance 5 years. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art. A favorable opportunity for a young man desirous to learn. Call at SMITH'S Gallery, No. 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the photographic art; wages, $20 per week, and a permanent situation. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

WANTED -- A GOOD PATTERN-MAKER TO whom steady employment will be given. Apply at FOX & HOWARD'S Works, near North Halsted-st. bridge.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM TAILORS, AT 199 West Madison-st., Monday.

WANTED--TWO GOOD TUCK POINTERS. APply at corner West Adams and Lincoln-sts., Monday morning.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER. State where last employed and give reference. Address J 22, Tribune office.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS HAND ON VARIETY moulding or shaping machine. Apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED--4 WOOL SORTERS, 4 JACK SPINners, 20 experienced wool weavers, 1 loom fixer, 2 gig hands. Apply to GIBSON & TYLER, North Star Woolen Mill, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED -- A GARDENER COMPETENT TO take charge of a green-house. Apply to P. PALMER.

WANTED--2 SILVER BURNISHERS AT 118 WEST Monroe-st., corner Desplaines, in basement, on Monday. G. E. INGRAM.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in brass finishing. Apply at No. 2 North LaSalle-st., at 8 o'clock a. m., Monday Morning.

WANTED--A PRACTICAL MILLER, WITH $3,000 capital, to take entire charge of fine steam custom mills, as working partner, where the capital invested by the sleeping partner is over $22000, which will remain in the concern without interest as against the other's labor. W X. German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED--A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO take care of horse. A good home, but small wages. Apply at 1136 Wabash-av., Monday, before 8 a. m.

WANTED--A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and buggy; must be first-class in every respect, and work cheap. Apply at 303 Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--MONDAY--800 GOOD RAILROAD LAborers for Illinois and Indiana; good wages and steady employment. Also, 10 teams at $4 per day. Also, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, saw-mill hands, etc. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED -- 50 RAILROAD LABORERS; ONE year's work and good wages; entirely free fare and company work. Apply 274 South Water-st., SHAW & CO.

WANTED--FOR HIGHLAND PARK AND CITY, laundresses, cooks, and girls for general housework. Apply immediately at 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED--500 RAILROAD LABORERS, CHOPpers, saw-mill, and farm hands; also men to take station work at good prices. Apply at 280 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, Monday, C. V. SNELL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--MEN--BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $52 in one week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED--INTELLIGENT MEN, AT LEAST 5 FT. 6 inches high, for U. S. Army, at 33 North Canal-st.

WANTED--A GOOD HONEST BOY TO GO ERrands and work in store. Apply 108, 110, and 112 Chicago-av.

WANTED--BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE TO learn a profitable trade; must live with his parents; wages, $4 per week. Call Monday at the office of THOMAS & BOYCE, 208 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD HONEST BOY TO WORK IN a cigar store; references required. 770 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN BOY 14 or 16 years old who understands English to work in a grocery store, at 118 West Indiana-st. Call for 8 days.

WANTED--A SMART BOY, QUICK AT FIGURES, not over 10 years old. Apply for one week at 623 Madison-st.

WANTED--A BOY OF GOOD ADDRESS, 14 OR 16 years old, who resides with his parents, and can give good references. Apply Monday, June 16, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at KNOPFEL'S Music Store, 148 State-st.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE canvassers. To such, extra inducements will be offered. Apply between 8 and 10 or 12 and 2, to W. O. GREGORY, 186 State-st.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR advertisements. 61 South Clinton-st., Monday, at 9 a. m.

WANTED--25 TEAMS TO WORK ON THE BALTImore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad at Brennen, Ind.; wages, $4 per day; board, $1 per day per man and team. Apply at Room 6, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Monday, June 16. SMITH & ALLISON.

WANTED--A LEADER OF BAND, EITHER ENGlish or German, to travel for the season (by rail) and organize a band. Apply at the office of the Journal job department, 129 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.

WANTED--A PARTY TO GO TEN MILES OUT OF town and take a furnished house, and board owner and family. Address G 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE SOLICITOR, ONE HAVing a good acquaintance with Michigan fruit growers. Address G 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--MEN WITH $5 TO $100, TO COME and see a good thing at 126 Clark-st., Room 57.

WANTED--A FEW RESPECTABLE MEN TO SOlicit orders for tea in the city; good inducements offered. Apply, from 8 to 9 a. m., at 74 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE BOY WHO RESIDES with his parents and is not afraid of hard work. Call on Monday evening southwest corner Peoria and Madison-sts., Room 30.

WANTED--WE WANT A FEW GOOD MEN TO act as salesmen for the Victor Sewing Machine, and think we can offer extra inducements. BARROWS BROS. & CO., 221 West Madison-st.

WANTED--CANVASSERS TO SELL 3 NEW AND low-priced articles, selling rapidly. Large profits to canvassers. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED--A NO. 1 FIRST-CLASS PORTER AT the Barnes House. Apply immediately.

WANTED--WORK ON THE EXPOSITION BUILDing will commence Monday, June 16, 1873.

WANTED--A BOY TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCULARS. 166 West Madison-st. DR. MATHEW.

WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL NONexplosive for kerosene. Sells for 25c; costs 8c. Sells A. RAY, 35 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A GOOD RELIABLE MAN WITH $1,500 to $2,000, to invest in a good business; pay $65,000 a years. References exchanged. Address for three days, J 25, Tribune office.

WANTED--BELL BOY. CALL MONDAY MORNing at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT FURNACE SALESman to take orders. Address J 60, Tribune office.

WANTED--A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL about a restaurant. 81 South Clark-st. Apply in ...

WANTED--20 BOYS AT 42 CANAL-ST., UP-STAIRS.

WANTED--BOY IN A MEAT MARKET, ONE who understands driving a horse preferred. Apply 88 Fifth-av.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY MAN OR BOY TO take care of horse and cow, and work about house. Address, stating age and wages required, J 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SOBER, STEADY MAN TO TAKE care of horses; must be a good washer, at rear of 376 Wabash-av. Apply at 10 a. m.

WANTED--GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family; Scandinavian or German preferred. Inquire at 419 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--AT 548 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl; also one to assist in the kitchen.

WANTED--A STRONG, INTELLIGENT BOY TO take care of horse and make himself generally useful. N. W. SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURING CO., 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY A SMALL FAMILY on a stock farm; a good hand will give one month's wages for a steady place. Address J 66, Tribune office.

WANTED--A MAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE A good home by running a lunch-counter, at 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED--CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week; goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY--A YOUNG MAN OF energy and good address; business lucrative and agreeable; also 3 or 4 young ladies. Call at No. 10 South Clinton-st. from 12 to 1 o'clock Monday.

WANTED--A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $3,000 capital, either as partner or otherwise, in a business where the annual income will be guaranteed at $3,000 per annum, and the capital secured by real estate. Address R Y, care of German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED--AGENTS AND CANVASSER--ENERgetic men with small means can make money. Call at No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 4 Yates' Building.

WANTED--A BOY TO TEND MEAT-MARKET. Call at 1073 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE KITCHen, laundry and dining-room girls.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, to go to Evanston; small family, and good wages. Inquire at 200 LaSalle-st., first floor. H. WHIPPLE.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of four. Call at 546 Butterfield-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1502 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family small. 89 Forest-av.

WANTED--FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK--A good, strong, neat, competent girl, German or Scandinavian. Inquire at 313 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--IN A FAMILY OF TWO--A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; reference required. No. 110 South Park-av.

WANTED--COLORED OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework for only 2 in family to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at 1651 State-st., 3 streets south of Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED--A PROTESTANT GIRL TO NURSE babe, and do plain sewing, at Evanston. Address G, Room 9, 163 Washington-st.

WANTED--A WELL RECOMMENDED GIRL TO take charge of children, and assist in housework. Call at 1430 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED--TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR COOK and second work, those who have worked together preferred. Call to-day and to-morrow at No. 503 Washington-av.; good wages. Old letters from intelligence offices need not apply.

WANTED--TO GO TO KENOSHA, WIS., TWO good girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work and sewing. Apply on Monday, 16th (tomorrow), at the office of S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 90 LaSalle-st., from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family at Oak Park, nine miles only from the city. Apply at the office of Sherwood School Furniture Co., 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and well recommended. Apply at once at 133 Ellis-av., south of Wabansah.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family small; wages $5 per week to a competent girl. 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO assist in housework and sewing of a small family; will be treated as one of the family; must be respectable, and have good reference. Apply at 986 Jackson-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO ATTEND CHILDREN AND do plain sewing; references required. Apply at 608 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family and good wages. 83 South Hoyne-st., close to the Madison-st. cars.

WANTED--A GERMAN WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, to go to the suburbs; good wages; only competent persons need apply. Call at Room 19, Major Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred, at 386 South State-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 8 North Elizabeth-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; small family. 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED-- A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS OR second girl, at 336 West Washington-st.

WANTED--GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID FOR A good cook, washer and ironer, at 1064 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework, at 1190 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, German or Scandinavian preferred, at 308 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 111 Walnut-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a family of four where two other servants are kept. Liberal wages to a competent person. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go to Evanston. Apply at 157 LaSalle-st., basement, between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED--SMART YOUNG GIRL, 12 OR 14 YEARS old, orphan preferred, one that can do light work, chores; one of that description can find a good home at 824 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, IMMEDIATELY; good wages. 706 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECONDwork, at 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED--GOOD COOK IN SMALL FAMILY. Apply to Dr. BIDWELL, 655 Archer-av., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, one that can wash and iron; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call to-day or Monday at 970 North Clark-st.

WANTED--MAN AND WIFE--THE LATTER TO cook, wash, and iron, for good wages; the former to do chores for board. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Apply, Monday forenoon, at 740 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 60 Marshfield-av.

WANTED--A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at 1151 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good cook. Apply for two days at 1130 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR SECOND work. Apply, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, AND SCRUB girls at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family, 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN HOUSEwork and sewing, at 662 West Indiana-st., near Robey.

WANTED--A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work at 1294 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking, washing, and ironing. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED--TWO SWEDE GIRLS, ONE TO COOK and the other to do second work. Inquire 665 Wabash-av.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at South Englewood. Apply at 1108 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 1375 Wabash av. Permanent situation, if satisfactory.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; a good place and liberal wages, at 77 South Sangamon-st., three doors from Madison.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, in a private family; German or Swede preferred. Call with references at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. First-class wages to one that understands her business. 1504 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede, at No. 130 North Clark-st.

WANTED -- A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages paid. 279 Warren-av.

WANTED--FOUR FOR GIRLS FOR LAUNDRY, one for kitchen, one for pantry. Call Monday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--AT ONCE, COOK, DINING-GIRL, AND chamber-maid, all first-class, at the REVERE HOUSE, 810 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SERVANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 378 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old, German, Scandinavian, English, or Scotch, in a small family. Call Monday morning at 105 West Polk-st., corner Clinton, in store.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call at 196 Carroll-st.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS FOR DINING ROOM AND kitchen work at the Holly Tree Coffee Inn, 185 East Monroe-st. Apply to-day or to-morrow, before 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a private family. None need apply that can not bring good reference. Apply to No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner Prairie-av.

WANTED--AT 228 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good experienced cook for private boarding house. None other need apply.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 584 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside).

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby 6 months old. Call Monday. 15 Aberdeen.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST AND SECond cook; also a laundry maid. 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; no Irish need apply. Call Monday and Tuesday at 47 North Ashland-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 44 South Morgan-st.

WANTED--AT 194 WEST MADISON-ST. A GIRL to do general housework.

WANTED--GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 14 Bishop-court.

WANTED--AN A NO. 1 PASTRY COOK AT THE Continental Hotel, State-st., corner of Eldridge-court.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL AT the Ogden House. Apply to the head cook.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 182 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 344½ Indiana-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, AND SECOND GIRL, at 18 East Harrison-st. Call early.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four. Inquire at 645 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Norwegian, or Swede. Apply at 181 Ohio-st.

WANTED--GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK COMplete for two, at 299 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED -- GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL; only 2 in family. 1651 South State-st. Good wages.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. German or Swede preferred. Call at 667 South Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, except washing. Apply at 960 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED--APPRENTICE GIRLS, TO LEARN THE dressmaking business. Apply at 314 Park-av.

WANTED--GOOD OPERATORS ON HOWE MAchines, for fine serge work; work inside; must understand the business; also, a good baster wanted. Apply at 642 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS SEWing on dresses, and can run a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at 223 West Madison-st., early Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT 167 BLUE Island-av.

WANTED--SHIRTMAKERS AT McART'S EUREKA Shirt Factory, 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD TAILORESS THAT UNDERstands Singer machine at 213 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING. NONE but neat hands need apply at 15 Lake-av.

WANTED--10 GIRLS, WITH MACHINES, FOR dressmaking; also, a girl for housework, at 636 State-st.

WANTED -- TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS AT dressmaking. Will take pains to learn them. Apply at 196 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--SEWING GIRLS AT DRESSMAKING. Inquire 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS ON fine shirts at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SEAMSTRESS ACCUSTOMed to make boys' clothing. Call at 633 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--APPRENTICE GIRLS AT DRESSmaking Parlors, No. 17 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED--SEWING GIRL. INQUIRE AT 479 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--SIX FIRST-CLASS SEWING GIRLS TO work at dressmaking. Apply at JORDAN BROS., 361 North Clark-st.

WANTED--TWO SEAMSTRESSES ACCUSTOMED to trimming dresses. Apply at 857 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands dress-making. Inquire at 215 North Ashland-av.

WANTED--A GOOD WHEELER & WILSON MAchine operative; to furnish own machine. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED--GOOD HANDS FOR WHITE SHIRTS and one good finisher at Trade Palace Shirt Factory, 308 South Clark-st.

WANTED--DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN HAVE the comforts of a home in a small private family. For particulars, call at 708 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO SEWING AND WAIT on an invalid lady. Apply to Mrs. FRANK WARREN, 622 West Adams-st.

WANTED--A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands dressmaking. Inquire at 215 North Ashland-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED--GOOD IRONERS AT C. O. D. LAUNdry, 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED--GIRLS AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, NO. 297 and 299 State-st., to work on piece work; 6 cents for old shirts.

WANTED--THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONers and two washwomen at the HUTCHINSON LAUNDRY, 961 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AT 65 Rush-st. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS AND ladies' clothes ironers. Apply at Home Laundry, 532 State-st.

WANTED--THE TWO BEST LADIES' CLOTHES ironers in the city, and three good washwomen. MIDDLETON'S Steam Laundry, 14 Adams-st., or 960 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED--NURSE GIRL--APPLY AT ONCE TO 1466 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk to take charge of an infant 3 weeks old. Apply at No. 340 First-st., above Reuben.

WANTED--A GIRL FROM 12 TO 16 TO NURSE A young child. MRS. PARRY, 285 Oakley-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED--A NEAT AMERICAN LADY, WILLing to do the work of a widower's family, can find a good, pleasant home at moderate salary by addressing R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED--OLDISH WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER, to do cutting and sewing (boys' clothes) on Singer machine; wages, $4; place permanent. Address U 56, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--50 GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; also, cooks for private families. Apply at 1060 State-st., Mrs. THOMPSON'S office.

WANTED--50 GIRLS, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, and Swedes, in private and boarding-houses, restaurants, for the city and country, and boats. Apply at 520 State-st. Mrs. REISS.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Families supplied with first-class help at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED--FOR A HOTEL OUT OF THE CITY cook, chamber, and dining-room girls, all reliable help; come at once. 385 Wabash-av. Mrs. BALKAM'S.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDISH COOK, COOK, washer and ironer, German Laundress, etc.; girls for general housework. MISS BARTON'S office, 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st. Do not call on Sunday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--A SHOE-FITTER TO TAKE WORK out. Inquire in store 182 West Harrison-st.

WANTED--A LADY CANVASSER--ONE ACquainted in Centenary M. E. Church preferred. State where an interview may be had. G 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--MONDAY MORNING--TWO EXPERIenced lady solicitors of good address; no others need apply. 60 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A LADY TO TRAVEL WITH AN INVAlid, between the age of 18 and 25 years. Must be good looking. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL 3 light articles, new and low-priced. Large profits to agents. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED -- A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A cigar store. Address J 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--SEVERAL LADIES FOR THE CITY and everywhere in the country, to sell my two excellent toilet articles, and rubber goods for ladies. Any lady can make money. MRS. PALMER, Room 8, 28 West Lake-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD LADY CANVASSERS, Monday morning; call at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED--LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL ON commission the Bazar paper patterns. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED--AN EDITRESS CAPABLE OF CONducting the fashion department of a weekly journal. Must possess a spicy, epigrammatic style, and able to make her department eminently readable. Address X M Q, Tribune office.

WANTED--LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCTION AND tend in sewing machine office. Apply at 110 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 28, where good intellectual ability, gentlemanly address, and unimpeachable character will secure him an opportunity of an introduction to the business life of Chicago. Address Box 2225, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a thoroughly competent man, 4 years' experience. Best of city references. Willing to loan $400 or $500 to his employer on good security. Address P 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A book and stationery store; has had two years' experience; best of references given. Address R 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--CHARGE OF A SET OF books from 4:30 to 6:30; good reference given. Address T, 217 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED--IN AN OFFICE, OR AS traveling salesman, by a young man who is no smarter than many others, and cannot bring letters from all the principal dignitaries of the land, but is willing to work on his own recommendation. Address A A H, care THEO. WICKERSHAM, Hinsdale, DuPage County.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER, CORrespondent, secretary, or some like employment, by a rapid and expert accountant and thorough business man of twenty years' experience in jobbing, commission, manufacturing, etc.; would expect to attend strictly to business, and would be valuable where business was complicated and accuracy and reliability necessary. Address D, 1078 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COPYIST, CORREspondent, bookkeeper, or in any position in a mercantile office or business, by a thoroughly competent man who is willing to work for a very moderate salary. Highest references. Address J 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER; REference given; satisfaction guaranteed. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A WHOLESALE GROcery or commission house, by a young man that is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has had some experience in the grocery business. Address R 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, AS dry goods clerk. Has been in the business three years, and understands the business well; also a good recommendation from last place; his sister wishes a situation in same business as cashier. Call at 145 West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS A DRUGGIST, BUT must do something; willing to go to any part of the United States; good references. G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, 15 years old, who resides with his parents, in an office; best city reference. Address G 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-- BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in an office, or as salesman; best of references. Address G 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper; best references. Address G 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER OR collector, or other outside business; 35 years of age; fully competent; moderate salary; good business experience. Address P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A VERY RESPECTable, sober, steady young man (Swede), in a first-class dry goods or clothing store; have some experience in the business from my earlier days; best of references given. Address Sv. JOHNSON, 133 West Indiana-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED -- IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man with three years' experience as salesman and stock-keeper. Address U 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AT CLERKING SHIPping, foreman, packing, or other employment; valuable experience, quite competent, strong, and not afraid to work, well recommended, good reference, and bonds if wanted. age 22. Address G 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BUYER OR RECEIVing; wholesale grocery preferred, by a young man that understands the business; reference first-class. Address J 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a knowledge of bookkeeping and penmanship, in any capacity, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; $8 per week; good references. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A YOUNG MAN, thorough bookkeeper, with several years' experience in business; wishes an opportunity to invest some money in a good paying business. Address, with particulars, G 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper, who has good city reference. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A BOOKKEEPER, traveler, etc.; a gentleman, married, aged 34, fifteen years' experience; wishes an engagement with any good house; lumber trade preferred; first-class references. C H, 217 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK IN A GROCERY store, by one who understands his business; moderate salary. Address U 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN (SCANdinavian) who is desirous of learning the dry goods business; wages no object. Address U 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--ON OR BEFORE JULY 1--In a manufacturing or wholesale house, by an experienced double-entry bookkeeper; references furnished. Address P 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, AS hotel clerk; best references. Address G 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A STEADY MAN, IN A retail grocery or provision store where no liquors are sold, with a view of investing a small amount in fall if satisfactory. Good references. Address G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in some mercantile house. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--HAVING REGAINED MY health, a situation at any office work. Can keep or straighten any set of books. Must have work. Address W. SMITH, care N. P. U., 114 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED--ACTIVE, IN A FIRST-class real-estate office, by a practical business man, thoroughly experienced in correspondence and bookkeeping. Only intelligent, appreciative, and stirring business gentlemen need reply. Salary must be liberal, and will be mostly taken in real estate. Address, for five days, giving full name and particulars, U 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN WHO writes the corresponding style, or from 60 to 80 words per minute. Address J 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED -- AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or correspondent, by competent, reliable, experienced man; reference present employer. Address U 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY AS BOOKkeeper, copyist, or clerk in store; has had considerable experience in business generally; can furnish best of references. Address, for ten days, J 68, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED--TO TAKE CHARGE OF boring, sinking, drifting, the making of self-acting incline planes, or any branch of mining, except surveying by one who is thoroughly versed; has a good, thorough practical knowledge of ventilation, likewise of carbonic and hydrogen gases; well versed in working veins of coal from 18 inches to 20 feet thick; first-class reference. Address THOS. CHEESMAN, Minonk, Woodford County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED--AS FOREMAN IN A FURniture manufactory, by a man of large experience in the business, who can draw plans of any description and understands all the details of the business thoroughly, including machinery and men; can execute as well as plan. Address R 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO BOOKBINDERS--AS binder and machine-ruler. Address JOHN MATTHIAS, Braceville, Grundy County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer, in city or country, capable of repairing most kinds of machinery, or would make himself useful at any kind of machinery. Address GEO. S., 158 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED--TO MILLERS--A MILLER arrived from England is open to an engagement. Apply at 128 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or to help either architects, civil engineers, or surveyors. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Salary expected, moderate. Address J. PRIMEAU, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DENTISTS--BY A first-class operative and mechanical dentist. Address J. DAINLY, 282 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A BAKERY TO LEARN the baker's trade. Address E T G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A JEWELER, WHO IS a good workman; good references. Inquire or address KLINE'S Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

SITUATION WANTED--AS APPRENTICE BY A young man 17 years of age to learn a trade. Address D H, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, to drive and take care of horses; best of references. Address G. PHILLIPS, 12 Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who can give good references; is willing and trustworthy. Address G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18, from England, as groom or coachman, and willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address G L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN IN first-class private family; is truly sober, and understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best of references given. Address G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Good city references. Please call or address J, 280 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COACHMAN, HAS been working several years in a first-class family in the city. Very best of references. Address R 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COACHMAN FOR A private family; no pay required if he fails to give satisfaction. Address COACHMAN, 118 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man to drive delivery wagon and take care of horses; quick and willing to work. Good references. Address R 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDE AS A coachman in a private family; is sober and not afraid of work; well acquainted in the city. Please address S. PETERSON, 42 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A DANE, AS COACHman in a private family, who is willing to make himself useful. Address G 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years old, as coachman, or to take charge of horses. Able to milk and make himself generally useful; 10 years' experience. Address J 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as a first-class coachman, or to drive a delivery wagon; best of city references furnished. Please address J 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon for some wholesale house or retail grocery, by a young man of steady habits. Good references. Address U 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman by a young man, a Scandinavian, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A NO. 1 CHORE AND coach man; very best of city recommends; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, and the minor etceteras. Address PERSEVERANCE, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED man, to take care of farm or stock; understands the business thoroughly; best of references. Address PATRICK FOSTER, 200 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COLLECTOR--WAS IN past employ over four years; good references given, and reasons for leaving last place. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) speaking good English, in a grocery, or as gardener or coachman. Address R 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A BOY OF 11 YEARS to take care of an office and run errands. Inquire at 143 Lytle-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MAN OF 30 YEARS' business experience, as Superintendent or business manager; was in charge of large works East, running 300 men, for eight years; can give highest testimonials. Address U 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--MY PRESENT ENGAGEment occupies only morning and evening, want employment for afternoons in office or light outside work. Address G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A BOY, WELL ABLE to work, take care of horses, or any such work; just come from the country; 16 years old. 738 Indiana-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A RESPECTABLE youth, who purposes learning a trade, in a store, or to do chores in the evening. Willing to work for board and washing. Address J 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A BUSINESS MAN OF large experience in this city; will accept a position of trust or manager, where strict business integrity would be appreciated, at a moderate salary. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 197 Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second work in a private family. Inquire for 2 days at No. 109 Ontario-st., near Market.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; best of city reference; no washing. Call Monday, 486 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a small private family, to do light general work; high wages not required. Address L L, 220 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl, to do dining-room work or cook for a small family, understands both; good references if required. Address G 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do chamber work and sew; reference given. G 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family or boarding-house; references given. Apply at 342 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AN experienced cook, the other house girl, in a first-class private family; best of references given. Call at 666 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, in a respectable family, to take care of a baby and do up-stairs work. Call at 207 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD to take care of children and help around the house. Apply Monday or Tuesday at 96 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework, or kitchen work where two are kept; South Side preferred. Call Monday and Tuesday at 8 Canalport-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS American girls, one as cook, the other as second or dining-room girl, in private family, hotel, or boarding-house. 24 Un...-st.

Domestics--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; has good reference from last place. Apply in rear of 818 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A NEAT AND TIDY American girl in a small family to do general housework. West Side preferred. Address U 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, to do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at 1324 State-st. on Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work in a private family. Please call or address 22 Rubio-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber work and sew on a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address, Monday, M. D., 204 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or second-work. Please call at 334 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, other to do second-work; reference given if required; West Side preferred. Call, or address, 192 Mather-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A PROFESSED COOK, in hotel or restaurant. Apply at 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--TO DO GENERAL housework, by two good girls. Call 838 South Clark.

SITUATION WANTED--TO TRAVEL WITH A family or take care of children. Call or address 460 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Also a situation wanted by a woman where she can bring her child along. Superior-st., No. 163, in the basement. Call for two days. City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a private family. No washing, or second work. 91 Jackson-st., in the afternoon.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman. Call or address M U, 53 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN, with good recommends, as a cook or laundress in a respectable private family. Apply at 329 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL 16 YEARS OLD, to take care of a child from 1 to 3 years old; is willing to assist with sewing, &c. Apply at 412 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do chamberwork or sewing. 18 Burlington-st. Please call for two days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED--A FRENCH DRESSmaker, from Philadelphia, will make engagements with a few families to sew by the day or week. Perfect fit and stylish trimming guaranteed. Address S 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS A SEAMSTRESS; PRIvate families preferred. Address 469 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A FAMILY BY A SEAMstress that understands cutting and fitting; terms reasonable, and can furnish sewing-machine. Address G 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS FITter and trimmer, a few more families by the day or week. Address, by letter, 453 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like a few more customers, at 302 West Harrison-st.; or would go out by the day.

SITUATION WANTED--A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few families by the day. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, 126 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; understands dressmaking and can run different machines. Address M S, or call at at 379 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO sew; understands dressmaking, and operates several machines. Address J 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--WORK IN FAMILIES BY a competent dressmaker. Inquire at 225 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands dressmaking, by the day or week. 336 Butterfield-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED--AS FOREWOMAN IN A laundry, or in a small private family, by an American woman. Call at 26 Cornelia-st., off Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO FAMILY WASHING by a respectable English woman; good drying ground, with every convenience, and done on moderate terms. Address M W, 292 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED--A GOOD LAUNDRESS wants to do washing for gentlemen or take washing for boarding-house or hotel. Call Monday at 488 Arnold-st.

WANTED--A FEW MORE GOOD SHIRT-IRONers, one collar-ironer, and a lady's clothes-ironer, at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED lady's nurse; best of city references given. Apply at 566 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY TEACHER, WHO has had experience in attending on the sick, wishes to travel during the summer vacation with an invalid lady, as attendant and nurse. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT AMERican lady, as companion or nurse; would travel with family. Apply at 19 Peck-court. MRS. M. J. BATES.

SITUATION WANTED--AS NURSE-GIRL IN A small family. Apply at 265 Third-av.; reference given.

SITUATION WANTED--AS MONTHLY NURSE BY a lady of experience; good reference given. Address 133 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED--AS WET NURSE, BY A lady whose child is dead. Call at 333 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT PERson, as child-nurse, to take charge from birth; or will take care of grown children and do family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at 153 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Reference from some of the best physicians. Call or address NURSE, 302 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse girl. Call at 143 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY HOTEL, RESTAUrant, and boarding-house cooks; also, 50 girls for general housework, 7 chambermaids, 4 laundresses, and 8 girls for second work, at the STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 5 West Madison-st., Room 5, up-stairs, and No. 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED--FOR AN ENGLISH WOMan, to take care of children; will go abroad with family; best city reference. 385 Wabash-av. MRS. BALKAM'S.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR SEVERAL OF MY best girls; excellent time to select help of all kinds, at Mrs. PATCH'S, 1535 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or gentleman's family; references exchanged; good wages required. Address R 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American woman. Apply at 318 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper for widower or single gentleman. Good references given. Address J 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady as housekeeper. A home more desired than wages. Address G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER OR wet-nurse. Can nurse two babies. Best of references. Apply at corner of Forty-second-st. and Wentworth-av., by dummy track.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper or traveling companion. References given and required. Address U 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; salary reasonable. References given and required. Address for one week, N.S.B., corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY OF REFINEment, alone, and a stranger in the city, without a home, wishes to keep house for a widower or bachelor. Can give references. Address U 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER OR seamstress in small family, or to do plain sewing, or would take a situation in a store; can give the best of references. Call or address 856 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY, AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable family or Hotel. No objection to children or the country. Best of references given and required. Address J 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A HIGHLY-RESPECTAble American widow lady wishes a good situation as housekeeper where there are few or no children; bachelor or widower preferred. Or would take two or three small children at her own home to care for. Address L 53, Post-Office, for one week.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY-TEACHER, OF character and culture, wishes the charge of pupils to live in the country or travel during the summer; highest references. Address R 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS COMPANION TO AN invalid lady, or to take care of house during the absence of the family this summer. Inquire at 4 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY IN A family to make herself generally useful, where her services would prove equivalent for her board. Address G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A RESPECTABLE LADY wishes to go to Colorado or California with a family, or take care of an invalid. Address U 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY DESIRES A SITUation as costumer for a traveling theatrical troupe. Address U 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY, AS COMpanion for an invalid who wishes to travel; or would take sickly children to the country during the summer. Address U 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY WHO HAS FAILed in every effort to secure remunerative employment begs the address of some influential lady or gentleman who will assist her to find work by which she can earn her bread. Writing, or housekeeping for widower or bachelor, preferred. No triflers need answer. Address P 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY WHO HAS BEEN looking for employment by which she can support herself, and has failed in every effort, and is at a loss to know what to do, now begs the address of some gentleman or lady of influence who will assist her in obtaining employment. Housekeeping for a widower or bachelor preferred. Address J 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN LADY, school-teacher, as nurse, or governess to small children. Call Monday at 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN who understands the business, as operator on lady's work in a shoe manufactory. Call or address L. LEIGHT WEISS, 690 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY OF 14, of musical talent, to take care of children. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL--IF MR. WILSON WILL PLEASE CALL or send his address to 461 Michigan-av., he will much oblige. M. M.

PERSONAL--TOT, LETTER FOR YOU IN POST-Office. N. R. G.

PERSONAL--CLAUDIA, WRITE AND LET ME know when I can see you again. C. A. S.

PERSONAL--WILL YOU OR WILL YOU NOT answer my question? Mr. WM. GRANGER, 128 and 130 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL--IF THOMAS CUDDY OR MARGARET D. Cuddy, formerly of Montreal, will send their address (or any friend will send their address) to 81 Jackson-st., they will hear of something to their advantage. WATERS.

PERSONAL-- GRANGER, WHY DON'T YOU write to me, I have tried to find you at 128 and 130 Clark-st. 888.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE IN ONE OF THE MOST flourishing towns in the Northwest, doing a good and profitable business, for sale; a light and clean stock. Address LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL AND LUMBER business, with teams, tools, and lumber on hand, for sale to close a copartnership. The concern is doing a successful trade; it will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for any other equally desirable property that can be divided. Address G 39, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY INTO A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash wood-working business, central location; present profits good; terms easy; amount wanted, $15,000 to $20,000. Apply to R. G. DUN & CO., corner State and Washington-st.

A WHOLESALE JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE. Stock comparatively small, and well selected. A good trade already established, making it an excellent opening for a good party. Particulars on application of parties meaning business. Address G 45, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 228 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap for cash, or part cash and part real estate, at 15 Milwaukee-av.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY; MUST SELL; OWNER going to Council Bluffs; fruit-store, stock and fixtures at 198 South State-st. Call to-day and Monday from 10 to 7.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARket, nicely fitted up, with a good trade, for sale cheap. Has been running two years; has a good cash trade. Reason for selling: been speculating, got in debt. Inquire at No. 22 Davis-st. this p. m. or any day from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP CIGAR STORE AND sample-room, well located and doing a good paying business, for sale. For particulars inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BOARDING-HOUSE substantially fitted; location first-class, doing a large business, for sale. Lease, furniture, and interest for sale at a low figure. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. 69 South Clinton-st.

A FULL STOCKED CIGAR STORE WITH FINE fixtures, doing a good business, for sale, low rent, 2 rooms, and kitchen well furnished; the whole at a bargain; must be sold at once. Apply at No. 115 West Van Buren-st.

A GOOD-PAYING BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-ROOM for sale on West Side; will be sold cheap for cash. Address P 75, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN TO purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a genteel, legitimate, and lucrative business, thoroughly established; $10,000 to $15,000 required. Address U 86, Tribune office.

A CITY HOTEL OF 36 ROOMS DOING A SPLENdid business; a restaurant and 18 lodging rooms attached, paying well; a boarding house of 31 rooms, full of boarders--for sale. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

ANY PARTY HAVING A GOOD BUSINESS AND stock to dispose of, part cash and part real estate as payment, may call or address MORSE, Room 21, 266 South Halsted-st.

A SALOON WITH TWO BILLIARD-TABLES FOR sale at a bargain; house in the rear. 714 State-st.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS THAT HAS A large demand, and is nothing like it in the entire West, for sale; this is the best chance ever offered for making money. Profits are large. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for real estate in the city. Call or address 358 West Madison-st.

ANY PARTY WISHING A LEGITIMATE, WELL-established, and profitable manufacturing business at a bargain can find no better chance in this city; present amount necessary about $2,000; good reason for selling. Address A 4, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET WITH A GOOD BUSINESS FOR sale cheap. Apply at No. 40 West Adams-st.

A CIGAR AND FRUIT STAND, WITH STOCK and fixtures for sale, No. 2 West Lake-st.

ATTENTION, SPECULATORS!--THE FINEST INvention of the age, just patented; full of money. Come and see us, if you want to make a fortune. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP, TO DISsolve partnership; fixtures and stock excellent; price, $1,200. Apply at 712 South Halsted-st.

A STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND NOtion store for sale, at 173 West Monroe-st., near High School. Sell cheap, as owner is going East.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY ON THE West Side, for sale; in a good neighborhood, with a good paying trade which is constantly increasing; a man with common business tact and energy can clear at least $5,000 per year over all expenses; no bonus asked for good will; capital required, about $5,000. Address G 63, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES--IF YOU WANT TO SELL, buy, or trade for a business chance, call at our old established offices, the largest in the West, where you will find businesses on sale or exchange requiring capital from $500 to $30,000, and representing more than a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which will bear the strictest investigation, which we court. We take no property that is in other agents' hands, and we guarantee a speedy sale or exchange. Amongst our list are the following:

Splendid steam custom mills (flour and feed), Wisconsin, $22,000.

Fine hotels, Wisconsin, $12,000 and $20,000.

Dry goods and groceries, Iowa, sales $70,000 per annum, $12,000.

Dry goods, Iowa, $16,000 and $15,000.

Station hotel and eating-house, Illinois, $6,000.

Drug stores, Chicago, well fitted up, $2,500, $4,500, and $6,000.

Tobacco route, with horse, wagon, and harness, $500.

Transient hotel and boarding house, Chicago, $1,800.

Splendid old established jewelry business, $15,000, Illinois.

FOR EXCHANGE ONLY.

$4,000 stock of dry goods, notions, etc.

$1,500 stock of millinery goods.

$1,800 gents' furnishing goods, clothing, etc.

$1,200 shade trees from a nursery, delivered in Chicago.

$1,800 gold watches, jewelry, and silver watches.

Most of the above businesses are old established, and will be sold for real estate, cash, and on time. Give us a call if you want to enter trade. BOILVIN & CO.,

Auctioneers and General Business Agents,
48 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BOARDING HOUSE, FURNITURE, AND ALL complete, cheap; rent, $30 per month. 244 North Halsted-st.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE CREAM rooms, with rooms and furniture for housekeeping, at 76 Egan-av., doing a good business, for sale cheap.

BAKERY FOR SALE DOING A SPLENDID STORE trade, corner of Morgan and Gurly-sts. Apply on the premises.

BAKERY FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE FOR A live man; everything in good order, and doing a good business. Apply on the premises. CLARK & McCOY, 27 Blue Island-av.

BOARDING-HOUSE WITH FURNITURE AND lease for sale; in good location; must be sold immediately. 146 North Halsted-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, IN THOROUGH REPAIR, for sale; well furnished; 15 rooms; location unsurpassed; lease unobjectionable; 20 boarders. Will be sold at a bargain; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 112 South Jefferson-st.

CIGAR STORE IN BEST PART OF THE CITY FOR sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling on application. Apply at 197 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY FOR SALE, ON business thoroughfare. An active man, with small capital, this is worth your attention. McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE AT 567 SOUTH STATE-ST., IN connection with billiard hall, for sale.

CIGAR AND NEWS ROOM FOR SALE. INQUIRE at the United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Cash required about $150.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON for sale; good reason given for selling. Inquire at 563 South Canal-st.

CIGAR, REFRESHMENT, AND ICE CREAM PARlors for sale at a bargain. Apply at 9 East Kinzie-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM PARLORS for sale in a good location. Inquire to-day at 547 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, WELL located, doing a good business. Inquire at 819 Wabash-av., up-stairs, from 1 to 3 p. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. WELL STOCKED AND handsome fixtures. Trade well established. $1,500 cash; balance real estate in city. McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; $2,500 CASH; BALANCE on time. Address U 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, with lease, and license for next year; house can accommodate 35 boarders; furniture, and all in good running order; I will sell cheap for cash; reason for selling, going to live in the country. Call at 237 South Canal-st. for a few days.

FOR SALE--THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 226 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE. MOST desirable locality, West Side. At a great sacrifice. Apply at J. & E. W. BLOCKI, 20 Market-st.

FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING a good business; will be sold cheap. Call at 68 Western-av.

GROCERS, ATTENTION--WE KNOW OF A RARE chance for an experienced retail grocer with a moderate capital. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

GROCERY-STORE: FIRST-RATE PLACE FOR A German. Present proprietor owns the real estate; has made his money in this store; will sell at cost for stock, and lease store for a term of years cheap, as he is going to change his business. Amount of stock, $2,000. There is a large feed-business connected with this store, and plenty of room to do it. This is a sure thing, and will bear any investigation. Inquire of G. H. LAWTON, Room 1, 48 South Clark-st. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

GENTLEMEN HAVING FROM $1,000 TO $5,000 cash or real estate to invest in business can find a chance seldom met with by addressing G 22, Tribune office.

GROCERS, ATTENTION--WE KNOW OF A SPLENdid chance (in the city) for an experienced grocery man with moderate capital. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE; PROPRIETOR HAS MADE money; owns the real estate; will lease cheap; price $700; has all cash trade. Inquire of G. H. LAWTON, Room 1, 48 South Clark-st. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE--CONFECTIONERY and ice-cream parlors for sale. This business at reasonable figures; all new. Inquire at 406 Larrabee-st.

HOTEL, COMPLETELY FITTED, FOR SALE AND building to lease. Very central. Excellent opportunity. LEVI WING & CO., 36 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A NEW PROCESS FOR BURNING KEROsene oil for cooking purposes at a cost of ¼ cent per hour, without smoke, smell, or dirt; can do any kind of cooking or baking that can be done by coal or wood; parties with capital can realize a fortune by establishing themselves in any city or town; can be seen in practical operation. Call and investigate. WETHERILL & CO., 85 East Washington-st., Chicago.

LUMBER TEAM COMPLETE FOR SALE CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

LAUNDRY AND LIVING ROOM IN SAME BUILDing, for sale, as we need the money in other business. Fixtures, furniture, well-established office, six blocks distant. One of the best established in this city, in a pleasant and paying locality. Trade $150 per month, and increasing. Lowest figures, $300. For information call at 198 South Desplaines-st.

LAGER BEER SALOON FOR SALE--STOCK AND fixtures complete. Owner going in country cause of selling. Cheap rent; price $450. Call on premises, No. 30 West Madison-st., basement.

MILLINERY STORE TO SELL IN A COUNTRY town, now doing a good business; reasons for parties selling, in poor health and wish to travel. Address G 85, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE--STOCK AND FIXtures of one of the best retail markets in the city, cheap. Apply on premises, 210 West Twenty-second-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE--NO. 431 INDIANA-st., cheap; two years' lease, $20 per month, 3 rooms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE cheap for cash, owner has business abroad; one of the best locations on State-st., with all the appliances; all in order, with good trade. No. 169 East Madison-st., Room 2.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE, established 1855, doing a good cash trade. Stock small, rent low, location good; no bonus; poor health the cause of selling. Address R 29, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS AND SAMple rooms in Chicago, clearing over $1,000 per month, for sale at a bargain to close a copartnership. Address J 37, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST BEER SALOONS IN THE city, for sale; must be sold on account of sickness; see the place and make an offer. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A SASH, DOOR, blind, and stair-building business, now in full operation and doing good paying business, only $900; a good horse, buggy and harness taken in part payment. For further particulars inquire of J. F. PIERSON, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

ONE OF THE FINEST MEAT MARKETS ON THE South Side, for sale, very cheap. Inquire at 137 Archer-av.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, FINE STOCK, marble fountain, and metal show-cases, doing a fine prescription trade, for sale or exchange. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

RESTAURANT, WITH ICE-CREAM FIXTURES, for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 134 North Wells-st.

RESTAURANT AND BAR DOING A GOOD BUSIness, in fine location, for sale; or would take partner to replace one retiring. S 27, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE, or will sell range and restaurant fixtures, reserving the saloon. McDANIELS, 348½ State-st.

RETAIL FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING a large and profitable business. Location, no better in city. An opening for energetic man with capital. McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st.

SMALL PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE; COMplete in every department; almost new. Cheap for cash. Address R 63, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 1 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SHOPS, WITH 12-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER, scroll saws, circular saws, 1 sharper, 3 turning lathes, all necessary machinery for carrying on the manufacturing of furniture, for sale or to rent. First-class location. Call on the owner, 145 South Clark-st., Room 2. J. H. EHLE.

SALOON LEASE AND FIXTURES NO. 173 CLARK-st. for sale cheap, or would take partner.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 48 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE. INquire at 25 West Randolph-st., basement.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE, in first-class neighborhood, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Apply on premises, 568 West Erie, corner Lincoln-st.

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a finely-paying restaurant, with large ladies' trade, in one of the best locations in the city, for sale; or would prefer to sell half-interest to a good man. Parties seeking investment should avail themselves of this opportunity. Full particulars at our office. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS--An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established 25 years, possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 10 East Madison-st., Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Biddle & Boyd, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

TO PRACTICAL MILLERS OR CAPITALISTS--ONE of the best flouring-mills in the State for sale, now running and paying well. It can be be made to pay $100 a day. No capital needed to run it at present. BLANCHARD BROS., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO A PERSON WHO IS WILLING TO JOIN THE subscriber in a first-class billiard hall and saloon, who can command $3,000, can realize $10,000 per year; business already established. Address R 67, Tribune office.

TO A PARTY WHO CAN LOAN HIS EMPLOYER $3,000, will pay a salary of $2,500 and give good security for the investment; situation permanent. Address R 58, Tribune office.

THE BEST LOCATED MILL AND SASH AND door factory in the city for sale or rent. Other good property taken in part-payment. Address G 23, Tribune office.

THE HALF OF A SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL for sale. JNO. F. LATHSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

THE WELL-KNOWN OCCIDENTAL LAUNDRY for sale--112 South Halsted-st., occupying first floor and basement--on account of proprietor engaging in mercantile business. A good chance for making a start with a small capital.

TANNERY AND STAVE-MILL, 90 MILES FROM Chicago by lake, with all the machinery for both, in good condition, for sale, or exchange for farm or suburban property. H. ODELL, 56 LaSalle-st.

THE PATENT FOR HALF THE UNITED STATES, with $1,300 stock, to exchange for good real estate. A fortune for an enterprising man. Address G 23, Tribune office.

THREE SALOONS FOR SALE CHEAP. ADDRESS or call on Monday at 150 West Van Buren-st.

THE GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-paying clothing and merchant-tailoring business in a good location in the city, with or without stock. For particulars inquire at the office of H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS, 10, 12, 14 Lake-st.

WE HAVE LANDS, GROCERIES, MANUFACturing interests, and business chances, in some of which there are fortunes, which we will trade for other property. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn, Room 5.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN A FINELY paying hotel, within a block of Chamber of Commerce, for sale; parties wishing a paying investment should avail themselves of this opportunity. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WE HAVE A FORTUNE FOR A GOOD BUSIness man, in the manufacture of horse shoe-nails; small capital required. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$150 WILL SECURE A CITY BUSINESS--NEAR $1,000 worth of goods. Several thousand dollars' profit can be realized this summer. No. 117 West Washington-st., basement.

$200 ON MONDAY WILL TAKE IT--STOCK, fixtures, and lease of small store near Kinzie-st. bridge. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

$400 CASH WILL BUY A STYLISH RESTAUrant and bakery, 25x80, in complete running order, with rooms up-stairs for 20 boarders. Good reason for selling. Apply on Monday on premises, 29 South Canal-st.

$450 WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST, INCLUDING two horses, buggy, and harness, in good paying business; other business cause of selling. Call on FRANK W. CHAFFEE, on Monday, No. 153 LaSalle-st., Builders' Exchange.

$500--A BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON, 8 rooms, 6 beds, on the North Side, for sale. NOCKIN & RICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

$800 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN A manufacturing business paying a good profit. Call at Room 3, 146 West Madison-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

$950 WILL BUY A LIQUOR STORE, WITH fixtures and lease; rent only $30 per month. The store is doing a good local wholesale trade. Call at or address 360 West Chicago-av.

$1,500 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR store with sampleroom attached. Both are well stocked, including 12 well-furnished rooms suitable for boarding house, being situated in good locality, with very cheap rent; satisfactory reasons given for selling out; or will trade for house and lot on business street. Address T. H., Tribune office.

$5,000--ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WHOLEsale and retail tea business for sale, to take the place of a retiring partner. Rare chance. Address C W, Carrier No. 11.

$10,000 WANTED--I NOW HAVE ORDERS TO the amount of $30,000 for an article which every family must have, secured to me by letters patent; I require the above amount to manufacture, and will guarantee a fortune to the parties who will furnish it, and will give ample security for the investment. Address R 58, Tribune office.

$15,000--A LONG LEASE ON AN IMPROVED property centrally located, producing over $5,000 per annum, for sale; $10,000 cash required. Address G 96, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ORGANIST OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY is open for an engagement; a thorough acquaintance with every service. The most satisfactory testimonials. Can also furnish, if desired, a highly cultivated soprano and good reader. Address ORGANIST, 203 West Washington-st.

A GOOD PIANO, ROUND CORNERS, SERPENtine moulding, and carved legs, used only a year, want a loan of $300, 3 to 6 months; will pay $5 per month, giving possession of same. Address G 74, Tribune office.

A NEW PIANO, SPLENDID MAKE, TO TRADE for elegant bedroom furniture. State where interview can be had. Address G 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--FOR $65--A RECEIPT FOR $235 TO apply on the purchase of a $575 piano. Apply at store 33 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--A FINE HALLETT & DAVIS PIANO, cheap for cash. Apply at 537 West Madison-st., for two weeks.

FOR SALE--PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL instruments of all kinds, will be sold at cost. 77 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--A HALLET & DAvis concert grand piano, the finest instrument manufactured, for sale one-third less than cost, or will exchange for horse and phaeton in part payment. Address G 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--A GALE PIANO, IN GOOD TONE, and moderate terms. Address G 29, Tribune office.

PIANOS AT REDUCED RATES--I AM SELLING first-class pianos $200 less than usual rates; will furnish any piano made in the United States. "A word to the wise is sufficient." 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE--A GOOD FAIR-TONED ROSEWOOD piano for $125, or will rent the same for $5. Also a good organ for rent for $3, or will sell for $60. 251 Park-av.

J. E. KIRK, TEACHER OF BANJO MUSIC, terms reasonable; and manufacturer of silver hooped banjos; repairing done in general. Banjos now for sale. 22 South Union-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN CHICAGO TO PURchase a first-class parlor organ is at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Price, $50 to $1,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES--6 NEW SPLENDID upright pianos for sale; warranted to stand as well as any class of piano made. Prices from $400 to $500. No. 709 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. FALL WILL CURE YOU OF STAMMERING without fail, no matter what you have tried. Office 119 Dearborn-st.

MRS. L. E. LOWRY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND ACcoucheur, No. 1221 Wabash-av. Comfortable, quiet rooms, provided with competent nurses for women during confinement.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECtic Physician, 340 West Madison-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED--WANT THE ADDRESS of Horace E. Hunt. Letter in the Post-Office for Gates, Hunt & Co. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED--OF MRS. ELIZABETH James, who came to Chicago April last, by J., 610 West Washington-st.

INFORMATION WANTED--IF MR. GEORGE GALvin would call at 146 East Twelfth-st., he would hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CAMPBELL.

OUR EXPOSITION.

Encouraging Reports from the Financial Department.

Contracts to the Amount of Nearly $200,000 Already Let by the Architect.

The managers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition have determined to push forward the work with all reasonable speed. Mr. J. Irving Pearce, the Treasurer, reports encouragingly from the financial department, and there is no doubt that the additional $100,000 of stock will be disposed of in a few days, if indeed it is not already taken. Mr. Pearce and eight other gentlemen have charge of the sale of the stock, but none of his colleagues have reported to him yet. Since Tuesday last, when it was decided to issue the new stock, Mr. Pearce alone has sold shares as follows: O. J. Stough, 1; Samuel J. Walker, 10; Daniel Webster, 5; Richards & Gooch, 2; C. Follansbee & Son, 1; Charles A. Gregory, 5; Frank Parmelee & Co., 10; John Dunlevy, 1; George H. Rozet, 5; S. H. Harris, 1; C. H. Lane, 1; Parks & Kein, 1; D. R. Richardson, 2; A. D. Rich, 1; James E. Tyler, 1; S. G. Taylor, 1; E. D. Ferry, 1; H. N. Wheeler, 1; Colby & Wirtz, 1; Belding Bros., 1; Steele & Price, 1. This makes 53 new shares of $100 each sold by Mr. Pearce, besides the following additional shares sold by him to persons already holding stock: N. K. Fairbank, 9; D. B. Fisk & Co., 5; Hitchcock & Walker, 1; A. Reed & Son, 9; Gardner & Gould, 10. The total number of shares sold by Mr. Pearce alone since Tuesday is 87. These shares were taken without solicitation. If his colleagues do as well all the shares will be taken before the end of this week. The wholesale grocery men took only one share each, and it is expected that they will subscribe for four more each, making 120 shares. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no doubt of the needful being forthcoming to the full amount required.

Mr. Boyington, the architect, has let contracts for the building as follows:

Carpenter work, P. H. Decker	$114,800
Masonry, Wells, Reeves & Co.	21,300
Galvanized-iron, Dewey, Jones & Co.	37,000
Corrugated-roof, M. W. Powell	2,500
Pile-driving, O. B. Green	5,000
Sheet-glass, Rock Island Glass Company	2,125
Fluted-glass, J. H. Rice	7,560
Painting and glazing, Heath & Milligan	8,400
Total	$198,685

There are a few contracts yet unawarded, which will swell the total cost to nearly a quarter of a million. Work will be begun on Monday, when Mr. Green's men will set to work driving piles for the foundation. The outer piles will be sunk 27 feet deep, and the inner row 14 feet. Brick arches will connect the piles, and on the arches the superstructure will rest. The bonds require the building to be ready for use by Sept. 15, though it may be finished fifteen days earlier. Of itself the structure will be a thing of beauty and a joy for a long time.

Applications for space are being received by the Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, from many parts of the country, indicating that contributions will come from all over the land. Proprietors of steam engine manufactories have offered to supply all the steam power necessary to move all the machinery free of cost, but, of course, none of the offers have been accepted, it being too early to take decisive action.

The outlook is cheering and full of promise. Every citizen of Chicago must feel an interest in the success of the undertaking, and if Chicago does not "hoop up an Exposition" in three months that will be a credit to the entire Northwest, it will not be the fault of the unfailing energy that is embarked in the enterprise.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.

Bill to Set Aside a Judgment—Scheme to Suppress Publicity.

Robert M. Douglas, Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., and Adele Williams, by their next friend, have begun an action in the Superior Court against Susan W. Harris and Robert Williams, to set aside a judgment obtained in the Superior Court by Mrs. Harris against the plaintiffs, for $20,628.96. It is claimed in the bill filed that there is nothing due defendants in the judgment. The property against which said judgment was obtained is in Cook County. Considerable energy has been displayed to keep the facts of the case away from the public, but, although for the nonce successful, in a day or two they will be obliged to return the bill to the files, and then the names and all about the case will receive the fullest publicity possible.

ANIMAL PUTREFACTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 9th inst. I find a communication purporting to be a reply to my article on "Animal Putrefaction," published in your columns on the 1st inst. Although I have no desire to enter into a controversy with a layman (as this correspondent pleases to style himself) on a subject of scientific research, yet his perversions and misstatements are such as to make a correction of them necessary.

I am asked why it is that the condensers in Bridgeport rendering establishments do not condense *all* the volatile oils and fumes that escape from the rendering-tanks, while I distinctly stated that these volatile substances could be "condensed or burned;" in other words, that the less volatile ones could be condensed, and the others burned. Thus every sensible man must have understood it. By the way, I may state that the condensers which so far have been tried in Bridgeport are, as is generally admitted, by no means perfect, and those trials of which your correspondent speaks so emphatically have, until recently, been conducted and devised by laymen, of whom likely Mr. "H.," your correspondent, is one.

Further on, when I state that certain of the products of putrefaction are used in other mixtures as perfumeries and flavors for estables, nobody will doubt the truth of this statement while knowing that the butyric, valerianic, and other ethers which form a portion of the disagreeable odors in question, are the basis of most of our artificial perfumes and flavors, as well as of the delightful odor of many a lovely flower. Do I anywhere speak of elementary constituents? Are combinations of volatile acids elementary substances? What does the layman's catechism say on that point? Nevertheless, it pleases Mr. "H.," the layman, to make me speak of elementary constituents, in order to get up some grounds from which he can draw conclusions of his own, the nonsense of which he then proves with great complacency by his catechism on chemistry. It is a fact probably not stated in the anonymous layman's "First Reader on Chemistry," but nevertheless correct, that, in a physiological point of view, the substances of the smell of a flower, however lovely or disagreeable it may be, bears the same relation to the flower and to vegetable life that the excrements bear to the animal and to animal life. Both the smell of the flower and that of the excrements of the animal are products of regressive metamorphosis. As to this layman's proposition, which he quotes from his "First Reader on Chemistry," on the intermingling of gases with the atmosphere, I would advise him to consult his "Second Reader," when he gets that far. Probably he will there find something on the intermingling of vapors with the atmosphere.

But, as to the perversion of my statements, I find some consolation in seeing that the chemist "whose name was Liebig" does not fare better at the layman's hands. He goes on to state that this chemist had described a process which he called eremacausis, according to which, cholera-poison, if it chanced to come in contact with putrefying animal matter, will breed new and enormous quantities of cholera-poison. Now, the fact is, Liebig has written on eremacausis, which, in plain words, means simply decay, or a process of slow combustion or oxydation, and so have other eminent chemists before and after him; and all agree that, in this process of decay, a particular ferment is produced, which will produce decay or slow oxydation of decayable and oxydable substances with which it comes in contact. But neither Liebig nor any one of them claims or intimates that this process of eremacausis was indicative of the way by which cholera-poison was formed or multiplied. But thus it is when men try to talk wise about things which they avowedly do not understand; they are constantly mixing arguments with facts, and facts with suppositions. So Mr. "H.," after picturing at great length the scene of a tub of blood filled with maggots, very cunningly asks: "If blood changes so quickly into maggots, why not into cholera?" So the blood changes into maggots! A very interesting item indeed. I always thought that maggots, the same as other animals, would multiply by some sexual process, and I always had the impression, which probably will not seem strange to anybody, except to this layman, that these maggots lived and fed on the blood, in much the same manner as the immense numbers of carrion-flies will feed on a rotten carcass, or potato-bugs on the potato-plant. According to this layman's logic on maggots, he would have to reason like this: Myriads of potato-bugs hover on a potato-field; consequently this plant produced them; consequently this plant will also produce cholera-poison; therefore, beware of potatoes!

To the last portion of the gentleman's question I would simply reply that every one, either layman or professional, who read my communication impartially, will not have discovered any disposition on my part to prove that the stenches in question are very conducive to health. If my article did prove this, however, to any one,—which I might believe from this layman's own statements,—it would be all the better, and surely Mr. "H." has proven nothing to the contrary. Concerning the general health of butchers, tanners, and scavengers,—on the latter of whom the gentleman dwells with a special delight, not only striking incidents, but a striking history could be produced; also, of the comparative immunity from cholera and other infectious diseases of the districts in which such establishments are located; but I do not desire to enlarge upon this matter. Respectfully yours, JOHN E. SIEBEL,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Room 34 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle streets.

"ERIN'S HOPE" TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The communications signed "Irishman" and "Glengal," in this day's TRIBUNE, commenting on the report of a meeting of the Erin's Hope Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, held on Sunday last, in Wall's Hall, and published in your issue of Monday, calls for a reply. It is true that some of the speakers dealt some hard knocks at the saloon-keepers, and it is not to be wondered at that they should desire to retaliate. The remarks of "Irishman" I consider entirely uncalled for. He is evidently the champion of the "old Irish temperance organizations." If he was at the meeting, he would hear it announced that the new Society did not want to make war on any of the existing ones nor is it the intention of those who projected the Society to do so. But if war is made on us, and our motives misrepresented, as "Irishman" seems inclined to do, we will defend our principles and the personal character of our members from the attacks of scribblers, either in the interest of Temperance or Intemperance.

"Glengal" says: "Now, before Sunday arrives, would it not be well for these workers in the good cause of Temperance to find out what they want to do?" Well, we have found that out already. We wish to establish a Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society that all may join, irrespective of age, nationality, religious opinions, natural or accidental deformity; a society that won't be seen parading the streets of Chicago, with embryo Aldermen, or other political office-seekers, riding white horses as Marshals, before the admiring gaze of politicians; a society that will benevolently assist the widow and orphans of a deceased member to the amount of as many dollars as there are members; a society that won't necessitate members, when entering it, to expend $14 or $15 for regalia. Our initiation fee is fixed at $1 for adults and 50 cents for boys from 10 to 18 years; the monthly dues are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for boys. I wish "Irishmen" to know that the Society was gotten up to fill a blank left vacant by the projectors of all the other organizations in the city; and I further tell him to look to his favorite societies for political aspirants; we shall take good care of our own affairs. We are fully determined to persevere until the blessings of Temperance are spread all over this large city. Respectfully yours, PATRICK MCGREEVY.

CHICAGO, June 14, 1873.

WATER IN CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a Chicago paper, I find an article on the treatment of cholera, written by Dr. Jenkins, originally published in the Louisville *Courier*, in which he says: "Where thirst ensues, give as much cold water, if preferred, as desired."

In another valuable treatise on the same subject, by Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, and who has had great experience in the treatment of cholera, he says: "In all stages, and especially in advanced cases, thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and, as sure as he gratifies the craving, the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant, who will not heed his entreaties," etc.

Now, the two statements are so entirely opposed to each other, and the point itself seems of such vital importance, that I take the liberty of asking you to insert this article in THE TRIBUNE, in order that our leading physicians may be able to give their views on the subject, and thus enable the public to know which course to pursue should the occasion arise. Respectfully yours, L. GOLDSMITH.

How Cholera Was Abated.

The sudden abatement of cholera in New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville may be attributed to cleanliness, eating only fresh vegetables, and by the free use of that valuable disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum. This is the course recommended by medical men all over the country. Let our citizens be warned in season.

Holman Hunt's "Shadow of the Cross."

M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

I shall be very much interested to observe what the public will say to Holman Hunt's new picture, "The Shadow of the Cross," when they see it. It will be exhibited next autumn, and thus far has been shown only to the artist's friends. It is possible that no one will dare to criticise a picture for which (with rights of engraving and small replica) the artist has received near £12,000; but it will require the full weight of that awful fact to make the public admire the nude and decidedly muscular Christ which it contains. The theme of the picture is that, as time goes on, Mary, seeing no indication that all the angelic prophecies concerning her son are to be fulfilled, reinforces her faith by looking over the rich offerings made to him in infancy by three Kings. While kneeling over the open box in which she keeps these treasures, her eye is caught by a shadow on the wall. Jesus, who has been engaged at his carpentering work (the Eastern tools, the shavings, etc., lie all around), has paused for a moment near the window, and, as if fatigued, stretches his arm out on each side. His shadow is reflected on the wall, making, as stated, the cross which his mother observes. In this large picture—five or six square yards in area—the artist has displayed great learning, and has made the most of his long residence in Jerusalem; but the extent to which he has introduced the carpentry shows that he has not studied some points that he might have got at better in England—particularly this, that the Greek word "Tekton" applied to Joseph and translated "carpenter," more generally means a "builder," or house architect, which is what Joseph probably was. Nevertheless his noble picture (in many respects) indicates a determination to break through some, at least, of the conventional notions and sentimentalities surrounding sacred subjects, and especially in his representation of Jesus as a vigorous, sinewy, bronzed man, with a girdle around the loins. The face is not so unconventional, since the long hair of the Nazarene is given, but even there the usual effeminacy is happily absent.

A Spectacle Rarely Witnessed.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

Captain Estes, a gentleman well known for many years in command of the Lake Ontario steamers, informs us that he was the witness a few nights since of a wonderful phenomenon on Lake Ontario, the like of which he never saw before and does not expect to see again. While on his way from the St. Lawrence up the lake on the steam tug of which he is master, and, when near the islands known as the False Ducks, and while standing at the wheel, there suddenly burst into view the city of Oswego,—thirty-one miles distant,—with the gas lights in the streets and all the appearances that a town lighted up would present from a hill in the immediate vicinity at night. The lighthouse at Oswego, as well as a dozen others on the Lake shore below as far as Sacketts Harbor, were distinctly seen. It was a sort of night mirage. This display was witnessed for several minutes and then slowly faded away into darkness. Such wonderful spectacles are rarely seen either on land or water.

Voice Culture.

An enlarged and improved edition of Manuel Garcia's great work on the art of singing has recently made its appearance in London. As any observations which come from this great teacher have a greater value than from any other authority, we reproduce from it one paragraph which will be of great value to teachers and scholars. Garcia says:

It is generally believed that the more we open our mouth the more easily and powerfully can sounds be emitted, but this is quite a mistake. Too large a separation of the jaws tightens the pharynx, and consequently stops all vibration of the voice, depriving the pharynx of its vault-like resonant form. If the teeth be too nearly closed the voice will assume a grating character, somewhat like the effect produced by singing through a comb. By projecting the lips in a funnel shape the notes become heavy. When the mouth assumes an oval shape, like that of a fish, the voice is rendered dull and gloomy, the vowels are imperfectly articulated and all but indistinguishable; besides which, the face has a hard, cold and most unpleasing expression. To open the mouth the lower jaw should be allowed to fall by its own weight, while the corners of the lips retire slightly. This movement, which keeps the lips gently pressed against the teeth, opens the mouth in just proportion, and gives it an agreeable form. The tongue should be loose and motionless, without any attempt to raise it at either extremity; the muscles of the throat should be relaxed."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—There was no change in money to-day, and call loans were easy at 5 to 3 per cent.

Gold was heavy and lower, declining from 117 to 116. At the close, however, the market was steady, and left off at 116⅛@116¼. The rates paid for carrying were 3¼, 3, 4, 2, 2½, and 1 per cent, and flat for borrowing.

Foreign exchanges were firm, but there was very little business after the closing of the mail. Prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling could not be bought at the close at 109, and the quotations were 109 1-16 to 109¼. Good to prime sight bills are quoted at 110 to 110⅛.

Customs receipts to-day, $203,642. Clearances, $48,046,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $454,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Government bonds were lower. The offerings were very small, and did not satisfy the demand.

State bonds were very steady at about nominal prices.

There was a less active business in stocks than on yesterday. This was particularly true of the afternoon, when the market was very dull. After the momentary decline at the opening, prices moved up rapidly, and for a time speculation was active at an advance of 1½ per cent in St. Paul common, and an average improvement in the remainder of the list of about ½ per cent. Towards midday there was a weaker feeling again, which continued in a few cases until the close of business.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons '67	121¾
5-20s of '62	116¼	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	116¼	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65	118¼	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	119¼	New 5s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¼	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	79¼	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85¾	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70¼	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton pfd	111¼
New York Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	38¾
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	104
Harlem	130¼	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	28¼
Michigan Central	97¼	Illinois Central	112¼
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific stock	28
Northwestern	70	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	83¼	Central Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	109¼	Del. Lack. & Western	105¼
N. J. Central	106¼	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	52¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s; white, 11s 11d@12s 1d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, 62s 6d.

LONDON, June 14—3 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾ for account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50½.

FRANKFORD June 14.—Five-twenties of '62, 96.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 56f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8¾@9c; Orleans, 9½@9¾c; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales, and speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Oats market bare. Pork, 62s 6d. Beef, 81s 6d. Tallow, 41s 6d. All other articles unchanged.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 22,000 brls; superfine Western, $5.25@5.70; common to good extra, $5.25@6.70; good to choice, $6.75@7.50; white wheat, $7.50@9.50; Ohio, $6.55@9.50; St. Louis, $6.95@11.00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.75@5.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower and less active; shippers holding back; receipts, 51,000 bu; Northwestern spring, $1.47@1.49½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.49@1.50; very choice Iowa amber, $1.56; winter red Western, $1.60. Rye heavy; Western, first half July, 88c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active and easier; receipts, 91,000 bu; new mixed Western, 54@58c; heated do, 50@52c; white, 70½c; yellow, 65c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 76,000 bu.

WOOL—In fair demand, but prices weak; domestic fleece, 50@50½c; medium do, 46c; unwashed, 30@32c; spring clip, California, 23@30c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 29@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady at 17¼@19¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@8½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady at 7¾@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¾c; refined, 19½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 45@45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.65; prime mess, $17.00@18.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats—Pickled hams, 11¾@12½c. Middles unchanged. Lard firm; Western steam, 8¼@8 15-16c; kettle, 8¾@9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak; fair to prime new State factory, 12@14c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 93½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—PASSED UP—Props D. W. Powers, W. T. Graves, Union, Passaic, Potomac, Empire State, Chamberlin, City of New York, Nebraska, Forest City and barge; barks Red, White, and Blue, Watson, Vanderbilt; schrs Helvetia, Alice Norris, Flying Mist, Laura Belle, Cascade, Bay State, Cooper, Olive Branch, Ætna, Rising Star, Daniel Fort, Lucy Clark, Ahira Cobb, Maid of the Mist.

PASSED DOWN—Props Jarvis Lord, Yosemite, Idaho, Nashua, Cuba, Canisteo, Merchant, Montana, Isaac May and barges, Evergreen City and barges; schrs Perry Hanna, Rutherford, Snowdrop, Fame, Louisa.

WIND—South.

DENTISTRY.

CIRCULAR.

Dr. M. W. Sherwood's Dental Rooms

ARE REMOVED TO

No. 163 STATE-ST.,

northeast corner of Monroe, opposite the Palmer House, and permanently located.

He will do his best to preserve the natural teeth entrusted to his care, with tenderness and skill, and is assisted by a very competent young gentleman and partner, Dr. Marvin B. Smith, formerly with Dr. E. R. E. Carpenter.

He gives Vitalized Air for the extraction of teeth without pain. The greatest chemical care is given to the manufacture of gas, and it is certainly pure, pleasant, and safe. He has given to more than 14,000 persons in this city this anæsthetic, and not one has complained of injury or experienced any unpleasant effect. The most feeble and suffering invalids take it with impunity, and safely have their troublesome and offensive teeth removed.

Artificial teeth are inserted the same day when required, and the very best denture are made in his laboratory, either on gold or the cheap and popular rubber base.

M. B. JOHNSON,

DENTIST,

89 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

John Stevenson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE 450 WABASH-AV.),

Has removed to his new, central, and spacious quarters,

143 MADISON-ST.,

Anderson's Hotel Building.

REAL ESTATE.

YOUNG MEN!

Here is an opportunity for you to make some money, or secure a fine lot for a home. We have opened our Subdivision—3 blocks from the South Evanston depot. Sidewalks all laid, fine trees in front of each lot, and a sewer extending to the lake. We are offering lots at such a price as to make it the best investment, with a certain and handsome profit, you can find.

OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE

OF

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises,

EIGHTY LOTS

Adapted for Residence and Business,

FRONTING ON

State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 3 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot on Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.

A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale

OF

BOULEVARD PROPERTY,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

TEN ACRES,

To be Sold in Lots,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad. This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 3 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plat call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Higdon, 143 Monroe-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BRECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. HOGUE, Secretary.

Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

THE ABOVE Peremptory

AND

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF THE

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

BY AUCTION,

Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE CLOSING SALE

OF

MR. GALE'S SUPERB COLLECTION

OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT 953 WABASH-AV.,

Will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, at 8 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

United States Brick Machine Co.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

We will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe-sts., the entire effects of the UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO.

AT AUCTION,

Consisting of letters patent issued by the United States, England, France, and Belgium, for improvements in brick machines. Also the office furniture, one second-hand engine, and machinery of all kinds, large lot of wrought, scrap, and pig iron one horse, buggy, and harness; one derrick at Madison-st. bridge, and all the personal property belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We will sell on WEDNESDAY morning, JUNE 18, 1873, at 11 o'clock, at the brickyard of said Company, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, half mile west of Brighton, the remaining effects of the United States Brick Machine Company,

AT AUCTION.

One horse, 2 wagons, 24 carts, 150 brick boxes, 27 trucks, 28 wheelbarrows, 1 brick machine, 12 sets of harness, full assortment of implements and tools of various kinds, large lot of Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS

ON SHURTLEFF-AV.,

Between Twenty-ninth-st. (formerly known as Swift-place) and Thirtieth-st. (formerly known as Whitehouse-place),

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 32, and 33; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER LOTS,

Business and Residence Property,

Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m.,

On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WHISKY, WINE, ALE,

Pipes, Cut Nails, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

16 Brls. Monongahela, Old Bourbon, Sour Mash, Old Crow, Silver Creek, Marshall, Bourbon, and Body Whiskies, all prime goods, full proof.

Claret Wine, Clay Pipes, Ale, &c.

20 Casks Cut Nails.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,

Fine new Top Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Large and desirable line of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

South Shore Property

AT AUCTION.

This Delightful Suburban Property Embraces Some of the Choicest Lots on the South Shore

LAKE FRONTAGE AND GROVE,

Will be sold by us on Monday, June 23.

This Property Must be Sold.

SEE BILLS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, June 18, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

consisting of a large Line of Llama Lace Points, and Jackets, Grenadine Shawls, Striped Shawls, Robes, Silks, Dress Goods in great variety, full Line of Lace Collars, large lot fine Silk Bows in Colors and New Styles, lot Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, new invoice Ladies' Linen Suits and Children's Dresses, Elegant Broche and Long Shawls, Fine and Medium Marseilles Quilts, Full Assortment Damask Towels and Napkins, New Line of Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Skirts, Curtains and Curtain Laces, Men's Summer Underwear, Cloths and Cassimeres, Full Line of Notions, &c., &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.

At 74 West Van Buren-st.,

TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, Crockery, Refrigerator, Stoves, Mirrors, etc., effects of a 11-room house.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 61 South Canal-st.

TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

AUCTION SALE

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

At 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., June 16, 1873,

At No. 3 West Madison-st. (Galt House Block). $30,000 Stock, without reserve.

E. A. JESSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Are now opening direct from Custom-House, and will have on exhibition TO-MORROW, a fine lot

French Bronze and Gilt Clocks, Bronze Figures and Statuettes, and Fancy China Ware.

They are of the latest styles, and are selected samples, and will be sold at auction, of which notice will be given.

DRY GOODS!!

GREAT OPENING SALE

On Tuesday Morning, June 17th,

at 9:30 O'Clock,

In the new, elegant, and commodious quarters, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A very attractive line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Delaines, Linens, Suitings, &c., &c.

A splendid Line of Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt Hats.

And invoices of White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

At 11 o'clock special offering of Ingrain Carpets by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

EUREKA!

Call and See Our New Store!

The Largest and Finest Auction-House in America!

The LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT stock of

Household Furniture

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.

Rich Parlor Suits of every description; Marble, Wood, and Cottage Chamber Sets; Black Walnut Wardrobes; Pillar Extension Tables; Marble-top Tables; Elegant Sideboards; Marble-top Bureaus and Commodes; Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Velvet and Wool Carpets; 15 crates W. G. Crockery; 7 crates Decorated Ware; 8 casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware. At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness, New York makers.

On Saturday, June 21, at 9 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.,

Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

Large sale of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, on Thursday, June 19. Also, regular sale of Household Goods, New and Second-hand Furniture and General Merchandise, on Saturday, June 21.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. B. LENT'S

Traveling World's Fair

LEVIATHAN

UNIVERSAL LIVING EXPOSITION,

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM,

Monster Menagerie, Hippozoonomadon, Caravan, Equescurriculum, and Great

NEW YORK CIRCUS!

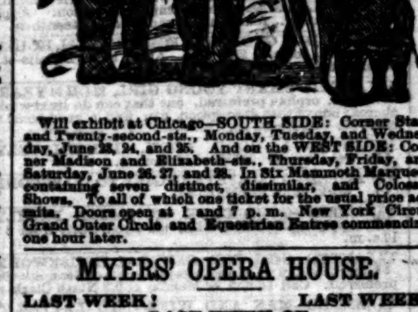
From its Fourth-av. (New York) National Amphitheatre and Zoological Gardens, with

500 Men and Horses,

500 Animal Captives,

5,000 Museum Marvels,

And 60 Car-loads of Curiosities.



Will exhibit at Chicago—SOUTH SIDE: Corner State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 23, 24, and 25. And on the WEST SIDE: Corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26, 27, and 28. In Six Mammoth Marquees containing seven distinct, dissimilar, and Colossal Shows. To all of which one ticket for the usual price admits. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. New York Circus Grand Outer Circle and Equestrian Entree commencing one hour later.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

LAST WEEK OF

MORAN & MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

A Great Bill for the Closing Performance.

Monday, June 16, and every evening, AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART.

NEW SONGS, NEW ACTS, by Manning and Moran. NEW SONGS and DANCES, by Cheevers and Kennedy. New Lecture on "LIGHT," by Unsworth.

The performance concluding with Unsworth and Eugene's Burlesque Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

EUGENE in his great character of............Leonora

UNSWORTH as the Fiery............Count di Lunattie

With a cast comprising the entire Company.

Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to

BILLY MANNING.

Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL,

North Clark-st.

Monday evening, June 16, Senora La Vien's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, kindly assisted by the following artists: Miss Fannie Goodwin, Soprano; Miss Angela Rose, Mezzo Soprano; Sig. A. Farini, Baritone; Mr. E. Schultze, Tenor; Mr. Uno Widestrand, Second Tenor; Benj. Owen, Conductor, and the Great Western Light Guard Band.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.—1. Overture—Zampa, Herold; Orchestra. 2. Duetto—Martha, Flotow; Sig. A. Farini and Mr. E. Schultze. 3. Darling (for Contralto), Millard; Senora La Vien. 4. Aria—Lucia, Donizetti; Mr. E. Schultze. 5. Modi ah Modi, Donizetti, Miss Fannie Goodwin. 6. Mal Regendo (Duet), Verdi; Senora La Vien and Mr. U. Widestrand. PART II.—1. Overture—William Tell, Rossini; Orchestra. 2. Wanderer, Schubert; Sig. A. Farini. 3. Pretty Birds (German Song), Gumbert; Miss Angela Rose. 4. La Serenade, Schubert; Mr. Uno Widestrand. 5. Brindisi (from Lucretia), Donizetti; Senora La Vien. 6. Liebeswonne, Abt; Miss Fannie Goodwin. 7. Tannhauser, R. Wagner, Orchestra.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert to commence at 8 p. m. Tickets, $1.00.

The Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated Decker Bros' Manufactory, and is kindly furnished by Mr. Elmore's Music Store, on State, near Randolph-st.

GROW'S OPERA HALL,

517 West Madison-st.

Crowded houses! Seventh Free Lecture, Monday night, June 16. Theme—Lights and Shades of Married Life. Free Examination at the close by DRS. PAYNE. Illustrated by the Great Physiological Cabinet.

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Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Under the management of Messrs. FRANK E. AIKEN and C. D. HESS.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS

For the Summer Season!

IN THIS SPLENDIDLY-VENTILATED AND EXTRAORDINARILY COOL THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

Will be presented every evening, and for the

Matinees on Wednesday & Saturday,

With MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, by Halley and Smith; MECHANICAL NOVELTIES, by our master mechanic, C. M. Crouse, and assistants; ELEGANT PROPERTIES, by Mr. H. Over and assistants; BEAUTIFUL NEW COSTUMES, by Mr. James Bulloch and assistants; CHEMICAL ILLUMINATIONS, by Prof. Thomas Bent; and the

MOST MAGNIFICENT

Transformation Scene

EVER SEEN IN CHICAGO!

By J. SOMER GETZ. And with a cast of characters embracing such eminent names as

Mr. J. Frank Northrop,

TENOR.

MR. HENRY PEAKES,

BASSO.

MISS ISABELLA MOTTE,

SOPRANO.

And the Peerless

MORLACCHI.

The Charming Spectacular Opera of

ZOLOE!

Founded on Auber's "LA BAYADERE," and cast in the following manner:

Mr. J. Frank Northrop as............The Unknown
Mr. Henry Peakes as............The Grand Judge Olifour
Miss Isabella Motte as............Ninka
M'lle Jeannette as............Fatima
Mr. E. W. Barry as............The Skeeder
Miss Cora Hyde as............Norah
Miss Katie Wilson as............Morianna
And the unrivaled Danseuse and Pantomimist
M'LLE MORLACCHI as............ZOLOE

A Full Chorus of 30 Selected Voices!

A Grand Incidental Ballet!

New and Enlarged Orchestra, Under the Leadership of Mr. George Loesch.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the purpose of enhancing the attractions of these IMMENSE SUMMER PERFORMANCES in the highest degree, the entire celebrated

BERGER FAMILY,

VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, AND SILVER CHIMES PERFORMERS, and the famous Humorist,

Sol. Smith Russell,

Have been engaged, and each evening will give a

GRAND ENTR'ACT CONCERT.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Admission, 75c; Reserved Orchestra, spring seat arm chair, $1; Reserved Orchestra Circle, spring seat arm chair, $1; Reserved Balcony, spring seat arm chair, $1; Second Balcony, cushioned sofas, 50c; Private Boxes, $10 and $8. Admission to Matinees—Children (under 12 years), including Reserved Seat, 50c; Private Boxes, $8 and $6.

Seats secured one week in advance without extra charge.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

TUESDAY, June 17—During the week and at the Matinees, after elaborate preparation, the beautiful Society Comedy, entitled

GAME OF LOVE!

WITH EVERY MEMBER of this EXCELLENT COMPANY in the cast.

Act 1—The Proposal.
Act 2—The Marriage.
Act 3—Quick Sands.
Act 4—Deep Water.

In rehearsal—A new Society Drama by Bronson Howard, author of "SARATOGA," "DIAMONDS," etc.

In preparation—"MAGNOLIA."

Monday, June 16—Benefit of Mr. JOHN DILLON. Three glorious pieces. Mr. John Dillon in three of his great characters.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday Evening, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

KATIE PUTNAM,

In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOOK, ESQ.,

Blade O'Grass!

Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Kolts, Lucy Brightly, } KATIE PUTNAM

With New and Original Songs and Dances.

MATINEE Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

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24 POPULAR ARTISTS!

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And Full Brass Band.

Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

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An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of

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SHARPSHOOTER'S PARK.

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Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, A. F. and A. M.,

Wednesday, June 25.

Cars will leave Newberry-av. and Sixteenth-st. at 1 p. m.

U. P. NEW CHURCH LECTURES,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORGAN FUND.

D. H. BURNHAM, Esq.,

Will deliver a lecture at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Washington-st. and Southwestern-av., on Monday Evening, June 16, 1873, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Subject—ARCHITECTURE.

Admission, 25 cts. Five Tickets for $1. Doors open at 7½. Music at 7¾. Tickets may be had at the door.